

# ECON 712 - PS 2

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## Problem 1: Two-dimensional non-linear system

Consider the Ramsey model of consumption  $c_t$  and capital  $k_t$ :

$$k_{t+1} = f(k_t) + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t \quad (1)$$

$$\beta u'(c_{t+1}) = \frac{u'(c_t)}{1 - \delta + f'(k_{t+1})} \quad (2)$$

parametrized by:  $f(k) = zk^\alpha$ ,  $z = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 0.3$ ,  $\delta = 0.1$ ,  $\beta = 0.97$ ,  $u(c) = \log(c)$ .

1. Solve for steady state  $(\bar{k}, \bar{c})$ .

The functional forms provided imply:

$$\begin{aligned} f(k) = zk^\alpha &\implies f'(k) = z\alpha k^{\alpha-1} \\ u(c) = \log(c) &\implies u'(c) = c^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Setting  $\bar{c} := c_t = c_{t+1}$ ,  $\bar{k} := k_t = k_{t+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (2) &\implies c_{t+1} = \beta c_t (1 - \delta + z\alpha k_{t+1}^{\alpha-1}) \\ &\implies 1 = \beta (1 - \delta + z\alpha \bar{k}^{\alpha-1}) \\ &\implies \bar{k} = \left( \frac{\beta^{-1} - 1 + \delta}{z\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \\ &\implies \bar{k} \approx 3.2690 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\implies \bar{c} = z\bar{k}^\alpha + (1 - \delta)\bar{k} - \bar{k} \\ &\implies \bar{c} = z \left( \frac{\beta^{-1} - 1 + \delta}{z\alpha} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1}} + \delta \left( \frac{\beta^{-1} - 1 + \delta}{z\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} \\ &\implies \bar{c} \approx 1.0998 \end{aligned}$$

The steady state is  $(\bar{k}, \bar{c}) = (3.2690, 1.0998)$ .

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\*I worked on this problem set with a study group of Michael Nattinger, Andrew Smith, and Ryan Mather. I also discussed problems with Emily Case, Sarah Bass, and Danny Edgel.

2. Linearize the system around its steady state.

Rewrite equations (1) and (2) as  $k_{t+1} = g(k_t, c_t)$  and  $c_{t+1} = h(k_t, c_t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}(1) &\implies k_{t+1} = zk_t^\alpha + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t \\(2) &\implies c_{t+1} = \beta c_t (1 - \delta + z\alpha k_{t+1}^{\alpha-1}) \\&= \beta c_t (1 - \delta + z\alpha (zk_t^\alpha + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t)^{\alpha-1})\end{aligned}$$

The Jacobian is  $J = \begin{pmatrix} dk_{t+1}/dk_t & dk_{t+1}/dc_t \\ dc_{t+1}/dk_t & dc_{t+1}/dc_t \end{pmatrix}$  where

$$\begin{aligned}dk_{t+1}/dk_t &= z\alpha k_t^{\alpha-1} + 1 - \delta \\dk_{t+1}/dc_t &= -1 \\dc_{t+1}/dk_t &= z\alpha\beta c_t(\alpha - 1)(zk_t^\alpha + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t)^{\alpha-2}(z\alpha k_t^{\alpha-1} + 1 - \delta) \\dc_{t+1}/dc_t &= (1 - \delta)\beta + z\alpha\beta[(zk_t^\alpha + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t)^{\alpha-1} - c_t(\alpha - 1)(zk_t^\alpha + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t)^{\alpha-2}]\end{aligned}$$

Using first-order Taylor approximation, the system can be written in terms of deviations from steady state  $\tilde{k}_t = k_t - \bar{k}$  and  $\tilde{c}_t = c_t - \bar{c}$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{k}_{t+1} \\ \tilde{c}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{k}_t \\ \tilde{c}_t \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Compute numerically eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Jacobian at the steady state. Verify that the system has a saddle path. What is the slope of the saddle path at the steady state?

