

# Derivation and Log-linearization of Otsu (2007)'s Small Open Economy Model

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\*Otsu, Keisuke (2007), "A Neoclassical Analysis of the Asian Crisis: Business Cycle Accounting of a Small Open Economy," IMES Discussion Paper Series No. 07-E-16, Bank of Japan.

# 1 The benchmark prototype economy

- The representative consumer depends on an expected intertemporal discounted utility function that includes utility from consumption and disutility from labor:

$$\max U = E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, l_t)$$

- The utility is:

$$u(c_t, l_t) = \log(c_t - \chi l_t^\nu)$$

- where parameters  $\chi (> 0)$  and  $\nu (> 1)$  represent the level and curvature of the utility cost of labor respectively.
- subject to the budget constraint:

$$\frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} l_t + r_t k_t + t_t + \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R \tau_{dt}} = c_t + \tau_{xt} x_t + d_t + \Phi(d_{t+1})$$

- The law of motion for capital:

$$\Gamma k_{t+1} = x_t + (1 - \delta) k_t$$

- where define  $\Gamma = (1 + \gamma)(1 + n)$ ,  $\gamma$  is the growth rate of labor augmenting technical progress and  $n$  is the population growth rate.
- The debt adjustment cost function,  $\Phi(d_{t+1})$ , as  $\frac{\phi(d_{t+1}-d)^2}{2}$ , where  $d$  is the steady state foreign debt.
- Solution of consumers' maximization problem:

$$\max_{\{c_t, l_t, k_{t+1}, d_{t+1}\}} U = E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \log(c_t - \chi l_t^\nu)$$

$$\frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} l_t + r_t k_t + t_t + \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} = c_t + \tau_{xt} [\Gamma k_{t+1} - (1 - \delta)k_t] + d_t + \Phi(d_{t+1})$$

- The Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \log(c_t - \chi l_t^\nu) + \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \lambda_t \beta^t \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} l_t + r_t k_t + t_t + \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} - c_t \\ -\tau_{xt} [\Gamma k_{t+1} - (1 - \delta)k_t] - d_t - \Phi(d_{t+1}) \end{array} \right\}$$

- First-order-condition of the model show in Equation (A1) to (A4) can be simplified to the below four equations.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = \beta^t u_{ct} - \lambda_t \beta^t = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial l_t} = \beta^t u_{lt} + \lambda_t \beta^t \frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k_{t+1}} = -\lambda_t \beta^t \tau_{xt} \Gamma + \lambda_{t+1} \beta^{t+1} [\gamma_{t+1} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta)] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial d_{t+1}} = \lambda_t \beta^t \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_{dt}} - \Phi'(d_{t+1}) \right] - \lambda_{t+1} \beta^{t+1} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} = \lambda_t \tag{A1}$$

$$-\frac{\chi\nu l_t^{\nu-1}}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} = -\lambda_t \frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}}$$

- Use Equation (A1) substitute  $\lambda_t$ , and we obtain:

$$\chi\nu l_t^{\nu-1} = \frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$\lambda_t \tau_{xt} \Gamma = \lambda_{t+1} \beta [\gamma_{t+1} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta)]$$

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \tau_{xt} \Gamma = \beta E_t u_{ct+1} [\gamma_{t+1} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta)] \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$\lambda_t \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R\tau_{dt}} - \Phi'(d_{t+1}) \right] = \lambda_{t+1}\beta$$

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R\tau_{dt}} - \Phi'(d_{t+1}) \right] = \beta E_t u_{ct+1} \quad (\text{A4})$$

- The firm produces a final good (output  $y$  with a constant returns to scale) from capital and labor using a Cobb-Douglas production function.

$$y_t = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta}$$

- The firm's profit maximization problem is:

$$\Pi = y_t - w_t l_t - r_t k_t$$

- Solution of firms' maximization problem:

$$\max_{\{k_t, l_t\}} \Pi = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta} - w_t l_t - r_t k_t$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial k_t} = \theta z_t k_t^{\theta-1} l_t^{1-\theta} - r_t = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial l_t} = (1 - \theta) z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{-\theta} - w_t = 0$$

$$\theta z_t k_t^{\theta-1} l_t^{1-\theta} = r_t$$

$$\theta \frac{y_t}{k_t} = r_t \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$(1 - \theta) z_t k_t^{\theta} l_t^{-\theta} = w_t$$

$$(1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} = w_t \quad (\text{A6})$$

