

ECO 9015 - Final

(Solutions)



Problème #1:

(1.1) Dans le secteur i ,

la firme

$$\max_{k_t^{i,d}, h_t^{i,d}} z_i f(h_t^{i,d}, k_t^{i,d}) - w_t^i h_t^{i,d} - r_t^i k_t^{i,d}$$

Les CPOs sont:

$$\left[h_t^{i,d} \right] \quad z_i f_1(h_t^{i,d}, k_t^{i,d}) = w_t^i$$

$$\left[k_t^{i,d} \right] \quad z_i f_2(h_t^{i,d}, k_t^{i,d}) = r_t^i$$

(1.2) Ménage secteur 1:

Etat: $z_{1t} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow z_t = (z_{1t} z_{2t}) \\ z_{2t} \end{array} \right.$

k_{1t} : capital initial

Contrôle: $k_{1t}^{(1)} \rightarrow$ capital loué au secteur 1
 $k_{1t}^{(2)} \rightarrow$ capital loué au secteur 2.

contraint ←
par $k_t = k_{1t}^{(1)} + k_{1t}^{(2)}$

$k_{1,t+1} \rightarrow$ investissement
 (c_{1t}) (pas un choix indépendant) → consommation

contraint par le budget des ménages.

$h_{1t} \rightarrow$ heures de travail

Ménage secteur 2

Etat: z_t
 k_{2t}

Contrôle: $k_{2t}^{(1)}$ $[k_{2t}^{(2)}]$
 $k_{2,t+1}$ $[c_{2t}]$
 h_{2t}

(1.3) Le ménage du secteur 1:

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$$V(k_{1t}, z_t) = \max_{\substack{c_{1t}, h_{1t} \\ k_{1,t+1}, c_{1t} \\ h_{1t}}} u(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t}) + \beta E_t V(k_{1,t+1}, z_{t+1})$$

$$u(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t}) + \beta E_t V(k_{1,t+1}, z_{t+1})$$

f.g. $k_{1t} = k_{1t}^{(1)} + k_{1t}^{(2)}$

$$c_{1t} + k_{1,t+1} - (1-\delta)k_{1t} = w_{1t} h_{1t} + r_{1t} k_{1t}^{(1)} + r_{2t} k_{1t}^{(2)}$$

Autre possibilité:

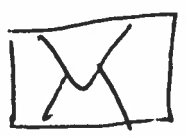
- Justifiez la condition de non-arbitrage et écrivez tout de suite $r_{1t} = r_{2t} = r_t$

$$V(k_{1t}, z_t) = \max_{\substack{k_{1t}^{(1)} \\ k_{1,t+1} \\ h_{1t}}}$$

$$u \left[w_{1t} k_t + r_{1t} k_{1t}^{(1)} + r_{2t} (k_{1t} - k_{1t}^{(1)}), 1 - h_{1t} \right] + \beta E_t V(k_{1,t+1}, z_{t+1})$$

[k_{1,t+1}]:

$$u_1(c_{1t}, 1 - h_{1t}) + \beta E_t V_1(k_{1,t+1}, z_{t+1}) = 0$$



$$V_1(k_{1t}, z_t) = (r_{2t} + 1 - \delta) u_1(\tilde{c}_{1t}, 1 - h_{1t})$$

Donc :

$$u_1(c_{1t}, 1 - h_{1t}) = \beta E_t \left[u_1(c_{1,t+1}, 1 - h_{1,t+1}) (r_{2,t+1} + 1 - \delta) \right]$$

ou

$$E_t \left[\beta \frac{u_1(c_{1,t+1}, 1 - h_{1,t+1}) (r_{2,t+1} + 1 - \delta)}{u_1(c_{1t}, 1 - h_{1t})} \right] = 1$$

[h_{1t}]

$$w_{1t} u_1(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t}) = u_2(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t})$$

[$h_{1t}^{(1)}$]

$$(\pi_{1t} - \pi_{2t}) u_1(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t}) = 0$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\pi_{1t} = \pi_{2t}$$

→ que nous
démontrons π_t .

