宏观经济学

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Overlapping Generations Model (with Money)

世代交叠模型(Overlapping Generations Model)

• 常被简称为 OLG 模型

• 最早的想法由法国经济学家Allais (1947) 提出,美国经济学家 Samuelson(1958) 进行了更详尽的论述。

• Peter Diamond (1965) 加入了生产函数,一些课本也将OLG模型称为 Diamond 模型,与 Ramsey 模型合称为具有微观基础的两大宏观模型

模型特点

• 时间维度是无限的,而代理行为人只能生存两期;

• 每一期都有新、老两代人共存, 世代交替

新、老代理人的预算约束不同;货币可以在经济体中起到代际分配的作用

模型设定

• 无限期模型

• 每个代理行为人生存两期, 效用函数为:

$$U(c_t^{y}, c_{t+1}^{o}) = u(c_t^{y}) + \beta u(c_{t+1}^{o})$$

• c_t^y : 年轻时的消费

• c_{t+1}^o : 年老时的消费

人口结构

• 用 N_t 表示在 t 期出生的人口:

$$N_t = (1+n)N_{t-1}$$

• 第0期的老代理人的人口假设为 1. 效用假设为

$$U(C_0^o) = u(c_0^o)$$

简化

• 假设: 没有人口增长; 每一期年轻、年老代理人总数为:

$$N_t^o = N_t^y = 1$$

• 代理人年轻时的实际收入为 y 单位的消费品, 年老时没有收入

• 假设经济体内不能进行实物的跨期储存,但是可以进行人与人之间的借贷,以 b_t^y 表示(t期年轻人的储蓄或借贷)

预算约束

• 第 t 期年轻代理人的预算约束为:

$$c_t^{\mathcal{Y}} + b_t^{\mathcal{Y}} = \mathcal{Y}$$

• 第 t+1 期老年代理人的预算约束为:

$$c_{t+1}^o = b_t^y (1+r)$$

代理人的问题

• 第 t 期年轻代理人的优化问题为:

$$\max_{\substack{c_t^y, c_{t+1}^o, b_t^y \\ s.t.}} u(c_t^y) + \beta u(c_{t+1}^o)$$

$$c_t^y + b_t^y = y$$

$$c_{t+1}^o = b_t^y (1+r)$$

借贷的可能性

• 思考: b_t^y 能否大于0?

• 市场出清条件:

$$N_t^{\mathcal{Y}} c_t^{\mathcal{Y}} + N_t^{o} c_t^{o} = N_t^{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{Y}$$

• 因为代际结构所限:

$$b_t^y = 0$$
, $c_t^y = y$, $c_{t+1}^o = 0$, $c_0^o = 0$

货币的发现

- 假设初期的老年人发现了一定量的货币G用于交易,且以该货币计价的t期消费品价格为 P_t
- 初期老年人的消费为 $c_0^o = \frac{G}{P_0}$
- 出生在 $t \ge 0$ 的年轻人的优化问题为:

$$\max_{\substack{c_t^y, c_{t+1}^o, m_t^d \\ s.t.}} u(c_t^y) + \beta u(c_{t+1}^o)$$

$$c_t^y + m_t^d = y$$

$$c_{t+1}^o = m_t^d \frac{1}{1 + \pi_t}$$

欧拉方程与市场出清

• t=0期以后出生的年轻人的欧拉方程满足

$$\frac{u'(c_t^y)}{\beta u'(c_{t+1}^o)} = \frac{1}{1 + \pi_t}$$

• 货币市场出清:

$$N_t^{\mathcal{Y}} m_t^d P_t = G$$

• 产品市场出清:

$$N_t^y c_t^y + N_{t-1}^y c_t^o = N_t^y y$$

$$U(c_t^y, c_{t+1}^o) = (c_t^y)(c_{t+1}^o)^{\beta}$$

$$U(c_0^o) = (c_0^o)^{\beta}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$N_0 = 1, N_t = (1+n)N_{t-1}$$

货币的出现能否使两代人的效用都变得更好?

t = 0之后年轻人的优化问题:

$$\max_{\substack{c_t^y, c_{t+1}^o, m_t^d \\ s.t.}} (c_t^y)(c_{t+1}^o)^{\beta} \\
c_t^y + m_t^d = 1 \\
c_{t+1}^o = m_t^d \frac{1}{1 + \pi_t}$$

拉格朗日函数:

$$\mathcal{L} = c_t^{y} (c_{t+1}^{o})^{\beta} + \lambda_1 (1 - c_t^{y} - m_t^{d}) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{m_t^{d}}{1 + \pi_t} - c_{t+1}^{o} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = c_t^y (c_{t+1}^o)^\beta + \lambda_1 (1 - c_t^y - m_t^d) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{m_t^d}{1 + \pi_t} - c_{t+1}^o \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_t^y \\ c_{t+1}^o \end{bmatrix} \qquad (c_{t+1}^o)^{\beta} - \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{t+1}^o \\ c_{t+1}^o \end{bmatrix} \qquad \beta c_t^y (c_{t+1}^o)^{\beta-1} - \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_t^d \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \frac{1}{1 + \pi_t} = 0$$