At  $(\bar{k}, \bar{c}) = (3.269, 1.100)$  and the above parameters.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0309 & -1 \\ -0.0308 & 1.0299 \end{pmatrix}$$

The eigenvectors and eigenvalues for  $J$  are:

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2060 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8548 \end{pmatrix} \\E &= \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9850 & 0.9848 \\ -0.1725 & 0.1734 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} k_t \\ c_t \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \lambda_1^t \\ m_2 \lambda_2^t \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

The system has a saddle path because the absolute value of one eigenvalue is greater than one and the absolute value of the other eigenvalue is less than one. The saddle path is  $(k_t, c_t)$  where  $m_1 = 0$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_t \\ c_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m_2 \lambda_2^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{12} m_2 \lambda_2^t \\ e_{22} m_2 \lambda_2^t \end{pmatrix}$$

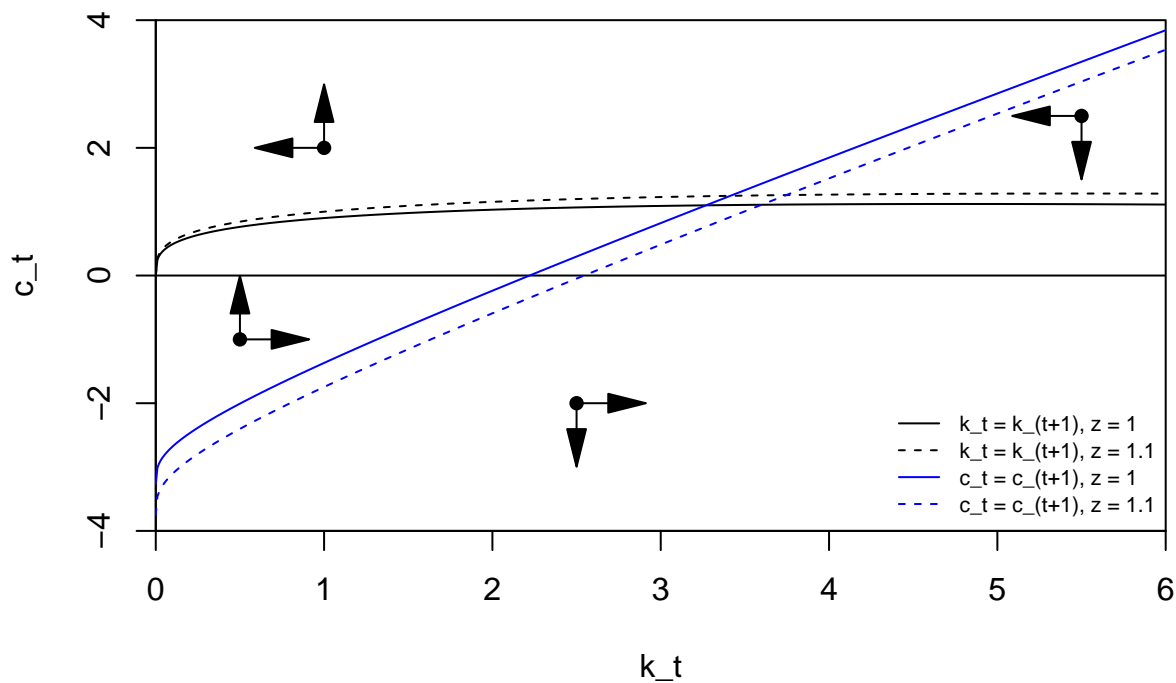
So, the slope of the saddle path at the steady state is  $\frac{e_{22} m_2 \lambda_2^t}{e_{12} m_2 \lambda_2^t} = \frac{e_{22}}{e_{12}} = \frac{0.1734}{0.9848} = 0.1761$ .

4. On a phase diagram in  $(k_t, c_t)$  show how the system evolves after an unexpected permanent positive productivity shock at  $t_0, z' > z$ . (You don't need to plot lines precisely - do this by hand, but pay attention to vector field (arrows), relative position of old and new steady states, directions of saddle paths and system trajectory after the shock.)