- Substitute (A6) into (A2), and we get the labor wedge.

$$\chi \nu l_t^{\nu-1} = \frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}}$$

$$\chi \nu l_t^{\nu-1} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}}$$

- Substitute (A5) into (A3), and we get the investment wedge.

$$\tau_{xt} \Gamma \frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^{\nu}} = \beta E_t \left[ u_{ct+1} \left( \theta \frac{y_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta) \right) \right]$$

- Substitute  $\Phi'(d_{t+1}) = \phi(d_{t+1} - d)$  into (A4), and we get the foreign debt wedge.

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_{dt}} - \phi(d_{t+1} - d) \right] = \beta E_t[u_{ct+1}]$$

- The government collects tax revenues at date  $t$ , and the government budget constraint:

$$t_t = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}}\right) w_t l_t + (\tau_{xt} - 1) x_t$$

- Substitute the government budget constraint into the consumer budget constraint and we can get the economy's resource constraint at last:

$$\frac{w_t}{\tau_{lt}} l_t + r_t k_t + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}}\right) w_t l_t + (\tau_{xt} - 1) x_t + \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} = c_t + \tau_{xt} x_t + d_t + \Phi(d_{t+1})$$

$$r_t k_t + w_t l_t - x_t + \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} = c_t + d_t + \Phi(d_{t+1})$$

$$r_t k_t + w_t l_t = x_t + c_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \Phi(d_{t+1})$$

$$y_t = c_t + x_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2}$$

- where the trade balance is:

$$tb_t = d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2}$$

- The equilibrium conditions in the detrended per-capita form:

$$y_t = c_t + x_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$y_t = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta} \quad (2)$$

$$\chi \nu l_t^{\nu-1} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}} \quad (3)$$

$$\tau_{xt} \Gamma \frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} = \beta E_t \left[ u_{ct+1} \left( \theta \frac{y_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta) \right) \right] \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_{dt}} - \phi(d_{t+1} - d) \right] = \beta E_t [u_{ct+1}] \quad (5)$$

- Endogenous variables are :  $c_t, x_t, y_t, k_t, d_t, l_t$ .
- Exogenous variables are:  $z_t, \tau_{dt}, \tau_{xt}$ , and  $\tau_{lt}$ .
- We need the capital accumulation law to close the model.

$$\Gamma k_{t+1} = x_t + (1 - \delta)k_t \quad (6)$$

## 2 Steady state of the prototype model

- From equation(5), the calculation process is below:

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_{dt}} - \phi(d_{t+1} - d) \right] = \beta E_t[u_{ct+1}]$$

$$\frac{1}{c - \chi l^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R} \frac{1}{\tau_d} - \phi(d - d) \right] = \beta u_c$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\beta \tau_d} = R \quad (\text{ss1})$$

- From equation(4), the calculation process is below:

$$\tau_{xt} \Gamma \frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} = \beta E_t \left[ u_{ct+1} \left( \theta \frac{y_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta) \right) \right]$$

$$\tau_x \Gamma = \beta \left[ \theta z \left( \frac{k}{l} \right)^{\theta-1} + \tau_x (1 - \delta) \right]$$

$$\frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} = z\theta \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta-1} + \tau_x(1 - \delta)$$

$$\left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta-1} = \frac{1}{z\theta} \left[ \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} - \tau_x(1 - \delta) \right]$$

$$\frac{k}{l} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z\theta} \left[ \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} - \tau_x(1 - \delta) \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}} \quad (\text{ss2})$$

- From equation(6), the calculation process is below:

$$\Gamma k_{t+1} = x_t + (1 - \delta)k_t$$

$$\Gamma k = x + (1 - \delta)k$$

$$x = [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)]k \quad (\text{ss3})$$

- From equation(2), the calculation process is below:

$$y_t = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta}$$

$$y = z k^\theta l^{1-\theta} = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta-1} k = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^\theta l$$