可以解出

$$c_{t+1}^o = \frac{\beta c_t^y}{1 + \pi_t}$$

根据预算约束, 可得

$$m_t^d = \beta c_t^y = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}, \quad c_t^y = \frac{1}{1+\beta}$$

根据货币市场出清条件:

$$G = (1+n)^t \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} P_t$$

可得

$$P_t = \frac{G(1+\beta)}{\beta(1+n)^t}$$

因此通胀率为

代入可得

$$1 + \pi_t = \frac{1}{1+n}$$

$$c_{t+1}^o = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (1+n)$$

和没有货币的情况相比, $c_t^y > 0$, $c_{t+1}^o > 0$ 因此效用大于之前 $c_t^y = y$, $c_{t+1}^o = 0$ 的情形

拓展-模型假设

- 假设OLG经济体中可以有跨期储存产品的科技(储藏室):如果 t 期储藏 s_t , t+1期可以回收 $\frac{s_t}{1+\delta}$ (一部分在储藏中损耗了)
- 此外:用 M_t 代表名义货币的发行量

$$M_{t+1} = (1+\mu)M_t$$

• 政府使用新印刷的货币发放养老金:

$$M_{t+1} - M_t = P_{t+1} T_{t+1}$$

$$T_{t+1} = \frac{\mu M_t}{P_{t+1}} = \frac{\mu m_t}{1 + \pi_t}$$

预算约束

• 第 t 期年轻代理人的预算约束为:

$$c_t^y + s_t^y + m_t^y = y$$

• 第 t+1 期老年代理人的预算约束为:

$$c_{t+1}^o = T_{t+1} + \frac{s_t}{1+\delta} + \frac{m_t P_t}{P_{t+1}}$$

$$c_{t+1}^o = T_{t+1} + \frac{s_t}{1+\delta} + \frac{m_t}{1+\pi_t}$$

• $\pi_t = \frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t} - 1$ 代表通胀率

代理人的问题

• 第 t 期年轻代理人的优化问题为:

$$\max_{\substack{c_t^y, c_{t+1}^o, s_t, m_t \\ s.t.}} u(c_t^y) + \beta u(c_{t+1}^o)$$

$$c_t^y + s_t^y + m_t^y = y$$

$$c_{t+1}^o = T_{t+1} + \frac{s_t}{1+\delta} + \frac{m_t P_t}{P_{t+1}}$$

$$s_t \ge 0, \quad M_t \ge 0$$

• 最后一行: 代理人不一定同时使用两种储蓄方式

解出优化问题

$$\mathcal{L} = u(c_t^y) + \beta u(c_{t+1}^o) + \lambda_1(...) + \lambda_2(...) + \eta_1 s_t + \eta_2 m_t$$

一阶条件:

$$[c_t^y] u'(c_t^y) = \lambda_1$$

$$[c_{t+1}^o] \beta u'(c_{t+1}^o) = \lambda_2$$

$$[s_t] -\lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{1+\delta} + \eta_1 = 0$$

$$[m_t] -\lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{1+\pi_t} + \eta_2 = 0$$

互补松弛条件

• Complementary slackness conditions:

$$\eta_1 s_t = 0 \\
\eta_2 m_t = 0$$

• 问题: 代理人会同时使用两种储蓄方式吗?

• 不会, 他会选择一种成本更少(收益更高)的储蓄方式

• 如果 $\pi_t > \delta$, 选择储藏室; 如果 $\pi_t < \delta$, 选择现金

欧拉方程

• 如果 $\pi_t < \delta$, $\eta_2 = 0$, 欧拉方程是 $u'(c_t^y) = \frac{\beta u'(c_{t+1}^o)}{1 + \pi_t}$

• 如果 $\pi_t > \delta$, $\eta_1 = 0$, 欧拉方程是 $u'(c_t^y) = \frac{\beta u'(c_{t+1}^o)}{1 + \delta}$

货币均衡

• 我们假设经济体处在一个货币均衡中,即

$$s_t = 0, m_t \neq 0$$

• 此时欧拉方程是:

$$u'(c_t^y) = \frac{\beta u'(c_{t+1}^o)}{1 + \pi_t}$$

市场出清条件

• 在货币均衡下, 老年代理人的预算约束为:

$$c_{t}^{o} = T_{t} + \frac{s_{t}}{1 + \delta} + \frac{M_{t-1}}{P_{t}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu M_{t-1}}{P_{t}} + 0 + \frac{M_{t-1}}{P_{t}}$$

$$= \frac{M_{t}}{P_{t}}$$

$$= m_{t}$$

• 年轻代理人的预算约束为:

$$y = c_t^y + s_t + m_t$$
$$= c_t^y + m_t$$

解出实际货币量

• 假设效用函数为 u(c) = ln(c)。此时,欧拉方程为

$$\frac{1}{c_t^y} = \frac{\beta}{c_{t+1}^o} \frac{1}{1 + \pi_t} \Rightarrow c_{t+1}^o = \frac{\beta c_t^y}{1 + \pi_t}$$