Finalement:

$$E_t \left[\beta \frac{u_1(c_{1,t+1}, 1-h_{1,t+1}) (\pi_{1,t+1} + 1-\delta)}{u_1(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t})} \right] = 1$$

$$w_{1t} u_1(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t}) = u_2(c_{1t}, 1-h_{1t})$$

Problème 2

(2.1) La firme $\max_{k_t, h_t} (h_t^d)^\alpha (k_t^d)^{1-\alpha} H_t^{\gamma_1} K_t^{\gamma_2} - w_t h_t^d - r_t k_t^d$

$[h_t^d]$

$$w_t = \alpha h_{t,d}^{\alpha-1} k_{t,d}^{1-\alpha} H_t^{\gamma_1} K_t^{\gamma_2} = \alpha \frac{y_t}{h_t}$$

$[k_t^d]$

$$r_t = (1-\alpha) h_{t,d}^\alpha k_{t,d}^{-\alpha} H_t^{\gamma_1} K_t^{\gamma_2} = (1-\alpha) \frac{y_t}{k_t}$$

(2.2) $\max_{\left\{ \begin{matrix} k_{t+1}, h_t \\ c_t \end{matrix} \right\}_{t=0}^{+\infty}} \sum_{t=0}^{+\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, 1-h_t)$
 Eq. $c_t + k_{t+1} - (1-\delta)k_t = w_t h_t + r_t k_t, \forall t$
 (k_0, k_0 donnés)

Autrement dit,

$$\max_{\left\{ \begin{matrix} k_{t+1}, h_t \\ c_t \end{matrix} \right\}_{t=0}^{+\infty}} \sum_{t=0}^{+\infty} \beta^t [u(c_t, 1-h_t) + \lambda_t (w_t h_t + r_t k_t - c_t - k_{t+1} + (1-\delta)k_t)]$$

$[h_T]?$

$$U = \dots + \beta^T \left[u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T \begin{pmatrix} w_T h_T + r_T k_T - c_T \\ -k_{T+1} + (1-\delta)k_T \end{pmatrix} \right] + \dots$$

$$[h_T] \quad -u_2(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T w_T = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_T w_T = u_2(c_T, 1-h_T), \quad \forall T}$$

$[k_{T+1}]?$

$$U = \dots + \beta^T \left[u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T (w_T h_T + r_T k_T - c_T - k_{T+1} + (1-\delta)k_T) \right] \\ + \beta^{T+1} \left[u(c_{T+1}, 1-h_{T+1}) + \lambda_{T+1} \begin{pmatrix} w_{T+1} h_{T+1} + r_{T+1} k_{T+1} - c_{T+1} \\ -k_{T+2} + (1-\delta)k_{T+1} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

+ ...

$$[k_{T+1}] \quad -\beta^T \lambda_T + \beta^{T+1} \lambda_{T+1} (r_{T+1} + 1 - \delta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_T = \beta \lambda_{T+1} (r_{T+1} + 1 - \delta), \quad \forall T}$$

[c_T] ?

$$u = \dots + \beta^T \left[u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T \begin{pmatrix} w_T h_T + r_T b_T - y_T \\ -b_{T+1} + (1-\delta) b_T \end{pmatrix} \right] + \dots$$

[c_T] $u_1(c_T, 1-h_T) - \lambda_T = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_T = u_1(c_T, 1-h_T)$$

(2.3) On a: $\begin{cases} u_1(c_t, 1-h_t) w_t = u_2(c_t, 1-h_t), \forall t \\ u_1(c_t, 1-h_t) = \beta u_1(c_{t+1}, 1-h_{t+1}) (r_{t+1} + 1 - \delta), \forall t \end{cases}$

Après avoir pris les CPO, $k = K$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_t &= (1-\alpha) h_t^{d+\delta_1} b_t^{-d+\delta_2} \\ w_t &= \alpha h_t^{d+\delta_1-1} b_t^{1-d+\delta_2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$c_t + b_{t+1} - (1-\delta) b_t = y_t = h_t^{d+\delta_1} b_t^{1-d+\delta_2}$$

TVC $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \beta^t b_{t+1} u_1(c_t, 1-h_t) = 0$

(2.4) A l'état stationnaire:

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \beta [(1-x) h^{d+\delta_1} k^{-d+\delta_2} + 1-\delta] \\ u_1(c, 1-h) \propto h^{d+\delta_1-1} k^{1-d+\delta_2} = u_2(c, 1-h) \\ c + \delta k = y = h^{d+\delta_1} k^{1-d+\delta_2} \end{cases}$$

