

# Materials 14 - Maybe a last attempt to get rid of the overshooting

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## Overview

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## 1 Model summary

$$x_t = -\sigma i_t + \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t \sum_{T=t}^{\infty} \beta^{T-t} ((1-\beta)x_{T+1} - \sigma(\beta i_{T+1} - \pi_{T+1}) + \sigma r_T^n) \quad (1)$$

$$\pi_t = \kappa x_t + \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t \sum_{T=t}^{\infty} (\alpha\beta)^{T-t} (\kappa\alpha\beta x_{T+1} + (1-\alpha)\beta\pi_{T+1} + u_T) \quad (2)$$

$$i_t = \psi_\pi \pi_t + \psi_x x_t + \bar{i}_t \quad (3)$$

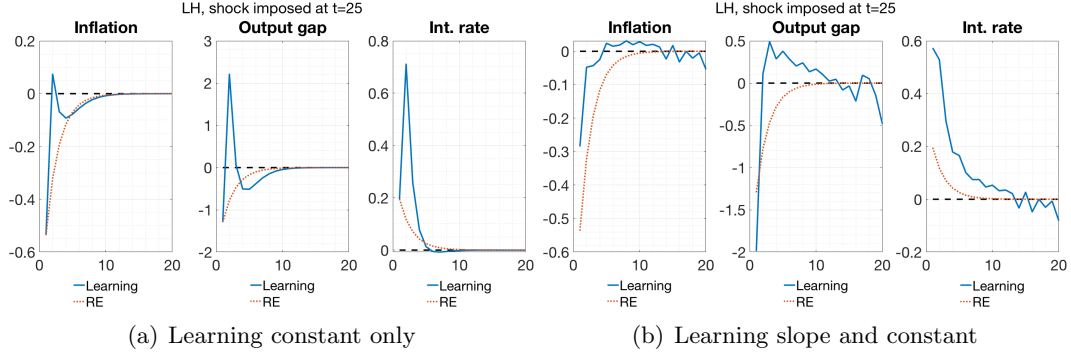
$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_t z_{t+h} = \bar{z}_{t-1} + b h_x^{h-1} s_t \quad \forall h \geq 1 \quad b = g_x h_x \quad \text{PLM} \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{z}_t = \bar{z}_{t-1} + k_t^{-1} \underbrace{(z_t - (\bar{z}_{t-1} + b s_{t-1}))}_{\text{fcst error using (4)}} \quad (5)$$

(Vector learning. For scalar learning,  $\bar{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\pi} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}'$ . I'm also not writing the case where the slope  $b$  is also learned.)

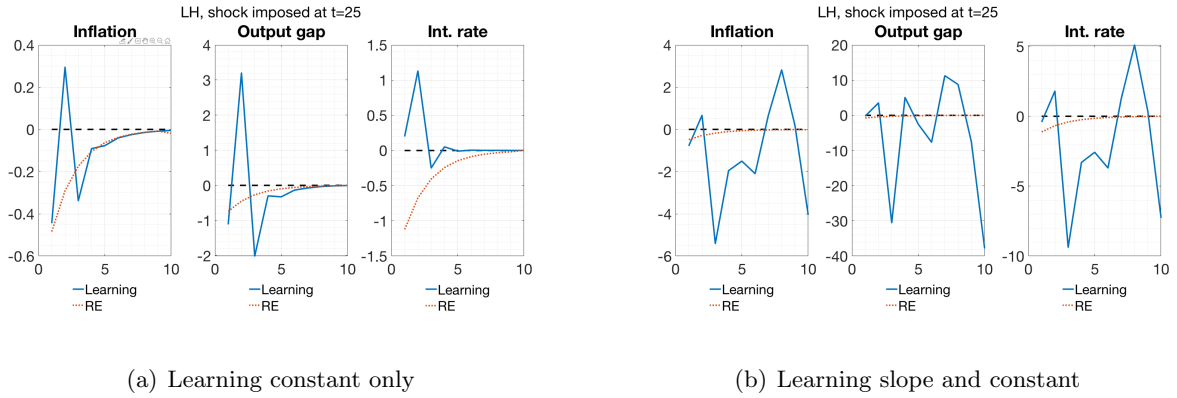
$$k_t = \begin{cases} k_{t-1} + 1 & \text{for decreasing gain learning} \\ \bar{g}^{-1} & \text{for constant gain learning.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