• 代入老年代理人的预算约束

$$T_{t+1} + \frac{m_t}{1 + \pi_t} = \frac{\beta c_t^y}{1 + \pi_t}$$

解出实际货币量-2

• 最后,使用年轻代理人的预算约束,解出

$$T_{t+1} + \frac{m_t}{1 + \pi_t} = \frac{\beta(y - m_t)}{1 + \pi_t}$$

• 解出实际货币量的表达式

$$m_t = \frac{\beta y - (1 + \pi_t) T_{t+1}}{1 + \beta}$$

解出实际货币量-3

• 根据货币政策 $T_{t+1} = \frac{\mu m_t}{1+\pi_t}$,解出均衡条件下实际货币量的表达式:

$$m_t^* = \frac{\beta y - \mu m_t^*}{1 + \beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_t^* = \frac{\beta y}{1 + \mu + \beta}$$

货币政策与通货膨胀

• 最后,由于实际货币量不随时间变化,我们知道

$$\frac{M_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}} = \frac{M_t}{P_t}$$

$$\frac{(1+\mu)M_t}{(1+\pi_t)P_t} = \frac{M_t}{P_t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \pi_t$$

• 和之前的货币模型类似,通货膨胀率等于名义货币量的增长速度。

总结

• 三种货币模型,提出了货币的三种作用机制

• MIU: 持有货币带来效用

• CIA: 持有货币满足交易需求

• OLG: 持有货币通过代际交易实现跨期财富转移

经济增长模型

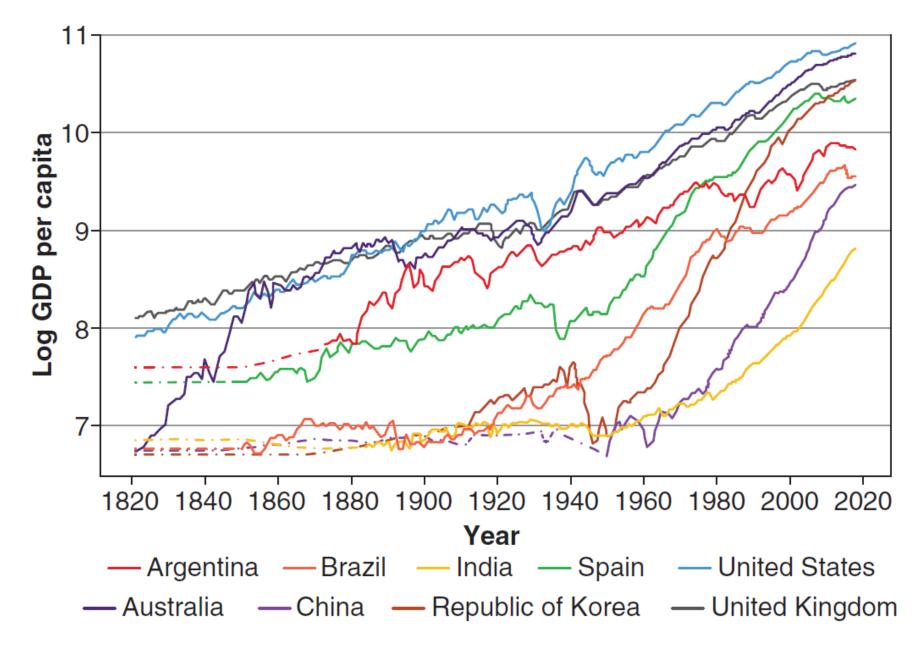
为什么要关注增长?