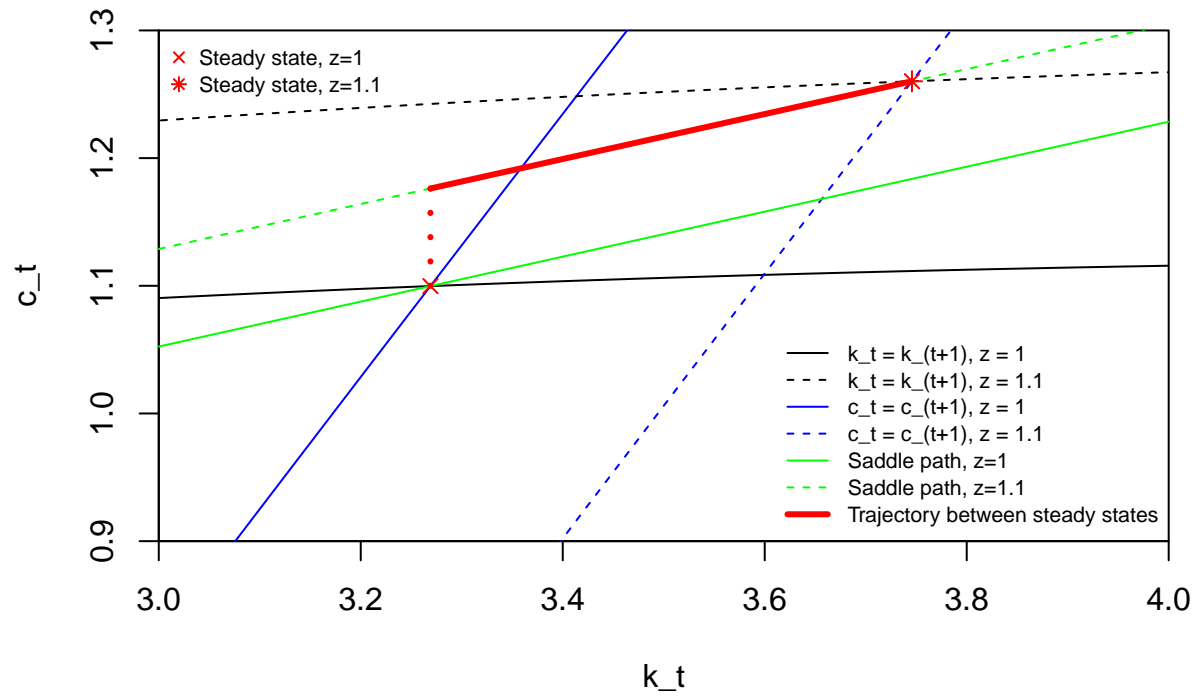
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta k_{t+1} &= 0 \\
 \implies k_{t+1} - k_t &= 0 \\
 \implies (f(k_t) + (1 - \delta)k_t - c_t) - k_t &= 0 \\
 \implies c_t &= f(k_t) - \delta k_t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta c_{t+1} &= 0 \\
 \implies c_{t+1} &= c_t \\
 \implies \beta u'(c_{t+1}) &= \beta u'(c_t) \\
 \implies \frac{u'(c_t)}{1 - \delta + f'(k_{t+1})} &= \beta u'(c_t) \\
 \implies f'(k_{t+1}) &= \beta^{-1} - 1 + \delta \\
 \implies k_{t+1} &= \bar{k} \\
 \implies c_t &= f(k_t) + (1 - \delta)k_t - \bar{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Phase Diagram with Vector Field Arrows



## Phase Diagram with Saddle Paths



5. (continuing from 4) Compute numerically and plot trajectories of  $k_t$  and  $c_t$  for  $t = 1, 2, \dots, 20$  if the productivity shock occurs at  $t_0 = 5$  and  $z = z + 0.1$ . For this question, we will be looking at the linearized version of the nonlinear system around the new steady state.

