## ECON 702 Macroeconomics I

Discussion Handout  $10^*$ 

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## A General Expression of Uncertainty

- In each period  $t \ge 0$ , a stochastic event  $s_t \in S$  is realized.
- $s^t = (s_0, s_1, \dots, s_t)$  denotes a history.
- $\pi_t(s^t)$  denotes the probability of a history  $s^t$ .
- $\pi_t(s^t \mid s^{\tau})$  denotes the probability of history  $s^t$  conditional on the realization of  $s^{\tau}$  with  $t > \tau$ .
- We can express variables in the economy in terms of the stochastic state  $s^t$ .

## Example: Markov chains

Markov Property: A stochastic process  $\{x_t\}$  is said to have the Markov property if for all  $k \ge 1$ and all t,

$$Prob(x_{t+1}|x_t, x_{t1}, ..., x_{tk}) = Prob(x_{t+1}|x_t)$$

A finite state Markov chain with n possible values is defined by an initial state or initial probabilities in combination with a  $n \times n$  transition matrix P such that

$$P_{ij} = Prob(x_{t+1} = s_j | x_t = s_i)$$

Thus, note that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ij} = 1$$

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1. Suppose  $s_t \in \{0, 1\}$  follows a Markov process, and  $s_0 = 0$  (WLOG). Draw a tree to represent  $s_t$  in each t = 0, 1, 2, 3. Write  $s^t$  for each terminal node.

2. Suppose  $Prob(s_{t+1} = 0 | s_t = 0) = .5$  and  $Prob(s_{t+1} = 0 | s_t = 1) = .75$ . Find  $Prob(s_3 = 0)$  and  $Prob(\sum_{t=0}^{3} s_t = 2)$ .

3. Is an AR(1) process a Markov process?

## Neoclassical Growth With Uncertainty

Consider the typical Neoclassical growth model, but with an uncertain aggregate state in each period, with histories indexed by  $s^t$  with probabilities  $\pi_t(s_t)$ . The discount rate  $\beta$ , the rate of depreciation of capital  $\delta$ , and the representative household's utility function u(c) remain constant, but other parameters and variables depend on the state  $s^t$ . For generality, we write the production technology  $F(s^t, K_t(s^t), L_t(s^t))$  which is CRS. Households exogenously supply labor  $L_t(s^t)$  and consume the final good  $C_t(s^t)$ .

1. Discuss some potential economic meanings for the aggregate state.

2. Write the social planner's problem from time 0 in general.

3. Formulate the Lagrangian of the social planner and derive the Euler equation.