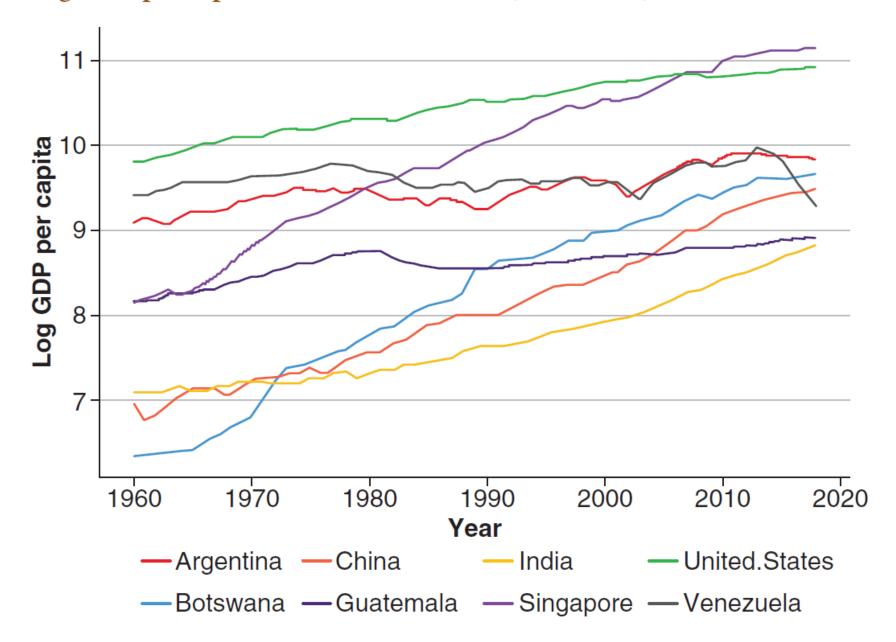
小罗伯特·卢卡斯,1995年 诺贝尔经济学奖得主

"The diversity across countries in measured per capita income levels is literally too great to be believed. (...) For 1960-80 we observe, for example: India, 1.4% per year; Egypt, 3.4%; South Korea, 7.0%; Japan, 7.1%; the United States, 2.3%; the industrial economies averaged 3.6%. (..) An Indian will, on average, be twice as well off as his grandfather; a Korean 32 times. (...) I do not see how one can look at figures like these without seeing them as representing possibilities. Is there some action a government of India could take that would lead the Indian economy to grow like Indonesia's or Egypt's? If so, what, exactly? If not, what is it about the 'nature of India' that makes it so? The consequences for human welfare involved in questions like these are simply staggering: Once one starts to think about them, it is hard to think about anything else."

Log GDP per capita of selected countries (1820–2018)



Log GDP per capita of selected countries (1960–2018)



Density of countries

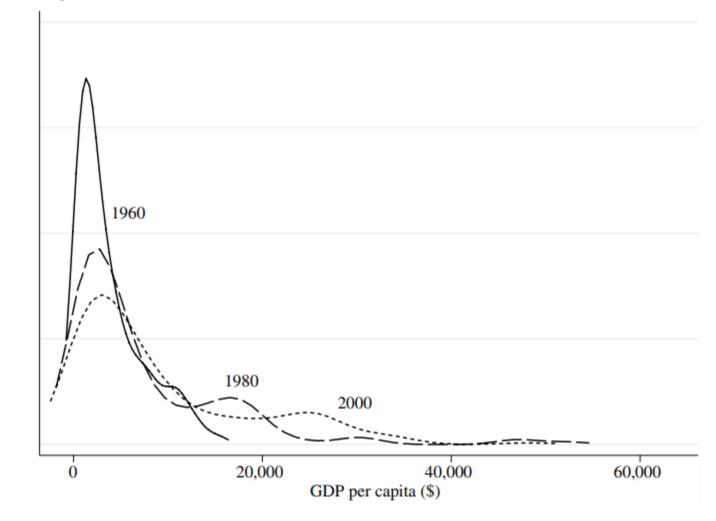
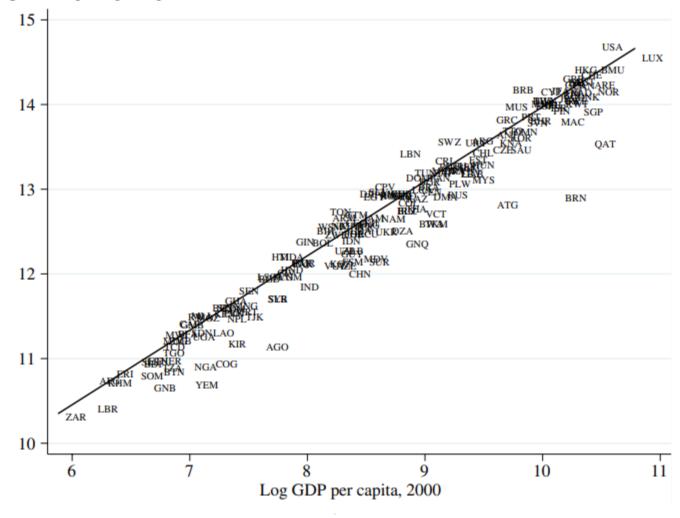


FIGURE 1.1 Estimates of the distribution of countries according to PPP-adjusted GDP per capita in 1960, 1980, and 2000.

Log consumption per capita, 2000



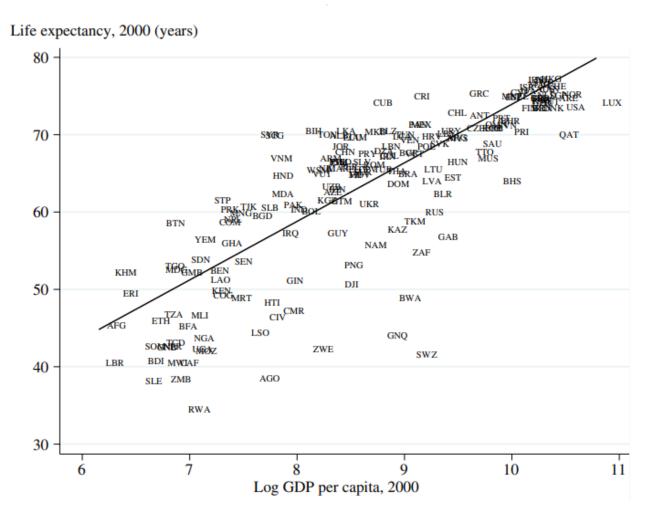


FIGURE 1.6 The association between income per capita and life expectancy at birth in 2000.