- From equation(1), the calculation process is below:

$$y_t = c_t + x_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2}$$

$$y = c + x + d - \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d} + \frac{\phi(d - d)^2}{2}$$

$$c = y - x - d + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d} - \frac{\phi(d - d)^2}{2} = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta-1} k - [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)]k - d + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d}$$

$$c = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta} l - [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)] \left(\frac{k}{l}\right) l - d + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d}$$

$$c = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^{\theta} l - [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)] \left(\frac{k}{l}\right) l - d + \beta d$$

$$c = z \left( \frac{k}{l} \right)^\theta l - [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)] \left( \frac{k}{l} \right) l + (\beta - 1)d \quad (\text{ss4})$$

- From equation(3), the calculation process is below:

$$\chi^\nu l_t^{\nu-1} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}}$$

$$\chi^\nu l^{\nu-1} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y}{l} \frac{1}{\tau_l}$$

$$\chi^\nu l^\nu = (1 - \theta) z \left( \frac{k}{l} \right)^\theta \frac{1}{\tau_l}$$

$$l^\nu = (1 - \theta) \frac{z}{\chi^\nu} \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^\theta \frac{1}{\tau_l}$$

$$l = \left[ (1 - \theta) \frac{z}{\chi^\nu} \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^\theta \frac{1}{\tau_l} \right]^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \quad (\text{ss5})$$

- We obtain  $\frac{k}{l}$  first, and in order obtain  $l$ , then  $k$ , then  $c$ , then  $y$ , then  $x$ .

$$k = \frac{k}{l} l$$

$$c = z \left(\frac{k}{l}\right)^\theta l - [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)] \left(\frac{k}{l}\right) l + d(\beta - 1)$$

$$y = z \left( \frac{k}{l} \right)^\theta$$

$$x = [\Gamma - (1 - \delta)]k$$

$$d = d$$

### 3 Log-linearization

- $\hat{c}_t = \log c_t - \log c$
- $\hat{x}_t = \log x_t - \log x$

- $\hat{y}_t = \log y_t - \log y$

- $\hat{k}_t = \log k_t - \log k$

- $\hat{l}_t = \log l_t - \log l$

- $\hat{z}_t = \log z_t - \log z$

- $\hat{d}_t = \left( \frac{d_t}{d} - 1 \right)$

- $\hat{\tau}_{dt} = \log \tau_{dt} - \log \tau_d$

- $\hat{\tau}_{xt} = \log \tau_{xt} - \log \tau_x$
- $\hat{\tau}_{lt} = \log \tau_{lt} - \log \tau_l$
- Equilibrium conditions in the detrended per-capita form:

$$y_t = c_t + x_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$y_t = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta} \quad (2)$$

$$\chi \nu l_t^{\nu-1} = (1 - \theta) \frac{y_t}{l_t} \frac{1}{\tau_{lt}} \quad (3)$$

$$\tau_{xt} \Gamma \frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^{\nu}} = \beta E_t \left[ u_{ct+1} \left( \theta \frac{y_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta) \right) \right] \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^{\nu}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_{dt}} - \phi(d_{t+1} - d) \right] = \beta E_t [u_{ct+1}] \quad (5)$$

$$\Gamma k_{t+1} = x_t + (1 - \delta) k_t \quad (6)$$

- From equation (1)

$$y_t = c_t + x_t + d_t - \frac{\Gamma d_{t+1}}{R\tau_{dt}} + \frac{\phi(d_{t+1} - d)^2}{2}$$

$$ye^{\hat{y}_t} = ce^{\hat{c}_t} + xe^{\hat{x}_t} + (\hat{d}_t + 1) d - \frac{\Gamma [(\hat{d}_{t+1} + 1) d]}{R\tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} + \frac{\phi [(\hat{d}_{t+1} + 1) d - d]^2}{2}$$

$$y(1 + \hat{y}_t) = c(1 + \hat{c}_t) + x(1 + \hat{x}_t) + (\hat{d}_t + 1) d - \frac{\Gamma (\hat{d}_{t+1} d + d)}{R\tau_d (1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})} + \frac{\phi ((\hat{d}_{t+1} d + d) - d)^2}{2}$$

$$y + y\hat{y}_t = c + c\hat{c}_t + x + x\hat{x}_t + d\hat{d}_t + d - \frac{\Gamma \hat{d}_{t+1} d + \Gamma d}{R\tau_d (1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})} + \frac{\phi (\hat{d}_{t+1} d)^2}{2}$$