(2.5) le problème optimal est de:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{t+1}, c_t \\ h_t \end{array} \right\}_{t=0}^{\infty}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, 1-h_t) \\ & \text{t.q. } c_t + k_{t+1} - (1-\delta)k_t = y_t, \quad \forall t \\ & (k_0, k_0 \text{ données}) \end{aligned}$$

Autrement dit,

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{t+1}, c_t \\ h_t \end{array} \right\}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left[u(c_t, 1-h_t) + \lambda_t \left(h_t^{d+\delta_1} k_t^{1-d+\delta_2} - c_t - k_{t+1} + (1-\delta)k_t \right) \right] \\ & k = K, \text{ avant les CPO.} \end{aligned}$$

$[h_T]?$

$$U = \dots + \beta^T \left[u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T (h_T^{\alpha+\gamma_1} k_T^{1-\alpha-\gamma_2} - c_T - k_{T+1} + (1-\delta)k_T) \right] + \dots$$

$$[h_T] \quad - u_2(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T (\alpha+\gamma_1) h_T^{\alpha+\gamma_1-1} k_T^{1-\alpha-\gamma_2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{u_2(c_T, 1-h_T) = \lambda_T (\alpha+\gamma_1) h_T^{\alpha+\gamma_1-1} k_T^{1-\alpha-\gamma_2}, \quad \forall T}$$

$[k_{T+1}]?$

$$U = \dots + \beta^T \left[u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T (h_T^{\alpha+\gamma_1} k_T^{1-\alpha-\gamma_2} - c_T - k_{T+1} + (1-\delta)k_T) \right]$$

$$+ \beta^{T+1} \left[u(c_{T+1}, 1-h_{T+1}) + \lambda_{T+1} (h_{T+1}^{\alpha+\gamma_1} k_{T+1}^{1-\alpha-\gamma_2} - c_{T+1} - k_{T+2} + (1-\delta)k_{T+1}) \right]$$

+ ...

$$[k_{T+1}]: -\beta^T \lambda_T + \beta^{T+1} \lambda_{T+1} \left[(1-\alpha-\gamma_2) h_{T+1}^{\alpha+\gamma_1} k_{T+1}^{-\alpha-\gamma_2} + 1-\delta \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_T = \beta \lambda_{T+1} \left[(1-\alpha-\gamma_2) h_{T+1}^{\alpha+\gamma_1} k_{T+1}^{-\alpha-\gamma_2} + 1-\delta \right], \quad \forall T}$$

$[c_T]$?

$$U = \dots + \beta^T [u(c_T, 1-h_T) + \lambda_T (h_T^{\alpha+\delta_1} k_T^{1-\alpha+\delta_2} - c_T - h_{T+1} + (1-\delta)k_T)] + \dots$$

$[c_T]$ $u_1(c_T, 1-h_T) - \lambda_T = 0$

$$\lambda_T = u_1(c_T, 1-h_T), \forall T$$

Systems: $u_2(c_T, 1-h_T) = u_1(c_T, 1-h_T) \frac{(1-\delta)k_T^{\alpha+\delta_1-1} h_T^{1-\alpha+\delta_2}}{PM_L}$

$$u_1(c_T, 1-h_T) = \beta u_1(c_{T+1}, 1-h_{T+1}) \frac{[(1-\delta)k_{T+1}^{\alpha+\delta_1} h_{T+1}^{1-\alpha+\delta_2}]}{PM_K}$$

$$c_T + k_{T+1} - (1-\delta)k_T = y_T = h_T^{\alpha+\delta_1} k_T^{1-\alpha+\delta_2}$$

TVC $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \beta^T k_{T+1} u_1(c_T, 1-h_T) = 0$

(2.6)

$$u_2(c, 1-h) = u_1(c, 1-h) (d + r_1) h^{d+r_1-1} k^{1-d+r_2}$$

$$1 = \beta \left[(1-d+r_2) h^{d+r_1} k^{-d+r_2} + 1-\delta \right]$$

$$c + \delta k = h^{d+r_1} k^{1-d+r_2}$$

(2.7) Comparant les 2 systèmes d'équations évaluées à l'état stationnaire:

Pour avoir "équilibre = optimal", il

faudrait que $\begin{cases} d = d + r_1 \\ 1-d = 1-d + r_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (r_1, r_2) = (0, 0).$

La réponse est donc "NON".

