

Advanced Macro - Problem set 5
 Due date: classes on January, 6th

Problem 1 (1p) Recursive solution to a standard optimal growth model usually does not have an analytical solution. An exception here, is a model with log preferences $u(c) = \log(c)$ and CD production $f(k) = k^\alpha$, with depreciation $\delta = 1$. Solve this problem recursively.

- Start with $V_0(\cdot) = 0$ and iterate on an operator defined on a Bellman equation. After 2-3 iterations guess the functional form of a value function V_t .
- Using your answer from a) find the value function V (for infinite horizon problem)
- Find an optimal consumption policy (function). What is the optimal savings rate?

Problem 2 (2p) Consider an optimal growth model with $E \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, 1 - l_t)$ and production $y_t = z_t f(k_t, l_t)$, where $z_t \in Z = \{\underline{z}, \bar{z}\}$ and $\bar{z} > \underline{z} > 0$, with $k_0 \geq 0$, z_0 given. Let $\Pi(\cdot|z_t)$ denote a probability distribution (on Z) of a draw of z_{t+1} parameterized by z_t . Assume that capital belongs to $[0, \bar{K}]$, where $\bar{K} = \bar{z} f(\bar{K}, 1)$. Assume that u and f satisfy condition for recursive equilibrium existence.

- Write a Bellman equation for a central planner's problem.
- Define a recursive competitive equilibrium for this economy with bonds.

Problem 3 (2p) Consider a household with preferences given by $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t)$, where $u : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded, continuous and strictly concave. Household begins as unemployed with stock $a_0 > 0$ of an asset. Each period unemployed household draws wage from $[0, \bar{w}]$ with a probability distribution $F(w)$. After accepting an offer in period t household starts working getting wage w from $t + 1$ on. Employed household can loose a job with probability λ and starts next period as unemployed. When employed, wage w remains constant. There is no on the job search. Unemployed household gets a benefit b . There is a credit market for asset a with constant return r , i.e. $a_{t+1} = (a_t - c_t + y_t)(1 + r)$, where y_t is income (wage or benefit). There is no insurance market and $a_t \geq 0$.

- Identify state variables and write a Bellman equations for a recursive formulation for this maximization problem.
- What kind of properties need to be satisfied by a value function for a reservation wage strategy to be optimal? Show that value function indeed has these properties.

Problem 4 (2p) Consider an OLG model without elastic labor choice. Preferences are given by $U(c_{1,t}) + \beta U(c_{2,t+1})$, where $U(c) = \ln c$ and $f(k) = k^\alpha$. Assume that population grows at a constant rate n , i.e. $N_{1,t} = (1 + n)N_{1,t-1}$ and $N_{1,t-1} = N_{2,t}$, where $N_{1,t}$ is a number of young agents in period t , while $N_{2,t}$ no. of old people in t , and N_t is its total: $N_t = N_{1,t} + N_{2,t} = N_{1,t} + \frac{1}{n+1}N_{1,t}$.

- calculate the capital accumulation path for $k_t = \frac{K_t}{N_t}$ in ADCE
- prove that this economy has a unique steady state (pc), and convergence from $k_0 > 0$ is monotone. Derive an expression for a steady state (pc) capital level.

Problem 5 (2p) Consider an OLG economy as above. You are now asked to compare the ADCE under two taxing scenarios with balanced budget.

- Assume that government imposes lump sum tax T on each young generation and pays back $T(1+n)$ to every old.
- Assume that now government imposes a lump sum tax T on each young generation, buys capital and gives $(1 + r_{t+1})T$ to every old.

Answer (for both systems):

- how such taxes affect (pc) capital accumulation path in an ADCE?
- how about steady state k^* pc?
- how such a tax system influences K_t on a BGP?