- where  $y = c + x + d - \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d}$  and  $\frac{\phi(\hat{d}_{t+1}d)^2}{2} \approx 0$

$$y + y\hat{y}_t = c + c\hat{c}_t + x + x\hat{x}_t + d\hat{d}_t + d - \frac{\Gamma\hat{d}_{t+1}d + \Gamma d}{R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})} - \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d} + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d}$$

$$R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})y\hat{y}_t = R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})c\hat{c}_t + R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})x\hat{x}_t + R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})d\hat{d}_t - \Gamma\hat{d}_{t+1}d - \Gamma d + R\tau_d(1 + \hat{\tau}_{dt})\frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d}$$

$$R\tau_d y \hat{y}_t = R\tau_d c \hat{c}_t + R\tau_d x \hat{x}_t + R\tau_d d \hat{d}_t - \Gamma d \hat{d}_{t+1} - \Gamma d + \Gamma d + \Gamma d \hat{\tau}_{dt}$$

$$\hat{y}_t = \frac{c}{y} \hat{c}_t + \frac{x}{y} \hat{x}_t + \frac{d}{y} \hat{d}_t - \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d y} \hat{d}_{t+1} + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_d y} \hat{\tau}_{dt} \quad (1.c)$$

- equation (2)

$$y_t = z_t k_t^\theta l_t^{1-\theta}$$

$$y e^{\hat{y}_t} = z e^{\hat{z}_t} (k e^{\hat{k}_t})^\theta (l e^{\hat{l}_t})^{1-\theta} = (z k^\theta l^{1-\theta}) e^{\hat{z}_t + \theta \hat{k}_t + (1-\theta) \hat{l}_t}$$

$$e^{\hat{y}_t} = e^{\hat{z}_t + \theta \hat{k}_t + (1-\theta) \hat{l}_t}$$

$$(1 + \hat{y}_t) = 1 + \hat{z}_t + \theta \hat{k}_t + (1 - \theta) \hat{l}_t$$

$$\hat{y}_t = \hat{z}_t + \theta \hat{k}_t + (1 - \theta) \hat{l}_t \tag{2.c}$$

- Equation (3)

$$\chi\nu l_t^{\nu-1} = (1-\theta)z_t \left(\frac{k_t}{l_t}\right)^\theta \frac{1}{\tau l_t}$$

$$\chi\nu \left(le^{\hat{l}_t}\right)^{\nu-1} = (1-\theta)ze^{\hat{z}_t} \left(ke^{\hat{k}_t}\right)^\theta \left(le^{\hat{l}_t}\right)^{-\theta} \frac{1}{\tau le^{\hat{\tau}l_t}}$$

$$\chi\nu l^{\nu-1} e^{(\nu-1)\hat{l}_t} = (1-\theta)ze^{\hat{z}_t} k^\theta e^{\theta\hat{k}_t} l^{-\theta} e^{-\theta\hat{l}_t} \frac{1}{\tau le^{\hat{\tau}l_t}}$$

$$\tau l \chi\nu l^{\nu-1} e^{(\nu-1)\hat{l}_t + \hat{\tau}l_t} = (1-\theta)ze^{\hat{z}_t} k^\theta e^{\theta\hat{k}_t} l^{-\theta} e^{-\theta\hat{l}_t}$$

$$\tau l \chi\nu l^{\nu-1} \left[1 + (\nu-1)\hat{l}_t + \hat{\tau}l_t\right] = (1-\theta)zk^\theta l^{-\theta} \left(1 + \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t - \theta\hat{l}_t\right)$$

$$\tau l \chi\nu l^\nu \left[1 + (\nu-1)\hat{l}_t + \hat{\tau}l_t\right] = (1-\theta)zk^\theta l^{1-\theta} \left(1 + \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t - \theta\hat{l}_t\right)$$

- where  $\chi\nu l^\nu \tau_l = (1 - \theta)y$  and  $y = zk^\theta l^{1-\theta}$

$$(1 - \theta)y [1 + (\nu - 1)\hat{l}_t + \hat{\tau}_{lt}] = (1 - \theta)y (1 + \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t - \theta\hat{l}_t)$$

$$1 + (\nu - 1)\hat{l}_t + \hat{\tau}_{lt} = (1 + \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t - \theta\hat{l}_t)$$

$$\hat{\tau}_{lt} = \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t - \theta\hat{l}_t - (\nu - 1)\hat{l}_t$$

$$\hat{\tau}_{lt} = \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t + (1 - \theta - \nu)\hat{l}_t \tag{3.c}$$