The new steady state  $(\bar{k}', \bar{c}')$  and Jacobian matrix at that point are

$$(\bar{k}', \bar{c}') \approx (3.7458, 1.2602)$$

$$J \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1.0309 & -1 \\ -0.0308 & 1.0299 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonalizing the system using eigenvectors:

$$\Lambda \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1.2060 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8548 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.9850 & 0.9848 \\ -0.1725 & 0.1734 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rewriting it in terms of  $\hat{k}_t$  and  $\hat{c}_t$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{k}_t \\ \hat{c}_t \end{pmatrix} = E^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} k_t \\ c_t \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ \hat{c}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \hat{k}_t \\ \hat{c}_t \end{pmatrix}$$

Since  $\hat{k}_{t+1} = \lambda_1 \hat{k}_t \iff \hat{k}_t = m_1 \lambda_1^t = m_1 (1.2060)^t$  and  $\hat{c}_{t+1} = \lambda_2 \hat{c}_t \iff \hat{c}_t = m_2 \lambda_2^t = m_2 (0.8548)^t$ . For the solution to be nonexplosive,  $m_1 = 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{k}_t &= (0) \lambda_1^t = 0 \\ \hat{c}_t &= m_2 \lambda_2^t \end{aligned}$$

Rewriting the in terms of  $(k_t, c_t)$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{k}_t \\ \tilde{c}_t \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \hat{k}_t \\ \hat{c}_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m_2 \lambda_2^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_t^g &= e_{11}(0) + e_{12} m_2 \lambda_2^t + \bar{k} \\ &= e_{12} m_2 \lambda_2^t + \bar{k} \\ c_t^g &= e_{21}(0) + e_{22} m_2 \lambda_2^t + \bar{c} \\ &= e_{22} m_2 \lambda_2^t + \bar{c} \end{aligned}$$

Now, we pin down a particular saddle path trajectory using a boundary condition  $k_{t_0} = \bar{k}$  to find  $m_2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{t_0} &= \bar{k}_{old} \\
\Rightarrow e_{12}m_2\lambda_2^{t_0} + \bar{k}_{new} &= \bar{k}_{old} \\
\Rightarrow m_2 &= \frac{\bar{k}_{old} - \bar{k}_{new}}{e_{12}\lambda_2^{t_0}} \\
\Rightarrow m_2 &= \frac{3.2690 - 3.7458}{(0.9848)0.8548^5} \\
\Rightarrow m_2 &= -1.0607
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $c_{t_0}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{t_0} &= e_{22}m_2\lambda_2^{t_0} + \bar{c} \\
&= (0.1734)(-1.0607)(0.8548)^5 + (1.2602) \\
&= 1.1762
\end{aligned}$$

Using the particular solution, we can compute and graph  $k_t$  and  $c_t$  after the shock. For  $t = \{5, \dots, 20\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
k_t^g &= e_{12}m_2\lambda_2^t + \bar{k} = (0.9848)(-1.0607)(0.8548)^t + (3.7458) \\
c_t^g &= e_{22}m_2\lambda_2^t + \bar{c} = (0.1734)(-1.0607)(0.8548)^t + (1.2602)
\end{aligned}$$