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Problème #3

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(3.1) Travail divisible

$$\begin{cases} u_1(c_t, l_t) = 1/c_t \\ u_2(c_t, l_t) = \psi/l_t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc, CPO} \implies \frac{(1-\alpha)z_t k_t^\alpha l_t^{1-\alpha}}{c_t} = \frac{\psi}{l_t}$$

Travail indivisible:

$$\begin{cases} u_1(c_t, l_t) = 1/c_t \\ u_2(c_t, l_t) = A \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc, CPO} \implies \frac{(1-\alpha)z_t k_t^\alpha l_t^{1-\alpha}}{c_t} = A$$

Travail divisible

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L'état stationnaire est tel que:

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)z^{\alpha} (l^{\alpha})^{\alpha} (h^{\alpha})^{-\alpha}}{c^{\alpha}} = \frac{\Psi}{l^{\alpha}} \quad (*)$$

- Reprenant la CPO, et dérivant $\hat{y}_t = L u \frac{x_t}{z^{\alpha}}$,
pour toutes les variables:

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)z^{\alpha} e^{\hat{z}_t} \left[\frac{\hat{b}_t}{2} e^{\hat{b}_t} \right]^{\alpha} \left[h^{\alpha} e^{\hat{h}_t} \right]^{-\alpha}}{c^{\alpha} e^{\hat{c}_t}} = \frac{\Psi}{l^{\alpha} e^{\hat{l}_t}}$$

Simplifiant en utilisant (*) ci-dessus, on
obtient:

$$e^{\hat{z}_t + \alpha \hat{b}_t - \alpha \hat{h}_t - \hat{c}_t} = e^{-\hat{l}_t}, \forall t.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{z}_t + \alpha(\hat{b}_t - \hat{h}_t) - \hat{c}_t + \hat{l}_t = 0, \forall t.}$$

Travail indivisible:

L'état stationnaire est tel que:

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)z^* (b^*)^\alpha (h^*)^{-\alpha}}{c^*} = A.$$

La CPO nous donne:

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)z^* e^{\hat{z}_t} (b^* e^{\hat{b}_t})^\alpha (h^* e^{\hat{h}_t})^{-\alpha}}{c^* e^{\hat{c}_t}} = A,$$

ce qui donne après simplification:

$$e^{\hat{z}_t + \alpha \hat{b}_t - \alpha \hat{h}_t - \hat{c}_t} = 1, \quad \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{z}_t + \alpha (\hat{b}_t - \hat{h}_t) - \hat{c}_t = 0, \quad \forall t.$$

(3.2) Essayons de linéariser la
contrainte $h_t + l_t = 1$.

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(A l'état stationnaire, $h^* + l^* = 1$.)

La contrainte peut s'écrire: $h^* e^{\hat{h}_t} + l^* e^{\hat{l}_t} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow h^* (1 + \hat{h}_t) + l^* (1 + \hat{l}_t) \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h^* \hat{h}_t + l^* \hat{l}_t \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{l}_t = \frac{-h^* \hat{h}_t}{l^*} = \frac{h^*}{h^* - 1} \hat{h}_t$$

Divisible $\rightarrow \hat{z}_t + \alpha (\hat{l}_t - \hat{l}_t) - \hat{c}_t + \frac{h^*}{h^* - 1} \hat{h}_t = 0$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{z}_t + \alpha \hat{l}_t - \hat{c}_t - \left(\alpha + \frac{h^*}{1 - h^*} \right) \hat{h}_t = 0 \\ \text{(Divisible)} \end{array} \right.$$

VS.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{z}_t + \alpha \hat{l}_t - \hat{c}_t - \alpha \hat{h}_t = 0 \\ \text{(Indivisible)} \end{array} \right.$$

* Argument d'équilibre partiel:

Comme le coefficient sur l_t est plus élevé (en valeur absolue) pour le travail divisible, les heures réagissent $\sqrt{\text{moins}}$ (en %) à un choc de productivité ($z_t = 70$) dans ce cas.

Intuition:

Divisible \rightarrow utilité marginale du loisir

$$u_l = \frac{\psi}{l_t} = \frac{\psi}{(1-l_t)}$$

\rightarrow diminue avec l_t

(Plus on augmente l_t , plus u_l augmente.)

\rightarrow "freine" l'augmentation de l_t , en réaction à z_t

Indivisible \rightarrow utilité marginale du loisir est constante, $\forall l_t$.