Average growth rate of GDP, 1960-2000

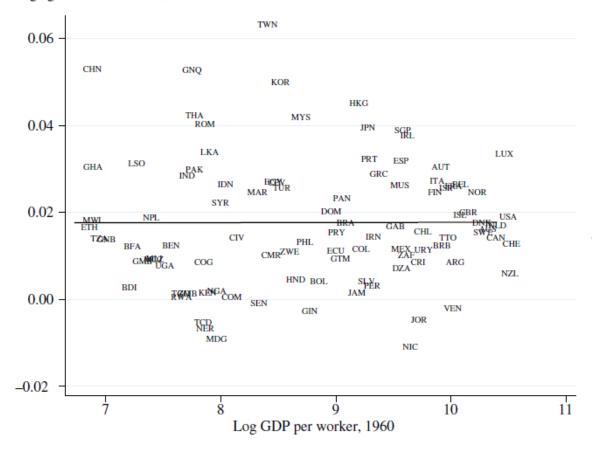


FIGURE 1.13 Annual growth rate of GDP per worker between 1960 and 2000 versus log GDP per worker in 1960 for the entire world.

Average growth rate of GDP, 1960-2000

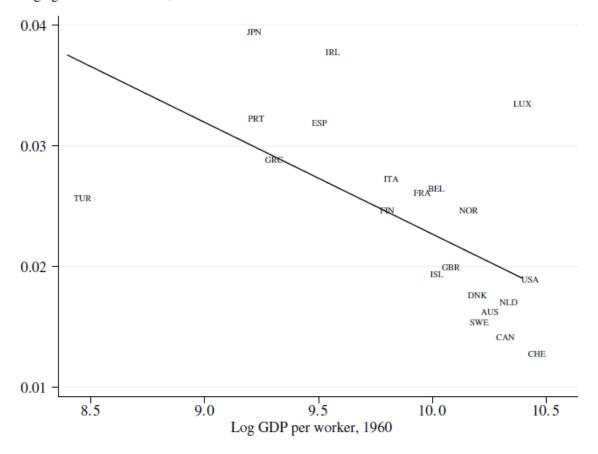


FIGURE 1.14 Annual growth rate of GDP per worker between 1960 and 2000 versus log GDP per worker in 1960 for core OECD countries.



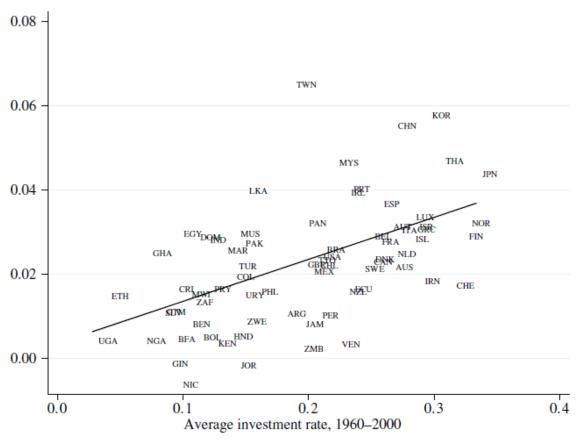


FIGURE 1.15 The relationship between average growth of GDP per capita and average growth of investments to GDP ratio, 1960–2000.

Average growth rate of GDP per capita, 1960-2000

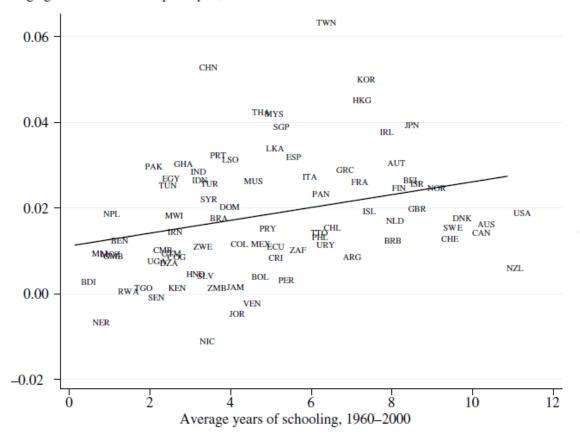


FIGURE 1.16 The relationship between average growth of GDP per capita and average years of schooling, 1960–2000.