**Figure 1:** Reference: baseline model

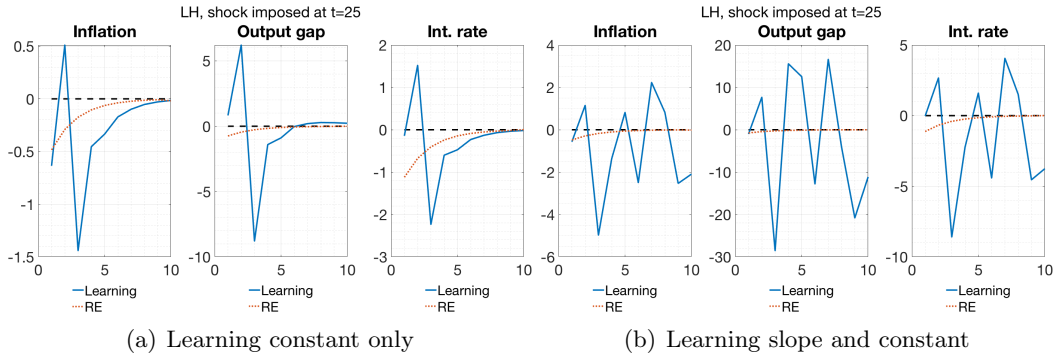


## 2 Regime-switching

**Figure 2:** Markov-switching Taylor rule, baseline, learning initialized at active state, conditional on mixed regime sequence



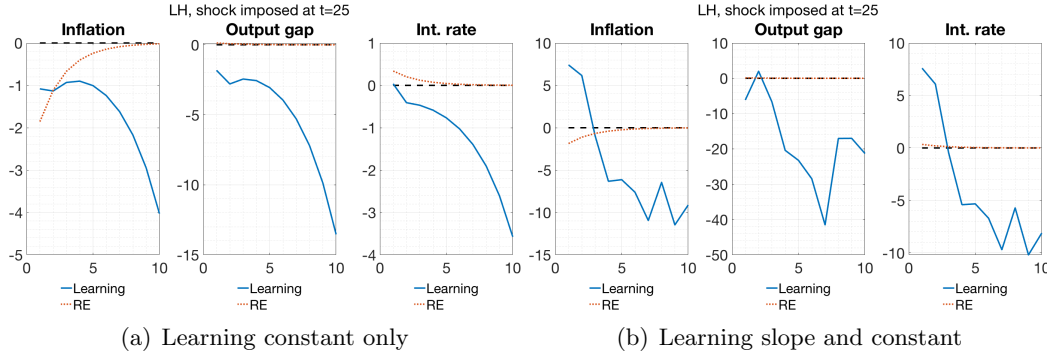
**Figure 3:** Markov-switching Taylor rule, baseline, learning initialized at passive state, conditional on mixed regime sequence



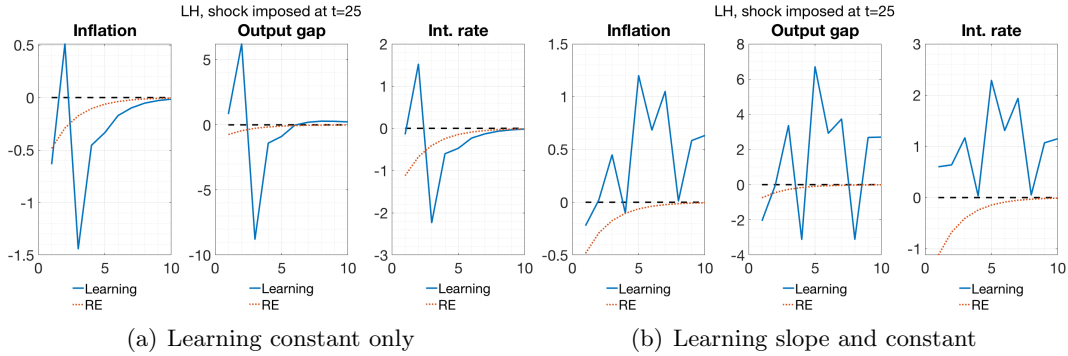
- Different initialization of learning doesn't make a whole lot of difference.

- It just changes where you start, but doesn't fundamentally affect dynamics.

**Figure 4:** Markov-switching Taylor rule, baseline, learning initialized at passive state, conditional on passive regime only



**Figure 5:** Markov-switching Taylor rule, baseline, learning initialized at passive state, conditional on active regime only



- I'm surprised that the all-passive state is unstable. I've checked and it's not E-stable: the difference in the learning matrix  $\phi$  grows over time, even with decreasing gain learning.
- The all-active is very volatile.

