

$\underline{HH}$   $C_t$  = consuption,  $\frac{\mu}{P_t}$ : real money balances

biasive:  $1 - N_t$

s.t.  $\max E_t \sum \beta^i \left[ \frac{C_{t+i}}{P_t} + \frac{r}{1-b} \left( \frac{M_{t+i}}{P_{t+i}} \right)^{1-b} - X \frac{N_{t+i}}{1+\eta} \right]$

$$C_t = \left[ \int_0^1 C_{jt}^{\frac{\theta}{\theta-1}} dj \right]^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \quad \theta > 1$$

Step 1:

$$\min_{C_{jt}} \int_0^1 P_j + C_{jt} dj$$

s.t.  $\left[ \int_0^1 C_{jt}^{\frac{\theta}{\theta-1}} dj \right]^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} \geq C_t$

FOC:  $P_{jt} - \psi_t \left[ \dots \right]^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}} C_{jt}^{-\frac{1}{\theta}} = 0$

$$C_{jt} = \left( \frac{P_{jt}}{P_t} \right)^{-\theta} C_t$$

$$\Rightarrow C_t = \left[ \int_0^1 \left( \left( \frac{P_{jt}}{P_t} \right)^{-\theta} C_t \right)^{\frac{\theta-1}{\theta}} dj \right]^{\frac{\theta}{\theta-1}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{P_t} \right)^{-\theta} \left[ \int_0^1 P_{jt}^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}} dj \right]^{\frac{\theta}{\theta-1}} C_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_t = \left[ \int_0^1 P_{jt}^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}} dj \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} = P_t \rightarrow \text{price index}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{jt} = \left( \frac{P_{jt}}{P_t} \right)^{-\theta} C_t$$

PI

$$\underline{\underline{BC}}: C_t + \frac{M_t}{P_t} + \frac{B_t}{P_t} = \left(\frac{W_t}{P_t}\right) N_t + \frac{M_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}} + (1+\lambda_t) \left(\frac{B_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}}\right) + \Pi_t$$

$$L = E \sum \beta^t \left( \frac{C_t^{1-b}}{1-b} + \frac{r}{1-b} \left( \frac{M_t}{P_t} \right)^{1-b} - \alpha \frac{N_t^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} \right) \\ - \Sigma \beta^t \lambda_t (C_t \dots - )$$

$$\underline{\underline{FOC}}: (C_t): C_t^{-b} = \lambda_t$$

$$(M_t): r \left( \frac{M_t}{P_t} \right)^{-b} = \lambda_t \left( \frac{1}{P_t} \right) - \beta \lambda_{t+1} \frac{1}{P_{t+1}}$$

$$(B_t): \lambda_t \frac{1}{P_t} = \lambda_{t+1} \beta \frac{(1+\lambda_t)}{P_{t+1}}$$

$$(N_t): -\alpha N_t^\gamma + \lambda_t \left( \frac{W_t}{P_t} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) \quad \frac{\alpha N_t^\gamma}{C_t^{-b}} = \frac{W_t}{P_t}$$

$$(2) \quad C_t^{-b} = \beta (1+\lambda_t) E_t \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \right) C_{t+1}^{-b}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\beta \left( \frac{M_t}{P_t} \right)^{-b}}{C_t^{-b}} = \frac{-\lambda_t}{1+\lambda_t}$$

P2

Firm =

$$C_{jt} = Z_t N_{jt} \quad E(Z_t) = 1$$

① Cost minimization

$$\min_{N_{jt}} \left( \frac{W_t}{P_t} \right) N_{jt} + \varrho_t (C_{jt} - Z_t N_{jt})$$

$\varrho_t$ : marginal cost (real)

$$\frac{W_t}{P_t} = \varrho_t Z_t$$

Pricing Problem:

$$\Delta_{t,t+1} \equiv B^i \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \right)^{-\theta}$$

$$E_t \sum w^i \Delta_{t,t+1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \right) C_{t+1} - \varrho_{t+1} C_{t+1} \right]$$

$$= E_t \sum w^i \Delta_{t,t+1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\theta} - \varrho_{t+1} \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \right)^{-\theta} \right] C_{t+1}$$