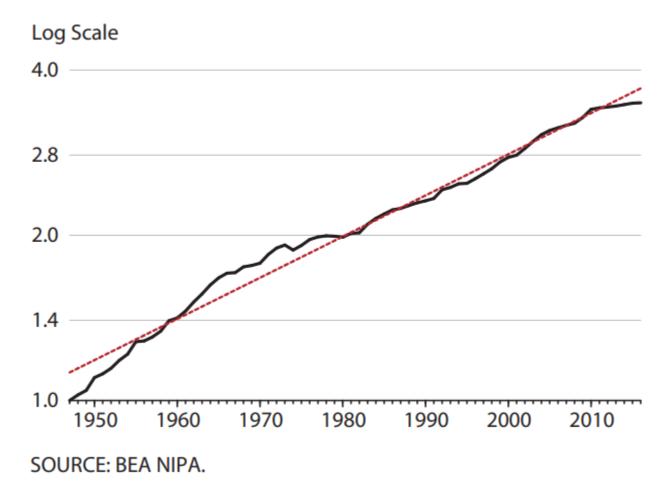
经济增长: Kaldor's Facts

- 1. 人均产出随时间匀速增长。
- 2. 劳均资本随时间匀速增长。
- 3. 资本产出比总体稳定。
- 4. 国民收入中资本收入份额和劳动收入份额总体稳定。
- 5. 资本回报率几乎为常数。
- 6. 不同国家之间的经济增长率差别较大。

下图1-5来自:

Berthold Herrendorf, Richard Rogerson, and Akos Valentinyi, "Growth and the Kaldor Facts," Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, Fourth Quarter 2019, pp. 259-76. https://doi.org/10.20955/r.101.259-76

A. GDP Per Worker, 1947 = 1

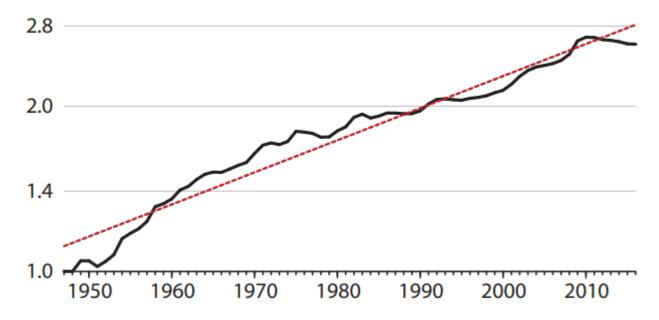


1.人均产出随时间匀速增长。

B. Capital Stock Per Worker, 1947 = 1

Log Scale

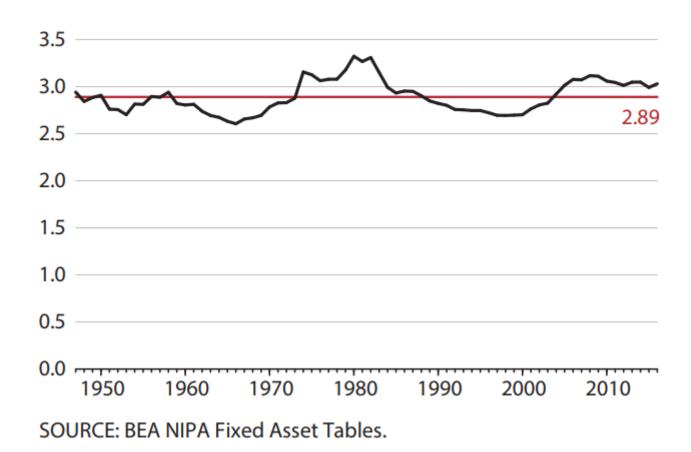




SOURCE: BEA NIPA Fixed Asset Tables.

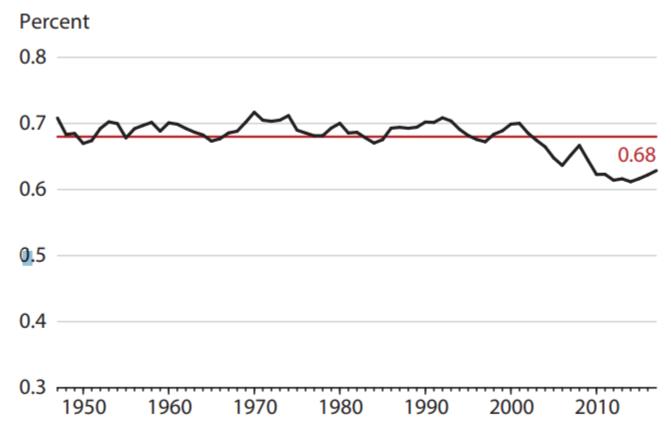
2. 劳均资本随时间匀速增长。

D. Capital-to-GDP Ratio



3. 资本产出比总体稳定。

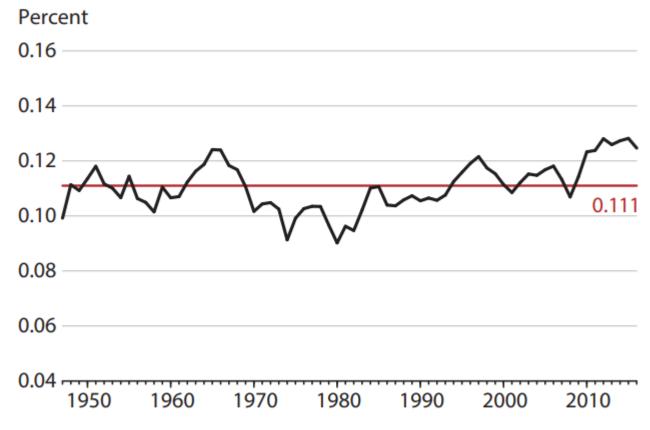
E. Labor Share



NOTE: The graph displays the labor share of the corporate sector. SOURCE: BEA NIPA.