### 3 Projection facility: checking $\text{eig}(\phi)$ when $\phi$ isn't square?

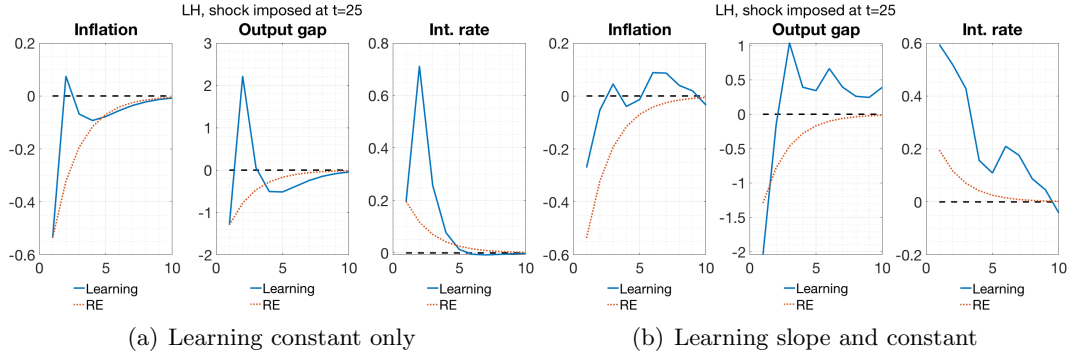
What I do now is I check  $\text{eig}(\mathbf{R})$  because that is always square, and when  $\phi$  explodes, usually  $\mathbf{R}$  does too. Of course I can't do this for learning the constant only, but according to my experience, that's where the projection facility is least likely to ever be needed. Of course, this doesn't always work - for interest rate smoothing, it doesn't.

### 4 Endogenous states don't evolve as they should

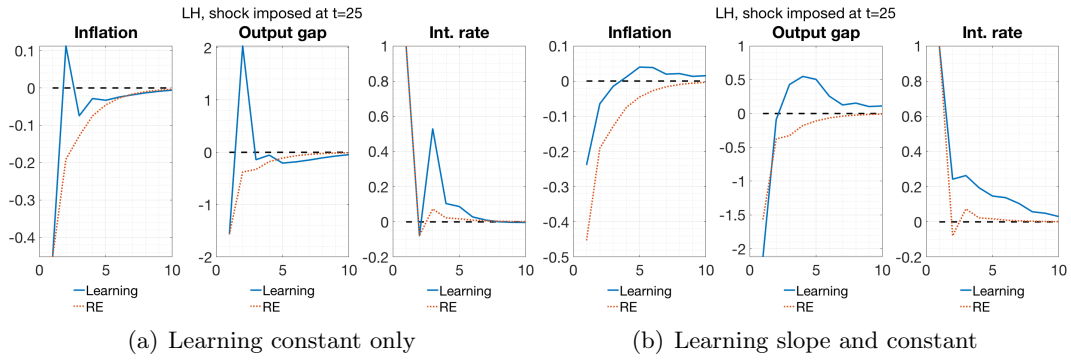
Now they do!

## 5 Reference plots

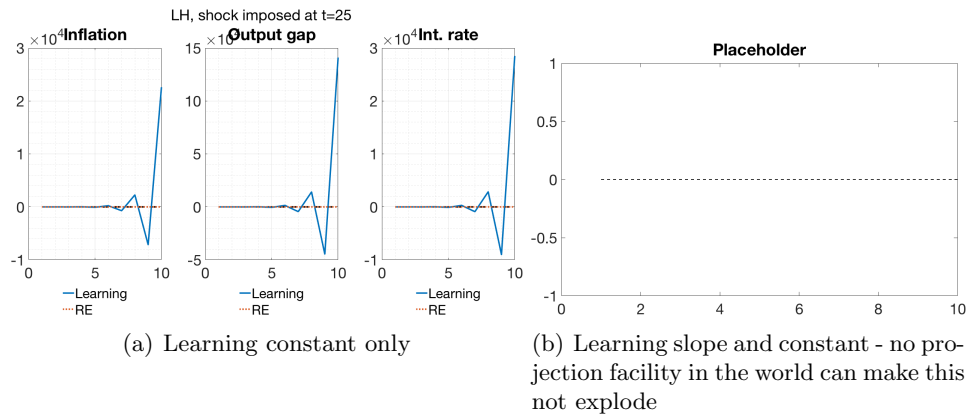
**Figure 6:** Baseline



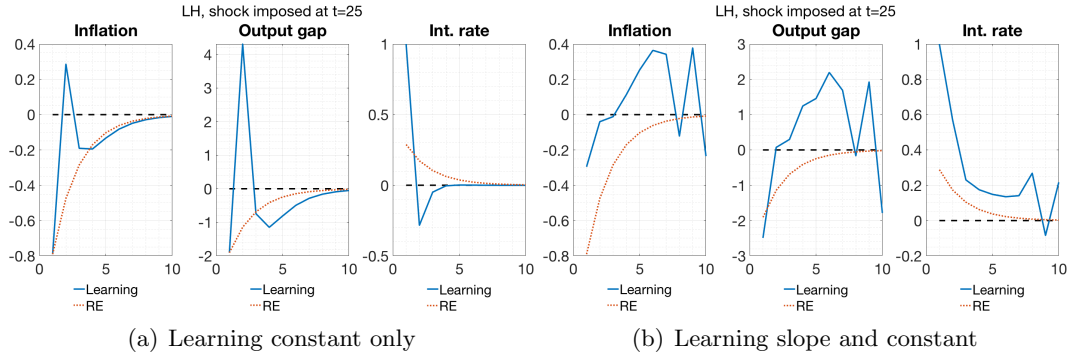
**Figure 7:** Lagged inflation in Taylor rule, “suboptimal forecasters” info assumption