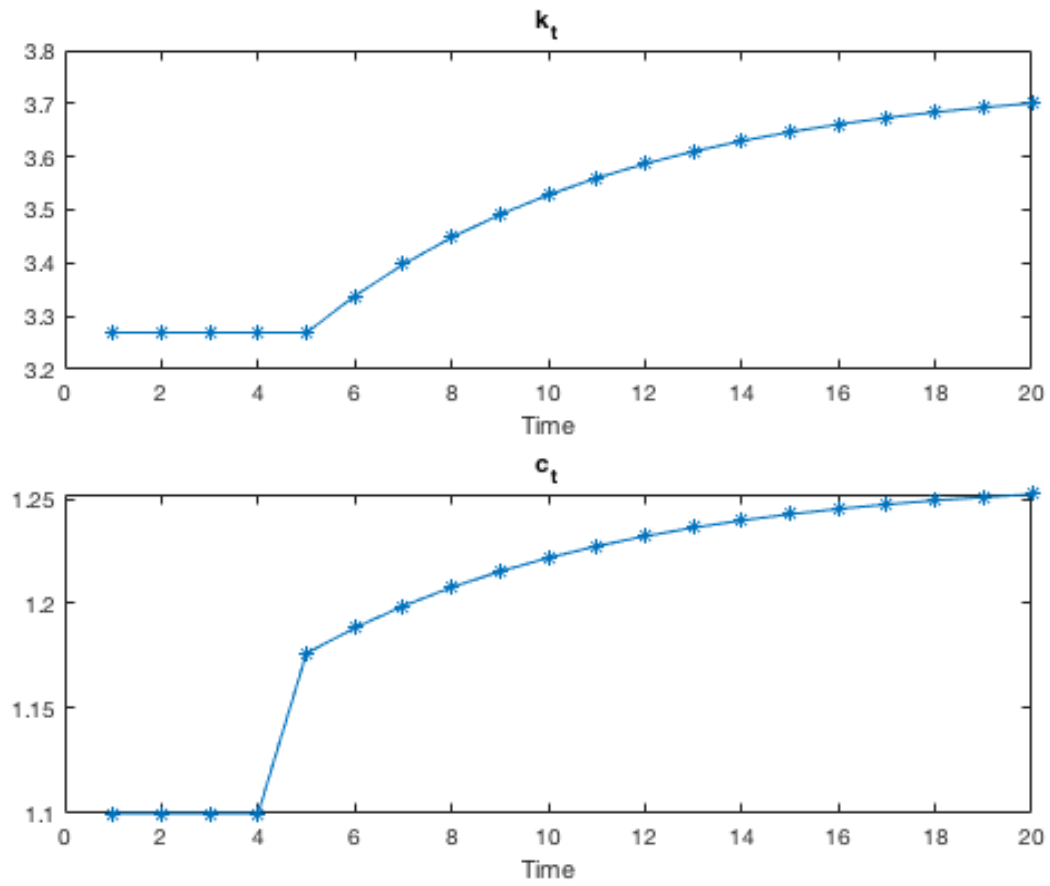


Figure 1: The trajectory of  $k_t$  and  $c_t$  using the first-order Taylor approximation both for the model and the initial conditions.

6. For this question, we explore the nonlinear nature of the system and numerically solve the actual transition path using the “shooting method”.

- (a) In the previous question, you solve  $c_{t_0}$  under the linear system. Put  $(k_{t_0}, c_{t_0})$  into the nonlinear system (1) and (2). Compute and graph how the system evolves. Does it converge to a steady state?

No, the system does not converge to the steady state (see figure 2). The level of consumption at  $t_0$  is above the saddle path associated with the new steady state, so consumption overshoots the new steady state. Thus, capital is lower than the saddle path and starts to drop before reaching the level associated with the new steady state.