4. 国民收入中资本收入份额和劳动收入份额总体稳定。

C. Gross Return on Capital

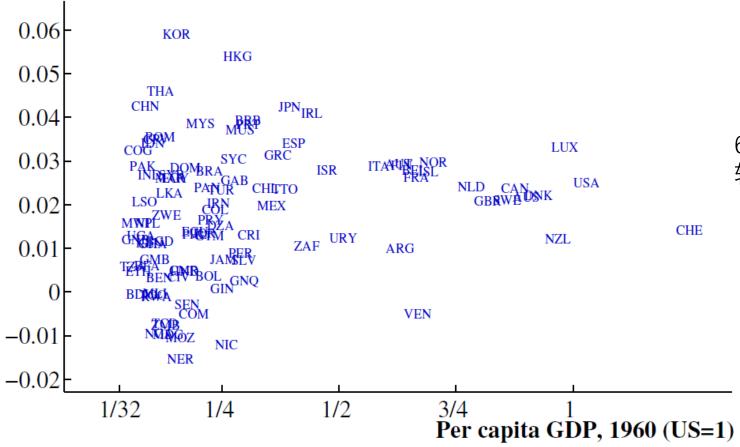


NOTE: The capital share of the corporate sector was used in the calculations.

SOURCE: BEA NIPA Fixed Asset Tables and authors' calculations.

5. 资本回报率几乎为常数。

Growth rate, 1960-2000



6. 不同国家之间的经济增长率差别较大。

Source: Penn World Tables 6.1.

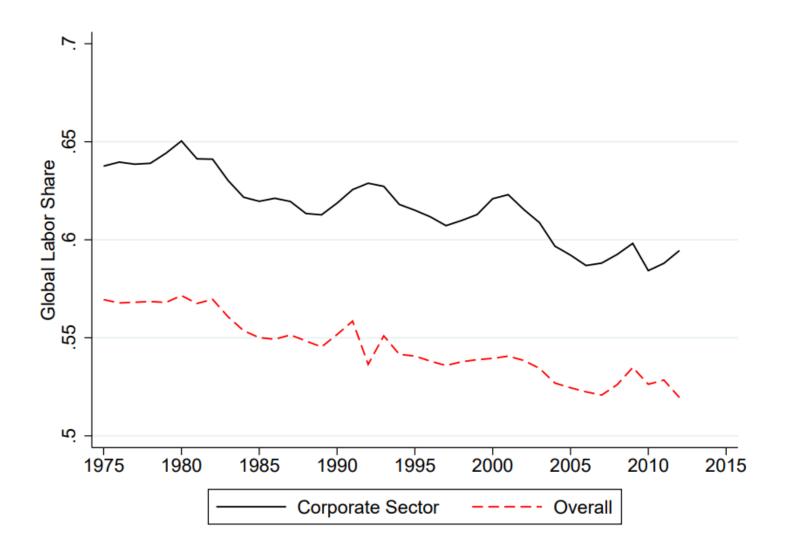


Figure 1: Declining Global Labor Share

Karabarbounis, Loukas, and Brent Neiman (2013), "The Global Decline of the Labor Share," NBER Working Paper No. 19136.

2025/3/13

49

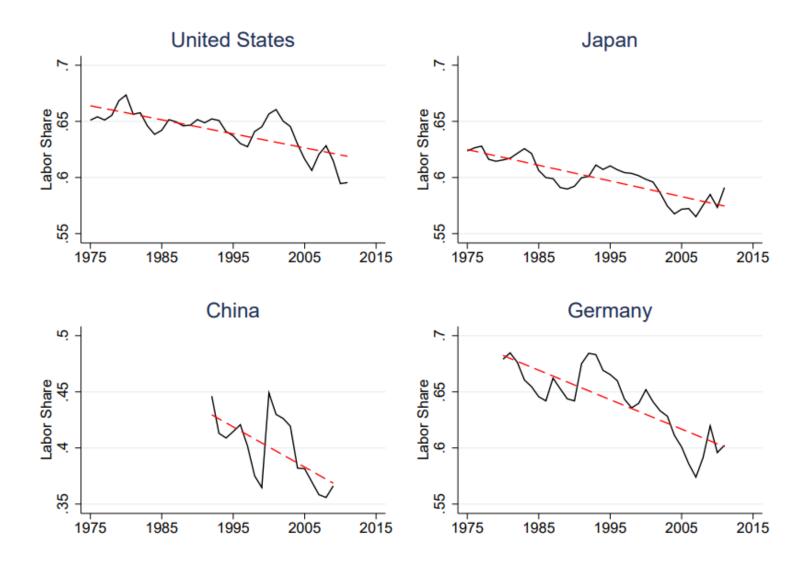


Figure 2: Declining Labor Share for the Largest Countries

Notes: The figure shows the labor share and its linear trend for the four largest economies in the world from 1975.

