

— PROBLEM SET 2 —
MA1112: MACROECONOMIC THEORY PART II
SECTION 2: MONETARY ECONOMICS
31 JANUARY 2012

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In most cases I provide the answer. This means that you need to provide reasonable amount of intermediate steps such that it tells us that you understand the problem and solution techniques. The weighting is not exact. Hence, we may change it.

EXERCISE 1

This exercise is based on Galí's exercise 3.4. Consider the Calvo model of staggered price setting with the following modification: In the periods between price reoptimizations firms mechanically adjust their prices according to some indexation rule. Formally, a firm that reoptimizes its price in period t (an event that occurs with probability $1 - \theta$) sets a price P_t^* in that period. In subsequent periods (ie, until it reoptimizes prices again), its price is adjusted according to the following rule:

$$P_{t+k|t} = P_{t+k-1|t} \Pi_{t+k-1}^\omega \Pi^{1-\omega} \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

and

$$P_{t|t} = P_t^*,$$

where $P_{t+k|t}$ denotes the price effective in period $t + k$ for a firm that last reoptimized its price in period t , $\Pi_t \equiv P_t/P_{t-1}$ is the gross inflation rate, and $\omega \in [0, 1]$ is an exogenous parameter that measures the degree of indexation¹. This means that those firms that may not reoptimize their price level may update the price level with a rule where the previous period price level is updated with a geometric mean of previous period gross inflation and steady-state inflation². Note, that — contrary to the book — the inflation is not zero anymore!

¹This is called partial indexing in the New-Keynesian literature.

²The steady-state inflation is the same as inflation target of the central bank.

Suppose that all firms have access to the same *constant return to scale* technology, $\alpha = 0$, and face a demand schedule with a constant price elasticity ϵ . This assumption helps algebra, because marginal costs do not depend on the parameter α .

The objective function for a firm reoptimizing its price in period t (ie, choosing P_t^*) is given by

$$\max_{P_t^*} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \theta^k E_t \{ Q_{t,t+k} [P_{t+k|t} Y_{t+k|t} - \Psi_{t+k}(Y_{t+k|t})] \}$$

subject to a sequence of demand constraints, and the rule of indexation described above. $Y_{t+k|t}$ denotes the output in period $t+k$ of a firm that last reoptimized its price in period t . Note that it is a function of P_t^* as in the basic model that was presented in the lecture. You need, however, take into account the firm can adjust the price level in the future according to the rule described in the first equation. $\Psi(\cdot)$ is the cost function, and θ is the probability of not being able to reoptimize the price in any given period, and

$$Q_{t,t+k} \equiv \beta^k \left(\frac{C_{t+k}}{C_t} \right)^{-\sigma} \frac{P_t}{P_{t+k}}$$

is the usual stochastic discount factor for nominal payoffs.

a) (Weight is 10 %) Using the definition of the price level index

$$P_t = \left[\int_0^1 P_t(i)^{1-\epsilon} di \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\epsilon}},$$

derive the following log-linear expression for the evolution of inflation π_t as a function of the average price adjustment term \hat{p}_t^* ($\equiv \log(P_t^*/P_t) - \log(P^*/P)$).³:

$$\hat{p}_t^* = \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} (\hat{\pi}_t - \omega \hat{\pi}_{t-1})$$

Note! Due to the non-zero steady-state inflation⁴, Galí's way of using p_{t-1} is not a wise strategy here. Note also that to take care what happens with the prices level of those firms that may not optimize their prices. It is not anymore similar to the basic case (where those firms were not able to change their prices. This affects the equation of motion of the aggregate price level.

³I use underscore notation for stationarized variables like relative prices. Hat notation is used to express the deviation from the steady-state.

⁴This is an assumption we make. It is less restricted than the zero-inflation assumption.

- b) (Weight is 10 %) Derive the first-order condition for the firm's problem that determines the optimal price P_t^* .

EXERCISE 2

(Weight is 20 %) Stationarize the first order condition: you may do that by dividing both sides by P_t . Then you may continue working with relative prices.⁵ Log-linearize the first-order condition around the corresponding steady state and derive the following expression for \hat{p}_t^* ($\equiv \log(P_t^*/P_t) - \log(P^*/P)$):

$$\hat{p}_t^* + \hat{\pi}_t = (1 - \beta\theta)E_t \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\beta\theta)^k (\hat{m}c_{t+k} + \omega\hat{\pi}_{t+k}) + (1 - \omega)E_t \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\beta\theta)^k \hat{\pi}_{t+k}.$$

EXERCISE 3

(Weight is 10 %) Combine the results of exercises 1 and 2 to obtain a log-linearized inflation equation, that express inflation as a function of lagged inflation, expected inflation and real marginal costs:

$$\hat{\pi}_t = \frac{\omega}{1 + \beta\omega} \hat{\pi}_{t-1} + \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta\omega} \hat{\pi}_{t+1} + \frac{(1 - \theta)(1 - \beta\theta)}{(1 + \beta\omega)\theta} \hat{m}c_t.$$

EXERCISE 4

(Weight is 20 %) Code this to the `Dynare`.⁶ Use the parameter values that are mentioned in the book (section 3.4.1) and the following $\theta = 2/3$, $\sigma = \varphi = 1$, $\phi_\pi = 1.5$, $\phi_y = 0.5/4$ and $\omega = 0.6$. The other part of the system of equations follow the basic new Keynesian model. Monetary policy follows the Taylor rule with inflation target (and, hence, steady state inflation) $\pi = 0.02/4$. The Taylor rule is as follows

$$i_t = \rho + \phi_\pi(\pi_t - \pi) + \phi_y \tilde{y}_t + v_t,$$

where $v_t = \rho_v v_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t^v$, $\varepsilon_t^v \sim iid(0, \sigma_v^2)$, and $\rho_v = 0.5$ and $\sigma_v = 0.03$. The technology shock follows AR(1) process too: the persistence parameter is $\rho_a = 0.95$ and the standard deviation of the shock is $\sigma_a = 0.05$.

⁵Note that relative prices are stationary even in the case of non-zero steady-state inflation.

⁶Do not even dream coding in original nonlinear form (because the decision rule for P_t^* is not in recursive form). The idea is to use the dynamic IS curve; mapping between real marginal costs and natural level of output; and relationship between natural level of output and technology shock.

EXERCISE 5

(Weight is 20 %) Compute similar impulse responses as in figures 3.1 and 3.2 in the book (and in the slides). How they differ from the original impulse responses? Explain why!

Note that `Dynare` uses the shock variance as the size of the shock in impulse responses. This affects the magnitude of the responses.

EXERCISE 6

(Weight is 10 %) Consider the following central bank loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\sigma + \frac{\varphi + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \text{Var}(\tilde{y}_t) + \frac{\epsilon}{\lambda} \text{Var}(\pi_t) \right],$$

where $\lambda \equiv \frac{(1-\theta)(1-\beta\theta)}{\theta}$. Compare economies with different indexing schemes $\omega = \{0.3, 0.9\}$ (US and Euro area) by computing the above losses.

Hint! The computation of loss \mathcal{L} is very easy since `dynare` reports the relevant variances.