FOC:

$$E_t \sum w^i \Delta_{t,t+1} \left[ \left( 1-\theta \right) \frac{(P^*)^{-\theta}}{P_{t+1}^{1-\theta}} + \theta \varrho_{t+1} \frac{P^{\theta-1}}{(P_{t+1})^{-\theta}} \right] C_{t+1}$$

$$\left[ \left( 1-\theta \right) \frac{P^*}{P_{t+1}} + \theta \varrho_{t+1} \right] \left( \frac{1}{P^*} \right) \left( \frac{P^*}{P_{t+1}} \right)^{-\theta} C_{t+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P^*}{P_t} = \frac{\theta}{\theta-1} \frac{E_t \sum w^i B^i C_{t+1}^{1-\theta} \varrho_{t+1} \left( \frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t} \right)^{\theta}}{E_t \sum w^i B^i C_{t+1}^{1-\theta} \left( \frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t} \right)^{\theta-1}}$$

When  $w=0$ , prices are flexible

$$\frac{P_t^f}{P_t} = \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta-1}\right) \psi_t \equiv M \psi_t, \quad M = \frac{\theta}{\theta-1}$$

i.e. firm sets  $P^f$  to a markup  $M > 1$  over nominal  $MC P_t \psi_t$

firms ex ante the same  $P_t^f = P_t \Rightarrow \psi_t = \frac{1}{M}$

$$\frac{Z_t}{n} = \frac{w_t}{P_t} = \chi \frac{n_t^\eta}{c_t^{-\beta}}$$

→ approximate around steady state, let  $\hat{x}_t$  be percentage change around steady state.

$$z_t = \bar{z} e^{\hat{z}_t} \approx \bar{z} (1 + \hat{z}_t)$$

$$\frac{\bar{z} e^{\hat{z}_t}}{n} = \chi \frac{\bar{n}^\eta e^{\hat{n}_t^\eta}}{\bar{c}^{-\beta} e^{\hat{c}_t^\beta}}$$

$$1 + \hat{z}_t = 1 + \hat{n}_t^\eta + \hat{c}_t^\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{z}_t = \eta \hat{n}_t^\eta + \beta \hat{c}_t^\beta$$

also:  $y = n_t z_t \Rightarrow \hat{y}_t^\text{f} = \hat{n}_t^\text{f} + \hat{z}_t^\text{f}$

in eq'm  $\hat{y}_t^\text{f} = \hat{c}_t^\beta$ ,  $\hat{y}_t^\text{f} = (1+\eta) \hat{n}_t^\text{f} + \beta \hat{y}_t^\text{f}$

$$\therefore \hat{y}_t^\text{f} = \frac{(1+\eta)}{\eta} \hat{z}_t^\text{f} - \frac{(1+\eta)\beta}{\eta} \hat{y}_t^\text{f} + \beta \hat{c}_t^\beta$$

$$\hat{y}_t^\text{f} = \left( \frac{1+\eta}{6+\eta} \right) \hat{z}_t^\text{f}$$

Now = when  $w \neq 0$

$$P_t = \left( \int_0^1 P_{t+j}^{1-\theta} dj \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_t^{1-\theta} = (1-w)(P_t^*)^{1-\theta} + w P_{t+1}^{1-\theta}$$

approximate.

$$\pi_t = BE_t \pi_{t+1} + \bar{R} \hat{P}_t \quad \bar{R} = \frac{(1-w)(1-Bw)}{w}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v \quad (i) \quad I &= (1-w) \left( \frac{P_t^*}{P_t} \right)^{1-\theta} + w \left( \frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t} \right)^{1-\theta} \quad Q_t = \frac{P_t^*}{P_t} \\ &= (1-w) Q_t^{1-\theta} + w \bar{\pi}_t^{\theta-1} \quad \bar{\pi}_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \\ &= (1-w) \bar{Q} e^{\hat{q}_t(1-\theta)} + w \bar{\pi} e^{\hat{\pi}_t(\theta-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Steady state  $Q=1$   $\bar{\pi}=1$   $I = (1-w)(\hat{q}_t(1-\theta)) + w \hat{\pi}(\theta-1)$

$$0 = (1-w)\hat{q}_t - w\hat{\pi} \Rightarrow \hat{q}_t = \left( \frac{w}{1-w} \right) \hat{\pi}_t \quad \star$$

$$(ii) \quad \left( E_t \sum w^i B^i \underbrace{C_{t+i} \left( \frac{P_{t+i}}{P_t} \right)^{\theta-1}}_{1+b} \right) Q_t = M \left[ E_t \sum w^i B^i C_{t+i}^{1-\theta} \hat{q}_{t+i} \left( \frac{P_{t+i}}{P_t} \right) \right]$$