- equation (4)

$$\tau_{xt} \Gamma \frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} = \beta E_t \left[ u_{ct+1} \left( \theta \frac{y_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} + \tau_{xt+1} (1 - \delta) \right) \right]$$

$$\tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt}} \Gamma \frac{1}{ce^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t}} = \beta E_t \left[ \frac{1}{ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}}} \left( \theta y e^{\hat{y}_{t+1}} k^{-1} e^{-\hat{k}_{t+1}} + \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}} (1 - \delta) \right) \right]$$

- Ignore  $E_t$  for a moment

$$\tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt}} \Gamma \left( ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \right) = \beta \left( \theta y e^{\hat{y}_{t+1}} k^{-1} e^{-\hat{k}_{t+1}} + \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}} (1 - \delta) \right) \left( ce^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right)$$

- LHS

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt}} \Gamma c e^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} - \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt}} \Gamma \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \\
&= \tau_x \Gamma c e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt} + \hat{c}_{t+1}} - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt} + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \\
&= \tau_x \Gamma c (1 + \hat{\tau}_{xt} + \hat{c}_{t+1}) - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu (1 + \hat{\tau}_{xt} + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}) \\
&= \tau_x \Gamma c + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{\tau}_{xt} + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_{t+1} - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \hat{\tau}_{xt} - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} \\
&= (c - \chi l^\nu) \tau_x \Gamma \hat{\tau}_{xt} + (c - \chi l^\nu) \Gamma \tau_x + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_{t+1} - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

- RHS

$$\begin{aligned}
& \beta \left( \theta y e^{\hat{y}_{t+1}} k^{-1} e^{-\hat{k}_{t+1}} + \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}} (1 - \delta) \right) \left( c e^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right) \\
&= \beta \left[ \begin{aligned} & \left( \theta y e^{\hat{y}_{t+1}} k^{-1} e^{-\hat{k}_{t+1}} c e^{\hat{c}_t} - \theta y e^{\hat{y}_{t+1}} k^{-1} e^{-\hat{k}_{t+1}} \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right) \\ & + \left( \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}} (1 - \delta) c e^{\hat{c}_t} - \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}} (1 - \delta) \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\
&= \beta \left[ \begin{aligned} & \left( c \theta \frac{y}{k} e^{\hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} + \hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu \theta \frac{y}{k} e^{\hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} + \nu \hat{l}_t} \right) \\ & + \left( (1 - \delta) c \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \hat{c}_t} - (1 - \delta) \chi l^\nu \tau_x e^{\hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \nu \hat{l}_t} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\
&= \beta \left[ \begin{aligned} & c \theta \frac{y}{k} \left( 1 + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} + \hat{c}_t \right) - \chi l^\nu \theta \frac{y}{k} \left( 1 + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} + \nu \hat{l}_t \right) \\ & + (1 - \delta) c \tau_x \left( 1 + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \hat{c}_t \right) - (1 - \delta) \chi l^\nu \tau_x \left( 1 + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \nu \hat{l}_t \right) \end{aligned} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta \left[ \begin{array}{c} c\theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} \right) + c\theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \hat{c}_t - \chi l^\nu \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} \right) \\ -\chi l^\nu \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \nu \hat{l}_t + (1 - \delta) c \tau_x \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \right) + (1 - \delta) c \tau_x \hat{c}_t \\ -(1 - \delta) \chi l^\nu \tau_x \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \right) - (1 - \delta) \tau_x \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{array} \right] \\
&= \left[ \begin{array}{c} \beta (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} \right) + \beta \left[ \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \right] c \hat{c}_t \\ -\beta (1 - \delta) (c - \chi l^\nu) \tau_x \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \right) - \beta \left[ \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \right] \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{array} \right] \\
&= \left[ \begin{array}{c} \beta (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} \right) + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_t \\ -\beta (1 - \delta) (c - \chi l^\nu) \tau_x \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \right) - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{array} \right] \\
&= \beta (c - \chi l^\nu) \left[ \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1} \right) + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \left( \mathbf{1} + \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \right) \right] + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_t - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \\
&= \beta (c - \chi l^\nu) \left[ \begin{array}{c} \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y + \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \hat{y}_{t+1} - \theta_{\frac{y}{k}}^y \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ + (1 - \delta) \tau_x + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \end{array} \right] + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_t - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (c - \chi l^\nu) \tau_x \Gamma + \beta (c - \chi l^\nu) \left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{y}_{t+1} - \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \end{array} \right] + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_t - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t$$

$$= (c - \chi l^\nu) \Gamma \tau_x + \beta \left( \begin{array}{l} (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{y}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ + (c - \chi l^\nu) (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} c \hat{c}_t - \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{array} \right)$$

