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Problem Set 1: Due Jan 21, 2004.

1. Consider the following basic real business cycle model

$$Max E \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t [\ln c_t + \nu \ln h_t]$$

subject to

$$c_t + i_t = w_t(1 - \tau_h)h_t + k_t(r_t - \delta)(1 - \tau_k) + TR_t$$

$$k_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)k_t + i_t$$

$$h_t + l_t = 1$$

$$z_{t+1} = \gamma z_t + \epsilon_{t+1}$$

with  $k(0)$  given. The variables  $c_t, i_t, k_t, h_t, l_t, w_t$  are the time  $t$  values of consumption, investment, the capital stock, labor supply, leisure, and the wage rate, respectively.  $r_{t+1}$  denotes the return on capital from  $t$  to  $t+1$ . The household knows the stochastic shock parameter,  $0 < \gamma < 1$ , the depreciation rate,  $\delta$ , and the tax rates on the return to capital,  $\tau_k$ , and labor income,  $\tau_h$ . The innovation to the technology shock  $\epsilon$  is  $N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$ .

There are a continuum of competitive firms, with the total number of firms normalized to unity, each of which produces output by the technology

$$Y_t = e^{z_t} K_t^\alpha H_t^{1-\alpha}.$$

The government in this economy transfers all tax revenue back to households in a lump sum fashion

$$TR_t = \tau_h w_t H_t + \tau_k (r_t - \delta) K_t.$$

Assign the following parameter values:  $\beta = .99, \alpha = .36, \gamma = .95, \delta = .025, \nu = 2, \sigma_\epsilon = .007, \tau_h = .23, \tau_k = .5$ .

- Program this problem in Gauss using a quadratic approximation of the value function around the steady state. Find the optimal decision variables for  $H_t$  and  $I_t$  as a function of the state variables,  $z_t$  and  $K_t$ . Show that the steady state obtained from these decision rules is the same that is found analytically. Before you do this however, derive the analytical expressions for steady state  $k$  and  $h$  by taking the first order conditions with respect to  $k_{t+1}$  and  $h_t$ .
- Do you obtain the same decision rules from the previous problem set (Macro II) when  $\tau_k = \tau_h = 0$ ?
- Start the economy at the steady state and graph the response of  $H_t$ ,  $C_t$ ,  $I_t$ , to a one standard deviation shock in  $\epsilon_t$ .
- Starting again from the steady state, simulate the economy for 100 periods and plot the results for  $H_t$ ,  $C_t$ ,  $K_t$ ,  $Y_t$ , and  $I_t$ .