Approximate  $\left( E_t \sum w^i B^i \bar{C}^{1-\theta-1} \frac{P}{P^{\theta-1}} e^{-\hat{C}_{t+i}(1-\theta) + \hat{P}_{t+i}(\theta-1) \cdot \bar{R}} \right) \bar{Q} e^{\hat{q}_t}$

LHS:  $1 + (1-b)\hat{G}_{t+i} + (\theta-1)(\hat{P}_{t+i} - \hat{P}_t) + \hat{q}_t$

$$\frac{C^{1-\theta}}{1-wB} + \frac{C^{1-\theta}}{1-wB} \hat{P}_t + C^{1-\theta} \sum w^i B^i \left[ (1-\theta) \bar{C}_{t+i} + (\theta-1) \underline{(\hat{P}_{t+i} - \hat{P}_t)} \right]$$

RHS:

$$w \left[ \frac{C^{t-6}}{1-wB} q_t + e C^{t-6} \sum w^i B^i \left[ (1-6) \hat{q}_{t+1} + E_t \hat{p}_{t+1} + \theta (\hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1} - \hat{r}_t) \right] \right]$$

$$Q_t = 1 \quad u_t = 1$$

$$\frac{\hat{q}_t}{1-wB} + \sum w^i B^i (-\dots) = \sum w^i B^i \left( \begin{array}{l} (1-6) \hat{E}_t \hat{q}_{t+1} \\ + E_t \hat{p}_{t+1} \\ + \theta (\hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1} - \hat{r}_t) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{1-wB} \right) \hat{q}_t = \sum w^i B^i \left( E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1} - \hat{r}_t \right)$$

$$\hat{q}_t + \hat{r}_t = (1-wB) \sum w^i B^i (E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1})$$

↓  
optimal nominal price.

$$\hat{q}_t + \hat{r}_t = (1-wB) (q_t + \hat{r}_t) + \sum_{i=1}^{(1-wB)} w^i B^i (E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1})$$

$$\frac{wB (E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1})}{wB (E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{q}_t = (1-wB) \hat{r}_t + wB \left( \underbrace{E_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1} - \hat{r}_t}_{E_t \pi_{t+1}} \right)$$

(\*)

$$\frac{w}{1-w} \pi_t = (1-wB) \hat{r}_t + wB \left( \frac{w}{1-w} E_t \pi_{t+1} + \hat{E}_t \hat{p}_{t+1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_t = K \hat{q}_t + B E_t \pi_{t+1}$$

P6

In flexible price,

$$\frac{X_M}{C_t^{\gamma}} = \frac{V_t}{P_t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{V}_t - \hat{P}_t = \eta \hat{M} + b \hat{Y}_t$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{n}_t + \hat{z}_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{Q}_t = \hat{w}_t - \hat{P}_t - \hat{z}_t = \hat{w}_t - \hat{P}_t - (\hat{Y}_t - \hat{n}_t)$$

$$= \eta \hat{n}_t + b \hat{Y}_t - \hat{n}_t + \hat{n}_t$$

$$= \eta \hat{Y}_t + \eta \hat{z}_t + b \hat{Y}_t - \hat{z}_t$$

$$= (\eta + b) \hat{Y}_t - (1 + \eta) \hat{z}_t$$

however:  $\hat{y}_t^f = \frac{1+\gamma}{\theta+\gamma} \hat{z}_t$

$$\hat{Q}_t = (\eta + b) \hat{Y}_t - (1 + \eta) \hat{Y}_t^f = \gamma (\hat{Y}_t - \hat{Y}_t^f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_t = \beta E_t \lambda_{t+1} + k x_t \quad \text{where } k = \gamma \tilde{k}$$

$$x_t = (\hat{Y}_t - \hat{Y}_t^f)$$

from Euler eq'n:

$$C_t^{-6} = \beta R_t E_t \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t+1}} \right) C_{t+1}^{-6}$$

$$-6 \hat{y}_t = -6 \hat{E}_t y_{t+1} + (\hat{\lambda}_t - E_t \lambda_{t+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y}_t = E_t \hat{y}_{t+1} - \left( \frac{1}{6} \right) (\hat{\lambda}_t - E_t \lambda_{t+1}) \quad \underbrace{u_t}_{\text{in}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_t = E_t x_{t+1} - \left( \frac{1}{6} \right) (\hat{\lambda}_t - E_t \lambda_{t+1}) + \left( E_t y_{t+1}^f - \hat{y}_t^f \right)$$