- where  $\tau_x \Gamma = \beta \left[ \theta \frac{y}{k} + \tau_x (1 - \delta) \right]$  and  $\frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} = \theta \frac{y}{k} + \tau_x (1 - \delta)$

- LHS=RHS

$$(c - \chi l^\nu) \tau_x \Gamma \hat{\tau}_{xt} + (c - \chi l^\nu) \Gamma \tau_x + \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_{t+1} - \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}$$

$$= (c - \chi l^\nu) \Gamma \tau_x + \beta \left( \begin{array}{l} (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{y}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ + (c - \chi l^\nu) (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} c \hat{c}_t - \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{array} \right)$$

$$(c - \chi l^\nu) \Gamma \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt} = \beta \left( \begin{aligned} & (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{y}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{k}_{t+1} \\ & + (c - \chi l^\nu) (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} c \hat{c}_t - \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta} \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{aligned} \right) \\ - \tau_x \Gamma c \hat{c}_{t+1} + \tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}$$

$$\Gamma \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt} = \beta \left( \begin{aligned} & \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{y}_{t+1} - \theta \frac{y}{k} \hat{k}_{t+1} + (1 - \delta) \tau_x \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \\ & + \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta (c - \chi l^\nu)} c \hat{c}_t - \frac{\tau_x \Gamma}{\beta (c - \chi l^\nu)} \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \end{aligned} \right) \\ - \frac{\tau_x \Gamma c}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} \hat{c}_{t+1} + \frac{\tau_x \Gamma \chi l^\nu \nu}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} \hat{l}_{t+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\tau}_{xt} = & \frac{\beta\theta y}{\Gamma\tau_x k}\hat{y}_{t+1} - \frac{\beta\theta y}{\Gamma\tau_x k}\hat{k}_{t+1} + \frac{\beta(1-\delta)}{\Gamma}\hat{\tau}_{xt+1} + \frac{c}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}\hat{c}_t - \frac{\chi l^\nu}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}\hat{l}_t \\ & - \frac{c}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}\hat{c}_{t+1} + \frac{\chi l^\nu}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}\hat{l}_{t+1}\end{aligned}$$

- Add back expectation

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\tau}_{xt} = & \frac{\beta\theta y}{\Gamma\tau_x k}E_t(\hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1}) + \frac{c}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}(\hat{c}_t - E_t\hat{c}_{t+1}) \quad (4.c) \\ & - \frac{\chi l^\nu}{(c-\chi l^\nu)}(\hat{l}_t - E_t\hat{l}_{t+1}) + \frac{\beta}{\Gamma}(1-\delta)E_t\hat{\tau}_{xt+1}\end{aligned}$$

- equation (5)

$$\frac{1}{c_t - \chi l_t^\nu} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d} \frac{1}{d_t} - \phi(d_{t+1} - d) \right] = \beta E_t[u_{ct+1}]$$

$$\frac{1}{c e^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d} \frac{1}{e^{\hat{d}_t}} - \phi \left( (\hat{d}_{t+1} + 1) d - d \right) \right] = \beta E_t \frac{1}{c e^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}}}$$

- Ignore  $E_t$  for the moment.

$$\left( ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \right) \left[ \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} - \phi \left( \hat{d}_{t+1} d + d - d \right) \right] = \beta \left( ce^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right)$$

$$ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} - ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} + \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} + \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} = \beta \left( ce^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right)$$