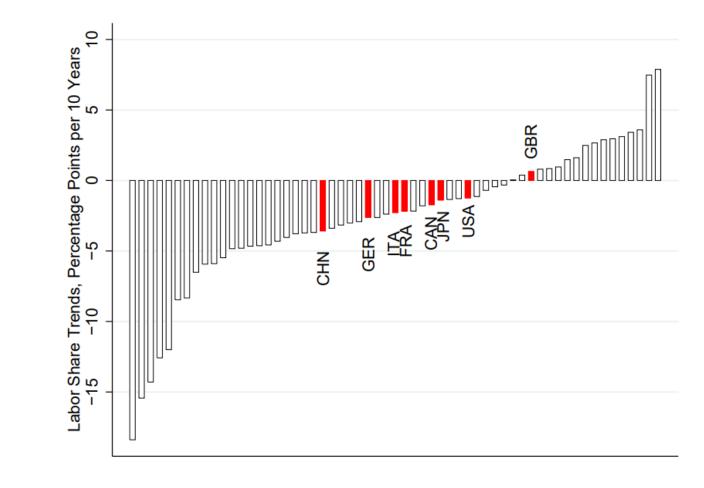


Figure 3: Estimated Trends in Country Labor Shares

Notes: The figure shows estimated trends in the labor share for all countries in our dataset with at least 15 years of data starting in 1975. Trend coefficients are reported in units per 10 years (i.e. a value of -5 means a 5 percentage point decline every 10 years). The largest 8 economies are shaded.

索洛增长模型

索洛增长模型(Solow Growth Model)

• 也称为Solow – Swan 模型,由美国经济学家罗伯特.索洛与澳大利亚经济学家Trevor Swan在1956年独立提出

• 主要探讨了资本积累、人口增长、科技进步和GDP增长之间的关系

模型介绍

• 无限期模型: *t* = 0,1,2,...

• 这个经济体由一个代理行为人和一个代理公司组成;

• 生产函数(假设为Cobb-Douglas):

$$Y_t = F(A_t, K_t, N_t) = A_t K_t^{\alpha} N_t^{1-\alpha}$$

 A_t : 时间t的科技水平(生产率)

 K_t : 时间t的资本

 N_t : 时间t 的劳动力

规模收益不变(Constant Return to Scale)

• 这里的生产函数满足规模收益不变:

$$Y_t = F(A_t, K_t, N_t) = A_t K_t^{\alpha} N_t^{1-\alpha}$$

• 即,如果将生产要素 K_t , N_t 都以相同倍数增加,那么产出也会以相同倍数增加。

简化的假设

• 假设科技水平 A, 人口N 固定不变, 生产函数为:

$$Y_t = AK_t^{\alpha}N^{1-\alpha}$$

模型介绍 - 2

• 每一期的产出可以用来消费 (C_t) 或者投入生产 (I_t)

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t$$
 (资源约束, Resource constraint)

• 资本的折旧率为 δ < 1,资本的积累规律满足:

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + I_t$$

模型介绍 - 3

• 关键假设: 我们假设储蓄率 *s* 给定,每一期有固定比例的产出被储蓄起来,进入投资。

$$I_t = sY_t$$

$$C_t = (1 - s)Y_t$$

• 没有优化问题, 代理行为人每期会把固定比例的产出储蓄起来。

资本和消费的演变

• 我们可以代入生产函数的形式,

$$C_t + I_t = AK_t^{\alpha} N^{1-\alpha}$$

• 代入 $K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + I_t$, 有

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + sAK_t^{\alpha}N^{1-\alpha}$$

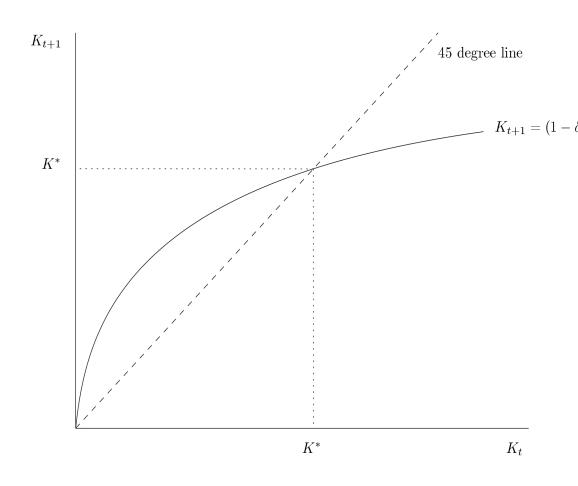
• 另外,我们可以解出消费的表达式 $C_t = (1-s)AK_t^{\alpha}N^{1-\alpha}$

稳态的存在

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + sAK_t^{\alpha}N^{1-\alpha}$$

• 是否存在 K^* , 使得 $K_{t+1} = K_t = K^*$, 且上述关系成立?

稳态分析



• 定义:该经济体中的稳态 (steady state) K^* 满足

$$K_{t+1} = K_t = K^*$$

 $K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + sAK_t^{\alpha}N^{1-\alpha}$

- 问题:此时 C_t 是否处在稳态?
- 问题: 是否有多于一个稳态?