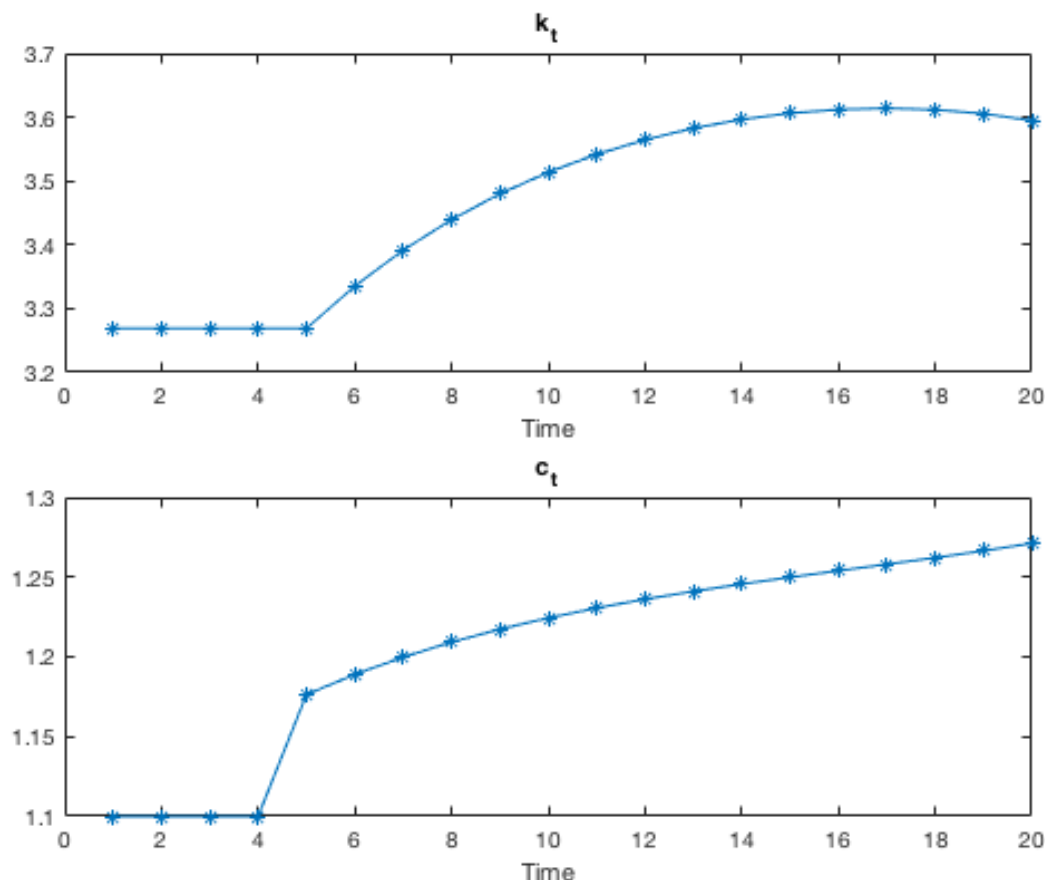


Figure 2: The trajectory of  $k_t$  and  $c_t$  using only the initial conditions from the Taylor output approximation.



- (b) Use “shooting method” to find the actual  $c_{t_0}$  needed. The method is to try different values of  $c_{t_0}$  such that after long enough time, the system will converge to the new steady state.