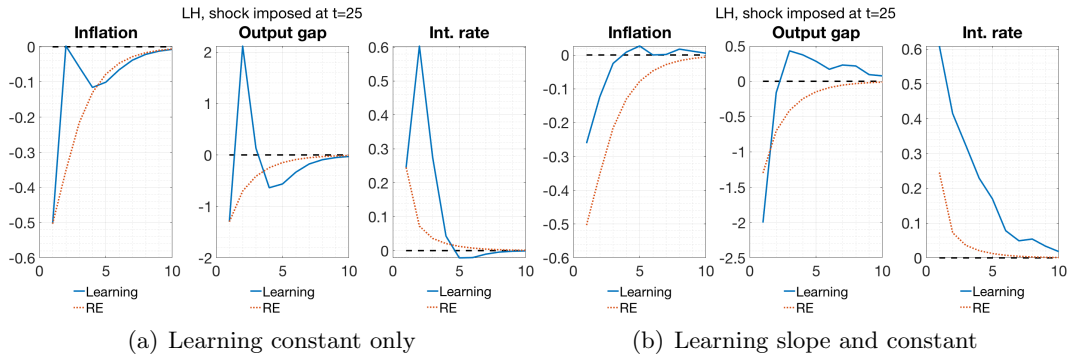
**Figure 8:** Interest rate smoothing, “suboptimal forecasters” info assumption



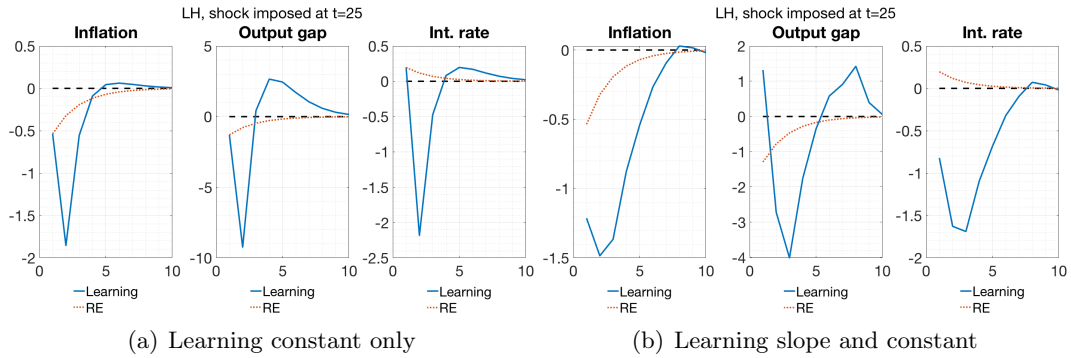
**Figure 9: Expected inflation in Taylor rule**



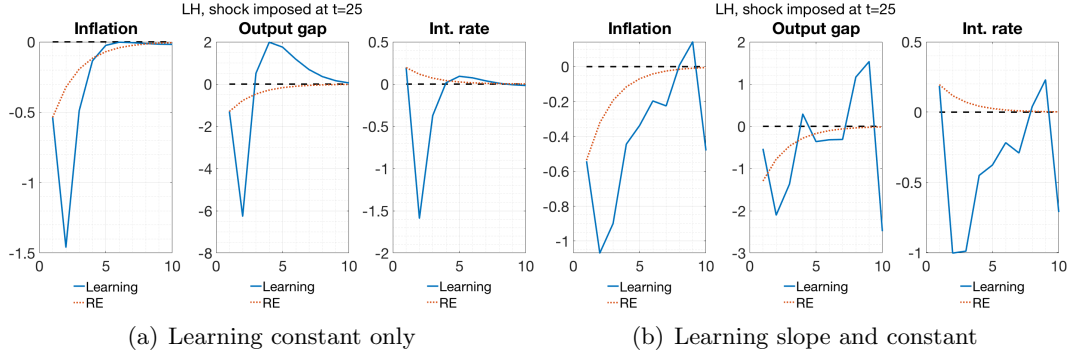
**Figure 10: Indexation in NKPC, “suboptimal forecasters” info assumption**



**Figure 11: Learn Taylor rule**



**Figure 12: Learn  $h_x$**



**Figure 13: Markov-switching Taylor rule, conditional on passive regime only, learning initialized at passive regime**

