Analytical

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1 Analytical Example (fixed)

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```
[1]: from sympy import *

a = 0.7
b_1 = 0.29
b_2 = 0.01
R = 0.2
delta = 0.8

K_1, K_2, x, r_1, r_2 = symbols("K_1 K_2 x r_1 r_2")
```

First, the first-order conditions for each strategic agent:

```
[2]: rt1 = -(a*b_1*K_1*x + b_1*b_2*K_1*r_2) / (b_1*b_1*K_1 + R/delta)
rt1
```

[2]:
$$\frac{-0.0029K_1r_2 - 0.203K_1x}{0.0841K_1 + 0.25}$$

[3]:
$$rt2 = -(a*b_2*K_2*x + b_1*b_2*K_2*r_1) / (b_2*b_2*K_2 + R/delta)$$
 rt2

[3]:
$$\frac{-0.0029K_2r_1 - 0.007K_2x}{0.0001K_2 + 0.25}$$

We want to solve for r_1 and r_2 , so we can substitute the equations into each other to get explicit forms:

```
[4]: also_rt1 = simplify(rt1.subs(r_2, rt2))
Lx1 = solve(r_1 - also_rt1, r_1)[0]
Lx1
```

[4]:
$$-\frac{K_1x\left(8470329472543.0K_2+1.26875\cdot10^{32}\right)}{5.25625\cdot10^{31}K_1+6.25\cdot10^{28}K_2+1.5625\cdot10^{32}}$$

```
[5]: also_rt2 = simplify(rt2.subs(r_1, rt1))
Lx2 = solve(r_2 - also_rt2, r_2)[0]
Lx2
```

```
[5]: -\frac{70.0K_2x}{841.0K_1 + K_2 + 2500.0}
```

This yields the expressions $r_1 = L_1 x$ and $r_2 = L_2 x$. Notice that x is linearly related to each expression now.

```
[6]: L_1 = Lx1 / x

L_2 = Lx2 / x

Ksub1_1 = simplify(1 + R*L_1*L_1 + delta * K_1 * (a + b_1*L_1 + b_2*L_2)**2)

Ksub1_1
```

 $\frac{0.1318688K_{1}^{2} \left(6.67612175175803 \cdot 10^{-20} K_{2} + 1\right)^{2}}{\left(0.3364K_{1} + 0.0004K_{2} + 1\right)^{2}} + \frac{0.392K_{1} \left(7.55503050992827 \cdot 10^{-21} K_{1}^{2} K_{2} + 2.36118324143482\right)}{1}$

The above is the recursive formulation for K_t^1 given K_{t-1}^1 , substituting the optimal strategies. We can do the same for agent 2:

Now simply iterate both of these from $K_l = 1$ upwards to get the steady-state metrices.

```
[8]: K1unit = 1
K2unit = 1
while True:
    K1_prime = Ksub1_1.subs(K_1, K1unit).subs(K_2, K2unit)
    K2_prime = Ksub1_2.subs(K_1, K1unit).subs(K_2, K2unit)
    if K1_prime == K1unit and K2_prime == K2unit:
        break
    print("K_1 =", K1unit, ", K_2 =", K2unit)
    K1unit = K1_prime
    K2unit = K2_prime
```

From here, we can compute the steady-state message.

```
[9]: print(L_1.subs(K_1, K1unit).subs(K_2, K2unit) * 4)
```

-3.04004273977039

```
[10]: print(L_2.subs(K_1, K1unit).subs(K_2, K2unit) * 4)
```

-0.0939833700734357