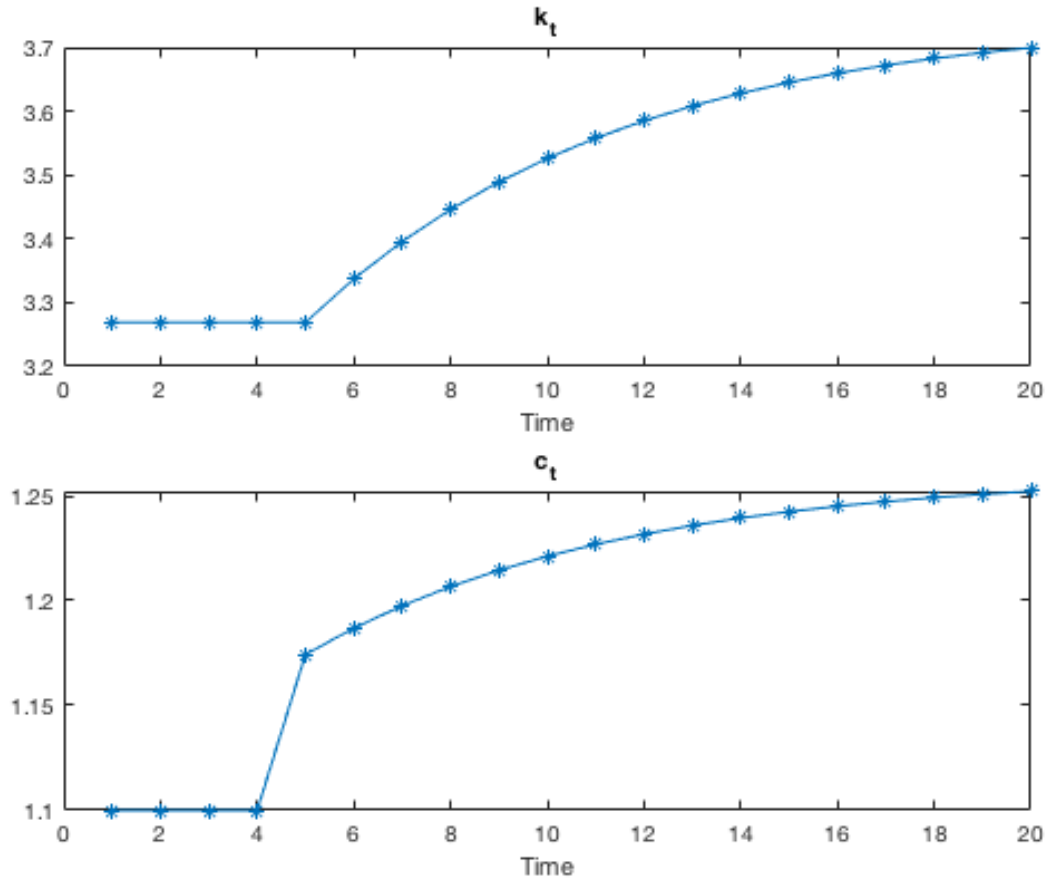


Figure 3: The trajectory of  $k_t$  and  $c_t$  using the initial conditions from the model via the shooting method.

## Problem 2: Setting up a model

- For the problems below, state the Social Planner Problem (SPP), the Consumer Problem (CP), and define the Competitive Equilibrium (CE). (Don't solve).
1. Consider an overlapping generations economy of 2-period-lived agents. There is a constant measure of  $N$  agents in each generation. New young agents enter the economy at each date  $t \geq 1$ . Half of the young agents are endowed with  $w_1$  when young and 0 when old. The other half are endowed with 0 when young and  $w_2$  when old. There is no savings technology. Agents order their consumption stream by  $U(c_t^t, c_{t+1}^t) = \ln c_t^t + \ln c_{t+1}^t$ . There is a measure  $N$  of initial old agents. Half of them are endowed with  $w_2$  and the other half endowed with 0. Each old agent order their consumption by  $c_1^0$ . Each old agent is endowed with  $M$  units of fiat currency. No other generation is endowed with fiat currency, and the stock of fiat currency is fixed over time.
  2. Consider an overlapping generations economy with 3-period-lived agents. Denote these periods as young, mid, and old. At each date  $t \geq 1$ ,  $N_t$  new young agents enter the economy, each endowed with  $w_1$  units of the consumption good when young,  $w_2$  units when mid, and  $w_3$  units when old. The consumption good is non-storable. The population is described by  $N_{t+1} = n * N_t$ , where  $n > 0$ . Consumption preference is described by  $\ln c_t^t + \ln c_{t+1}^t + \ln c_{t+2}^t$ . At time  $t = 1$ , there is a measure  $N_{-1}$  of old agents, each endowed with  $w_3$  units of the consumption good, and a measure of  $N_0$  mid agents, each endowed with  $w_2$  units of the consumption good at  $t = 1$  and  $w_3$  units at  $t = 2$ . Additionally, each initial old agent is endowed with 1 unit of a fiat currency.
  - (Cake eating problem) Consider a single infinitely lived agent with preference over their consumption stream  $\mathbf{c} = \{c_t\}$ , given by  $U(\mathbf{c}) = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t)$ , where  $\beta < 1$  and  $u(\cdot)$  is increasing and concave. Consumption cannot be negative in any period. The agent is endowed with  $k_1$  units of the consumption good in period  $t = 1$ . There is a perfect storage technology, such that the consumption good is effectively infinity durable. State the agent's problem (don't solve).