Master in International Economics and Public Policy 1st semester

Advanced Macroeconomics

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Tutorial 8: Towards Behavioural Growth

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1. A Dual-Self Model of Impulse Control (see Fudenberg & Levine, 2006)

Consider an infinite-horizon consumer making a savings decision. Wealth y may be divided between consumption and savings according to the savings rate $a \in [0, 1]$. The consumer is represented by the short-run self and the long-run self. Parameter δ is the time preference rate.

Preferences for the short-run self are as follows:

$$u(y_t, 0, a_t) = \log [(1 - a_t) y_t]$$

Savings are then invested in an asset that returns wealth:

$$y_t = Ra_{t-1}y_{t-1}$$

Where R = 1 + r. The short-run self wishes to spend all wealth on consumption. The choice of variable *a* imposes a self-control constraint via a linear cost:

$$C(y_t, a_t) = \gamma \{ \log [y_t] - \log [(1 - a_t) y_t] \}$$

Given the reduced form of preferences for the long-run self:

$$U = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \delta^{t-1} \left[(1+\gamma) \log \left[(1-a_t) y_t \right] - \gamma \log (y_t) \right]$$

and assuming a constant savings rate a, find the optimal saving behaviour and give an interpretation to this result.

2. Deterministic OLG Model

Consider an agent living for two periods. The constraint in the first period 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 the interest rate, and consumption at t+1 is given by the value of savings at t plus interests.

(a) Solve the maximisation problem:

$$\max_{s_t} u\left(c_t\right) + \beta u\left(c_{t+1}\right)$$

(b) Given the Cobb-Douglas preferences below, find the optimal consumption and saving paths:

$$\max_{s_t} \gamma \ln c_t + (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{t+1}$$

(c) Now, let there be many firms, employing capital K and labour L to produce output Y according to:

$$Y_t = AK_t^{\alpha} L_t^{1-\alpha}$$

Where A is total factor productivity, held constant. Capital stock in t + 1 is a function of labour size (in each period) and savings:

$$K_{t+1} = Ls_t$$

Households behave exactly as in b above.

Using your results from b, find the expression for the capital stock at t + 1 and draw its phase diagram. Give an interpretation of the graph.