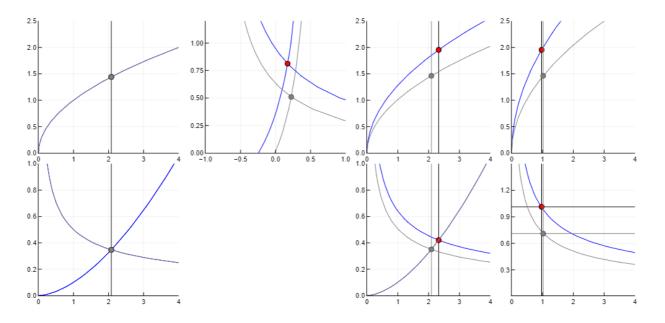
#### Shocks — Plots en Julia

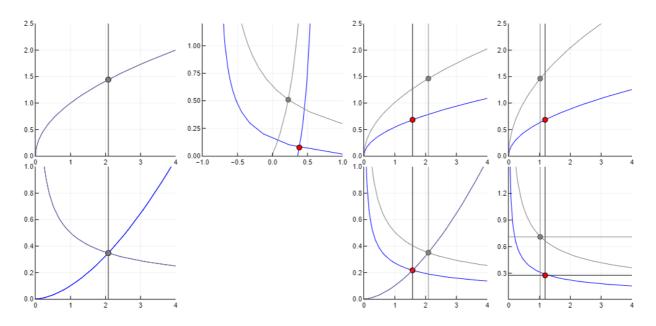
Producción  $Y_t = A_t K_t^\alpha L_t^{1-\alpha}$   $Y_t = A_t K_t^\alpha L_t^{1-\alpha}$   $Trabajo \qquad w_t = \gamma(L_t^s)^\sigma \qquad w_t = (1-\alpha)A_t K_t^\alpha (L_t^d)^{-\alpha}$   $Capital \qquad r + \delta = \alpha A_2 (K_2^d)^{\alpha-1} (L_2^d)^{1-\alpha}$   $Ahorro-Inversión \qquad S = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} Y_1 - \frac{\beta}{(1+\beta)(1+r)} Y_2 \qquad I = K_2^d - (1-\delta)K_1$ 

# Shocks a la productividad

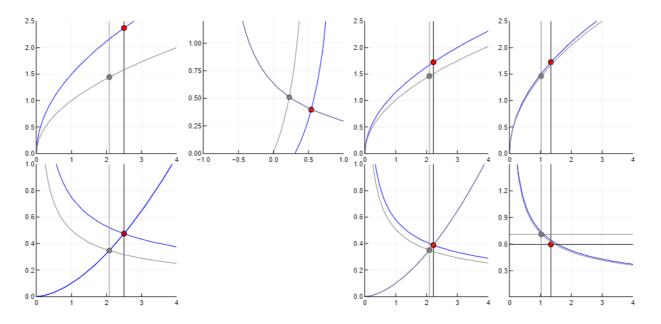
#### 1) Shock positivo productividad futura († $A_2$ )



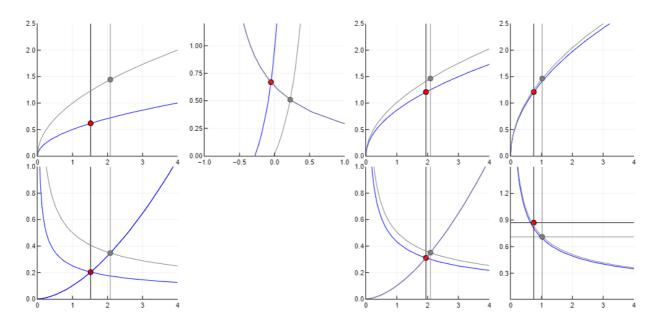
## 2) Shock negativo productividad futura $(\downarrow A_2)$



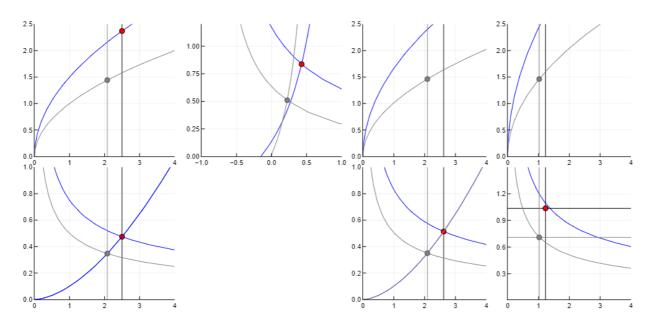
### 3) Shock positivo temporario a la productividad († $A_1$ )



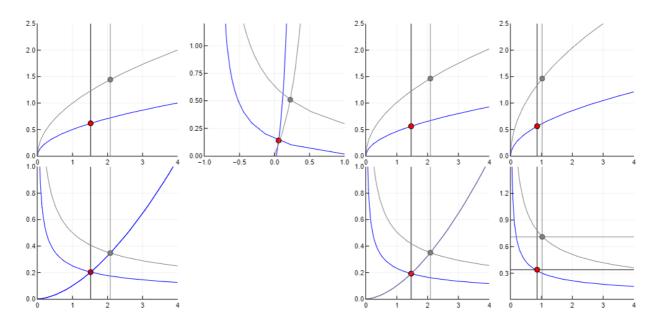
## 4) Shock negativo temporario a la productividad $(\downarrow A_1)$



### 5) Shock positivo permanente a la productividad († $A_1,A_2$ )

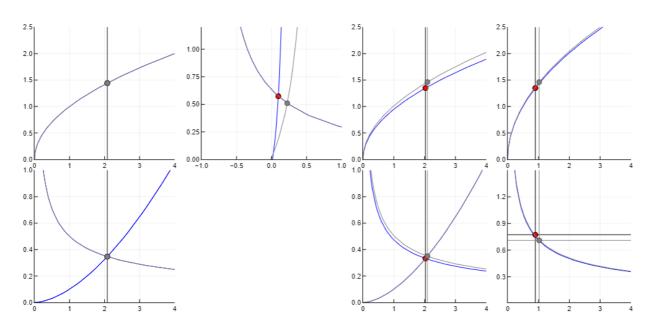


## 6) Shock negativo permanente a la productividad ( $\downarrow A_1, A_2$ )

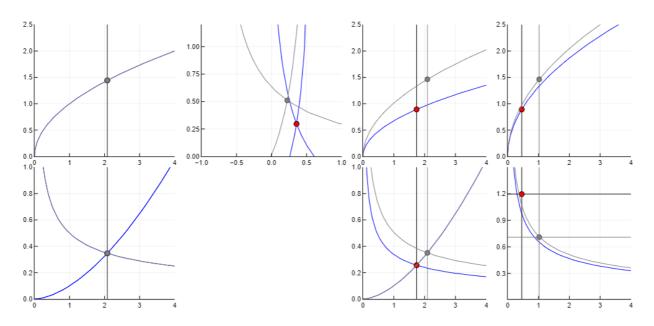


#### Shocks a los parámetros

## 1) Shock negativo al factor de descuento $(\downarrow \beta)$



#### 2) Shock positivo a la depreciación († $\delta)$



# 3) Caída oferta de trabajo permanente $(\downarrow \gamma)$

