

# Numerical Solution

November 17, 2017

## 1 Problem

The equilibrium is characterized by the following system of dynamic equations , and I solve for the variables  $k_{t+1}$ ,  $b_{t+1}$ ,  $d_t$ ,  $r_t^b$ ,  $R_i$ ,  $p_{it}$ , and  $q_{it}$ ,  $A$ .

$$q_{it} = Ap_{it}^{-\sigma}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{P_{it}^{1-\sigma}}$$

$$P_{it} = \int_0^{\infty} p_{it}(\omega) d\omega$$

$$p_{it} = \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1} \right) \left[ \frac{\tau(r_t^b + \delta)}{Z_t \theta} \right]$$

$$R_{it}(Z, \theta, r_t^b) = A \left( \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1} \right) \left[ \frac{\tau(r_t^b + \delta)}{Z_t \theta} \right] \right)^{1-\sigma}$$

$$r_t^b = \frac{1+r-\eta \times \left( \frac{k_{t+1}}{b_{t+1}} \right)}{1-\eta} - 1$$

The variable  $Z_t$  is exogenous and follows the following form (i.e. AR(1) process)

$$\ln z_t = \rho_z \ln z_{t-1} + \sigma_z \epsilon$$

$$R_{it} + [1 - (r_t^b + \delta)\tau]k_t + \frac{b_{t+1}}{1 + r_t^b} = k_{t+1} + b_t + \psi(d_t) + f_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+r} E \left( \frac{[1 - r_{t+1}^b - \delta] \psi_{d_t}(d_t)}{\psi_{d_{t+1}}(d_{t+1})} \right) = \\ \left[ \left\{ A \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1} \right) \frac{\tau}{Z_t \theta} \right]^{1-\sigma} (1-\sigma) \left( \frac{1+r-\eta \times \left( \frac{k_{t+1}}{b_{t+1}} \right)}{1-\eta} - 1 + \delta \right)^{-\sigma} - \tau k_t + b_{t+1} \right\} \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} \frac{k_{t+1}}{(b_{t+1})^2} - 1 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Note: the in the RHS there is  $r_{t+1}^b$  which depends on  $K_{t+2}$  and  $b_{t+2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+r} E \left( \frac{\psi_{d_t}(d_t)}{\psi_{d_{t+1}}(d_{t+1})} \right) = \\ \left[ \left\{ A \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1} \right) \frac{\tau}{Z_t \theta} \right]^{1-\sigma} (1-\sigma) \left( \frac{1+r-\eta \times \left( \frac{k_{t+1}}{b_{t+1}} \right)}{1-\eta} - 1 + \delta \right)^{-\sigma} - \tau k_t + b_{t+1} \right\} \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} \frac{k_{t+1}}{(b_{t+1})^2} + \frac{1-\eta}{1+r-\eta \times \left( \frac{k_{t+1}}{b_{t+1}} \right)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

I defined for simplicity in notation  $\psi(d_t) = d_t + \kappa(d_t - \bar{d})^2$  where  $\bar{d}$  is the steady state (Equilibrium) value . and I also defined defining  $\frac{\partial \psi(d_t)}{\partial d_t} = \psi_{dt}(d_t)$  and  $\frac{\partial \psi(d_{t+1})}{\partial d_{t+1}} = \psi_{dt+1}(d_{t+1})$ .

Table 1: Parameters and Sources

Parameter	Description	Value	Source
$\sigma$	Elasticity of Substitution between varieties	4	Constantini and Melitz (2007)
$\tau$	Trade cost	1.35	Constantini and Melitz (2007)
$\delta$	Depreciation rate	0.025	Standard RBC
$\rho_z$	Agg. shock persistence	0.8857	Begenau and Salomao (2016)
$\sigma_z$	Agg. shock std	0.0093	Begenau and Salomao (2016)
$r$	Risk free rate	0.02	Standard RBC
$f_x$	Fixed cost of trade	10	Constantini and Melitz (2007)
$\eta$	Probability of firm's default	0.05	European Data
$\theta$	Firm's productivity parameter	0.36	Jermann and Quadrini (2012)
$\kappa$	Payout fuction parameter	0.1460	Jermann and Quadrini (2012)

### Requirement:

I do need to have at the end to have the optimal path of the variables over time.

Moreover, the I need the impulse response funtions of the k and b. (i.e. for a change in the  $\eta$  parameter how would the system dynamic goes towards the new equilibrium and its new equilibrium value.)

Note: at the end there will be an additional requirement that is computing an intergral given the results deriven from the above system. (To be given to the programmer)