Master in International Economics and Public Policy 1st semester

Advanced Macroeconomics 2014/15 Winter term

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Tutorial 11: Behavioural Business Cycles

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1. Hopefulness, suspense and anxiety are feelings related to uncertainty about the future. An anticipatory feeling is a feeling that anticipates the outcome of an event (following the spirit of Caplin and Leahy, 2004). These feelings are embedded here in an otherwise standard two-period consumption and saving model. Consider the objective function:

$$U_{t} = E_{t} \left[\gamma u \left(a_{t}, c_{t} \right) + (1 - \gamma) u \left(c_{t+1} \right) \right]$$

Using a_t and the budget constraints, compute the FOC for the optimal saving decision and provide an economic interpretation.

The constraint in the first period (at t) reads:

$$w_t = c_t + s_t$$

Where w_t is wage at time t, c_t is consumption and s_t represents savings. In the second period, i.e. at t + 1, the constraint reads:

$$(1+r_{t+1})s_t = c_{t+1}$$

Where r_{t+1} is uncertain.

Where at is the anticipatory feeling in t, γ and ϕ are preferences parameters between 0 and 1 and, following Caplin and Leahy (2004), we model feelings as falling in mean and rising in the variance of uncertain consumption c_{t+1} :

$$a_t = -E_t [c_{t+1}] + \zeta V [c_{t+1}]$$

Also use:

$$\mu \equiv E_t \left[1 + r_{t+1} \right]$$
$$\sigma^2 \equiv V \left[1 + r_{t+1} \right]$$

Expectations are formed by the expectations operator E_t .

2. Express the following objective function by replacing anticipatory feelings by its specification:

$$U_t = E_t \left[\gamma \left[-\phi \ln a_t + \ln c_t \right] + (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{t+1} \right]$$

Compute the first-order condition.

- 3. Imagine the individual does not care about the mean (i.e. set μ equal to 0 in the FOC). Compute the optimal saving level and provide an economic interpretation.
- 4. Imagine the individual is not worried about the variance (set ζ equal to 0 in the FOC). Compute the optimal saving level and provide an economic interpretation.