

# REAL RIGIDITY

## Problem

Change prodn. fn. from  $Q_i = H_i$   
to  $Q_i = H_i^{1-\alpha} (Q_i = K_i^\alpha H_i^{1-\alpha}$   
and  $K_i = 1$ )

How does this affect real rigidity?

$$p_i - p = c + \phi y$$

Note:  $\alpha = 0$   
is equivalent to  
 $Q_i = H_i$   
baseline  
model

- 1) Derive  $P_i^*(w, p, Y)$
- 2) Derive  $P_i^*(\frac{w}{p}, p, Y)$
- 3) Use  $\frac{w}{p}(L_i)$  &  $L_i = H_i$  to  
derive  $P_i^*(p, Y)$
- 4) Take logs to get  $p_i - p = \dots$

## 1) Derive $P_i^*(w, p, Y)$

nominal

$$\pi = Q_i^D p_i - w H_i$$

$$\text{where } Q_i^D = Y (p_i/p)^{-\eta}$$

$$H_i = Q_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \quad (\text{From } Q_i = H_i^{1-\alpha})$$

recall  $\eta > 1$

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Problem (cont.)

(2)

Get  $\pi(P_i, P, Y)$  & take f.o.c.

$$\pi = \underbrace{Y(P_i/P)^{-\eta}}_{Q_i} P_i - w \underbrace{\left( Y(P_i/P)^{-\eta} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}_{L_i(Q_i)}$$

$$\pi = Y P_i^{\eta} P^{1-\eta} - w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}} P_i^{-\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}}$$

F.O.C.:

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial P_i} = 0 = (1-\eta) Y P_i^{-\eta} P^{1-\eta} - \left( -\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha} \right) w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}} P_i^{-\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}-1}$$

$$0 = (1-\eta) Y P_i^{-\eta} P^{1-\eta} + \frac{\eta}{1-\alpha} w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}} P_i^{-\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}-1}$$

$$-(1-\eta) Y P_i^{-\eta} P^{1-\eta} = \frac{\eta}{1-\alpha} w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}} P_i^{-\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}-1}$$

$$P_i^{-\eta} \left( P_i^{\frac{-\eta-(1-\alpha)}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{-1} = - \left( \frac{\eta}{1-\alpha} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1-\eta} \right) w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}} P_i^{-\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}-1}$$

$$P_i^{\frac{-\eta(1-\alpha) + \eta + (1-\alpha)}{1-\alpha}} = \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) w Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} P^{\frac{\eta}{1-\alpha}}$$

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 (problem cont.)

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$$P_i = \frac{-\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma + 1 - \alpha}{1 - \alpha} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) W \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right) Y^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} P^{\frac{\gamma-\gamma+\gamma\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$P_i = \frac{1-\alpha+\gamma\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) W \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right) Y^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} P^{\frac{\gamma\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$P_i = \frac{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)}{1-\alpha} = \dots = \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \frac{\gamma\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)}$$

$$P_i = \left(\left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) W\right) \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right) Y P$$

Check: for  $\alpha = 0$  (matching baseline model)  
 this should give

$$P_i = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} W \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{P_i}{P} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{W}{P}$$

Yes!

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## Problem (cont.)

2) Derive  $P_i^r(\frac{W}{P}, P, Y)$

Taking equation from 1), multiply right-hand side by

$$\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}\right)^{\eta-1} P \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}\right) \leftarrow \text{one}$$

gives

$$P_i = \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{W}{P}\right) Y P^{\frac{\eta\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}}$$

$$P_i = \dots P^{\frac{\eta\alpha + 1 - \alpha}{1 + \alpha(\eta-1)}} \leftarrow \text{one}$$

$$P_i = \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{W}{P}\right) Y P^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}}$$

Check again: for  $\alpha=0$ , this should give

$$P_i = \frac{\eta}{\eta-1} W$$

Yes!

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Problem (cont.)

3) Derive  $P_i^*$  ( $P, Y$ )

We know

$$\frac{W}{P} = L_i^{\gamma-1} \quad \text{and} \quad H_i = L_i \quad \text{and} \quad H_i = Q_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$$

and  $Q = Y$  (output per firm = output per household)

$$\text{so} \quad \frac{W}{P} = H_i^{\gamma-1} = \left( Q_i^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\gamma-1} = \left( Y^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W}{P} = Y^{\frac{\gamma-1}{1-\alpha}}$$

Substitute that into expression from 2),

$$P_i = \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} \left( Y^{\frac{\gamma-1}{1-\alpha}} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} Y^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} P$$

$$P_i = \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} Y^{\frac{\gamma-1}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} Y^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} P$$

$$P_i = \left( \frac{\eta}{\eta-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} Y^{\frac{(\gamma-1)+\alpha}{1+\alpha(\eta-1)}} P$$

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## Problem (cont.)

4) Get "real rigidity equation"

Here,

$$p_i - p = \underbrace{\left( \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \right) \ln \left( \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right)}_{\text{constant}} + \left( \frac{(\gamma-1)+\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \right) \gamma$$

Baseline:

$$p_i - p = \text{another constant} + (\gamma-1) \gamma$$

$$1.5 \quad \left( \frac{(\gamma-1)+\alpha}{1+\alpha(\gamma-1)} \right) > (\gamma-1) \quad \underline{\text{less}} \text{ real rigidity}$$

$$\left( \quad \right) < (\gamma-1) \quad \underline{\text{more}} \text{ real rigidity.}$$

For parameter values  $\frac{1}{(\gamma-1)} = 0.1$ ,  $(\gamma-1) = 10$ ,  
 $\gamma = 5$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

$$\frac{10 + \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4} = \frac{\frac{31}{3}}{\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{31}{7} \approx 4 \frac{1}{2} < 10$$

this model has more real rigidity than baseline.