


Note: only the last page is the meeting

I don't know what the first few are



$$\frac{W_t}{x_{t-1}} = W_0 \left(\frac{p_t}{x_{t-1}} \right)^{\sigma} \left(\frac{W_{t-1}}{x_{t-2}} \right)^{1-\sigma} \left(\frac{x_{t-2}}{x_{t-1}} \right)^{1-\sigma}$$

$$\tilde{W}_t = W_0 (\tilde{p}_t)^{\sigma} (\tilde{W}_{t-1})^{1-\sigma} (r_{x,t-1})^{\sigma-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{W}_t}{\tilde{p}_t} \right)^{\sigma} = W_0 (r_x)^{\sigma-1}$$

$$\frac{W_t}{p_t} = W_0 \left(\frac{p_t}{p_t} \right)^{\omega} \left(\frac{W_{t-1}}{p_{t-1}} \right)^{1-\omega} \left(\frac{p_{t-1}}{p_t} \right)^{\omega-1}$$

$$\frac{W_t}{p_t} = W_0 (r_x)^{\omega-1}$$

3

min

to go

$$\sum \beta^t u(c_t) - \sum \beta^t u(c) \approx -p L^w(\{y_t, \hat{\pi}_t\}) \quad (1)$$

you can compute L_1^w vs L_2^w

steady-state
cons equivalents
↓

$$\sum \beta^t u(c_1) = \left(\sum \beta^t u(c) \right) - p L_1^w \quad (2)$$

$$\sum \beta^t u(c_2) = \left(\sum \beta^t u(c) \right) - p L_2^w \quad (3)$$

compare c_1 & c_2