

# KEYNESIAN DSGE

Persistent shocks + invest-rate rule with  $\phi_\pi$  and  $\phi_y$

$$y_t = \epsilon y_{t+1} - s r_t + u_t^{IS}$$

$$\pi_t = \epsilon \pi_{t+1}^e + k y_t + u_t^{AS}$$

$$r_t = \phi_\pi \pi_t + \phi_y y_t$$

## 1) Effect of $u^{IS}$

$$\text{Conjecture } \pi = \frac{k}{1-\rho_y} y$$

$$\text{hence } r_t = \left( \frac{\phi_\pi k}{1-\rho_y} + \phi_y \right) y_t$$

$$y_t = \epsilon y_{t+1} - s \left( \frac{\phi_\pi k}{1-\rho_y} + \phi_y \right) y_t + u_t^{IS}$$

$$\left[ 1 + s \left( \frac{\phi_\pi k}{1-\rho_y} + \phi_y \right) \right] y_t = \epsilon y_{t+1} + u_t^{IS} \quad \text{apply math trick}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_t = \frac{1}{1 - \rho_{IS} + \frac{s \phi_\pi k}{1 - \rho_{IS}} + \phi_y} u_t^{IS} \quad \left( \text{note } \rho_y = \rho_{IS} \right)$$

$$\pi_t = \frac{k}{(1 - \rho_{IS})^2 + s \phi_\pi k + \phi_y} u_t^{IS}$$

$$r_t = \frac{\frac{\phi_\pi k}{1 - \rho_{IS}} + \phi_y}{1 - \rho_{IS} + \frac{s \phi_\pi k}{1 - \rho_{IS}} + \phi_y} u_t^{IS}$$

...with  $\phi_\pi$  &  $\phi_y$

2) Effect of  $u$  AS

$$Y_t = Y_{t+1}^e - s v_t = Y^e - s \phi_\pi \pi_t - s \phi_y Y_t^e$$

hence

$$Y_t + s \phi_y Y_t = Y_t^e - s \phi_\pi \pi_t$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t = \frac{1}{1+s\phi_y} Y^e - \frac{s\phi_\pi}{1+s\phi_y} \pi_t$$

apply math trick, conjecture  $\pi_{t+1}^e = \rho_\pi \pi_t$

$$Y_t = - \frac{s\phi_\pi}{1+s\phi_y} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\rho_\pi}{1+s\phi_y}} \pi_t$$

$$= \frac{-s\phi_\pi}{1+s\phi_y - \rho_\pi} \pi_t$$

substitute into  $\pi_t = \pi_{t+1}^e + k Y_t + E_t^{AS}$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_t = \pi_{t+1}^e - \frac{k s \phi_\pi}{1+s\phi_y - \rho_\pi} \pi_t + E_t^{AS}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_t = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k s \phi_\pi}{1+s\phi_y - \rho_\pi}} \pi_{t+1}^e + \text{something } u_t^{AS}$$

apply math trick...

with  $\phi_x$  &  $\phi_y$ z) Effect of  $u^{AS}$  (cont.)

$$\pi_t = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k s \phi_x}{1 + s \phi_y - p_{AS}}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k s \phi_x}{1 - p_{AS} + s \phi_y}}} u_t^{AS}$$

$$\pi_t = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k s \phi_x}{1 + s \phi_y - p_{AS}}} - p_{AS} u_t^{AS}$$

$$y_t = \frac{-s \phi_x \pi}{k s \phi_x + (1 - p_{AS})(1 - p_{AS} + s \phi_y)} u_t^{AS}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{k + \frac{(1 - p_{AS})(1 - p_{AS} + s \phi_y)}{s \phi_x}} u_t^{AS}$$

What about  $r$ ?

If you stick  $\pi$  &  $y$  above into  $r = \phi_x \pi + \phi_y y$ ,  
it looks like effect on  $r$  is ambiguous.

If you did enough algebra, you'd eventually  
see it's not ambiguous.

But there's a shortcut.

with  $\phi_\pi$  &  $\phi_y$   
3) Effect of  $u^{AS}$  (cont.)

because serial corr. in  $y$  is  $\rho_{AS}$

From  $y_t = y_{t+1}^e - s r_t$

$$r_t = \frac{1}{s} (y_{t+1}^e - y_t) = \frac{1}{s} (\rho_{AS} y_t - y_t)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{s} (1 - \rho_{AS}) y_t$$

hence, from above equation giving  $y_t$  as function of  $u^{AS}$ , you get

$$r_t = \frac{\phi_\pi}{1 - \rho_{AS}} + (1 - \rho_{AS}) + s \phi_y u_t^{AS}$$