• LHS

$$\begin{aligned} & ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} - ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} + \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \frac{\Gamma}{R \tau_d e^{\hat{\tau}_{dt}}} + \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \\ &= \frac{c}{\tau_d} e^{\hat{c}_{t+1} - \hat{\tau}_{dt}} \frac{\Gamma}{R} - ce^{\hat{c}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} + \frac{\chi l^\nu}{\tau_d} e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1} - \hat{\tau}_{dt}} \frac{\Gamma}{R} + \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_{t+1}} \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \frac{c}{\tau_d} (1 + \hat{c}_{t+1} - \hat{\tau}_{dt}) \frac{\Gamma}{R} - c (1 + \hat{c}_{t+1}) \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \\ - \frac{\chi l^\nu}{\tau_d} (1 + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} - \hat{\tau}_{dt}) \frac{\Gamma}{R} + \chi l^\nu (1 + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}) \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \frac{c}{\tau_d} (1 + \hat{c}_{t+1}) \frac{\Gamma}{R} - \frac{c}{\tau_d} \hat{\tau}_{dt} \frac{\Gamma}{R} - c (1 + \hat{c}_{t+1}) \phi (\hat{d}_{t+1}) \\ - \frac{\chi l^\nu}{\tau_d} (1 + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}) \frac{\Gamma}{R} + \frac{\chi l^\nu}{\tau_d} \frac{\Gamma}{R} \hat{\tau}_{dt} + \chi l^\nu (1 + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}) \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \end{array} \right]$$

where  $\frac{\Gamma}{R\tau_d} = \beta$  or  $\frac{R}{\Gamma}\tau_d = \frac{1}{\beta}$

$$= \beta c (1 + \hat{c}_{t+1}) - \beta c \hat{\tau}_{dt} - c \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} - \beta \chi l^\nu (1 + \nu \hat{l}_{t+1}) + \beta \chi l^\nu \hat{\tau}_{dt} + \chi l^\nu \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1}$$

$$= \beta \left[ c + c \hat{c}_{t+1} - c \hat{\tau}_{dt} - \frac{1}{\beta} c \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} - \chi l^\nu - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} + \chi l^\nu \hat{\tau}_{dt} + \frac{1}{\beta} \chi l^\nu \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} \right]$$

$$= \beta \left[ (c - \chi l^\nu) + c \hat{c}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \hat{\tau}_{dt} - \frac{1}{\beta} (c - \chi l^\nu) \phi d \hat{d}_{t+1} - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} \right]$$

- RHS

$$\beta \left( ce^{\hat{c}_t} - \chi l^\nu e^{\nu \hat{l}_t} \right)$$

$$= \beta \left[ c(1 + \hat{c}_t) - \chi l^\nu (1 + \nu \hat{l}_t) \right]$$

$$= \beta \left( c + c\hat{c}_t - \chi l^\nu - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \right)$$

• LHS=RHS

$$\beta \left[ \begin{array}{l} (c - \chi l^\nu) + c\hat{c}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \hat{\tau}_{dt} \\ -\frac{1}{\beta} (c - \chi l^\nu) \phi d\hat{d}_{t+1} - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] = \beta \left( c + c\hat{c}_t - \chi l^\nu - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t \right)$$

$$c\hat{c}_{t+1} - (c - \chi l^\nu) \hat{\tau}_{dt} - \frac{1}{\beta} (c - \chi l^\nu) \phi d\hat{d}_{t+1} - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} = c\hat{c}_t - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t$$

$$(c - \chi l^\nu) \hat{\tau}_{dt} = c\hat{c}_{t+1} - c\hat{c}_t - \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_{t+1} + \chi l^\nu \nu \hat{l}_t - \frac{1}{\beta} (c - \chi l^\nu) \phi d\hat{d}_{t+1}$$

$$\hat{\tau}_{dt} = \frac{c}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (\hat{c}_{t+1} - \hat{c}_t) - \frac{\chi l^\nu \nu}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (\hat{l}_{t+1} - \hat{l}_t) - \frac{1}{\beta} \phi d\hat{d}_{t+1}$$

- Add back expectation.

$$\hat{\tau}_{dt} = \frac{c}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (E_t \hat{c}_{t+1} - \hat{c}_t) - \frac{\chi l^\nu \nu}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (E_t \hat{l}_{t+1} - \hat{l}_t) - \frac{1}{\beta} \phi dE_t \hat{d}_{t+1} \quad (5.c)$$

- equation (6)

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma k_{t+1} &= x_t + (1 - \delta)k_t \\
\Gamma k e^{\hat{k}_{t+1}} &= x e^{\hat{x}_t} + (1 - \delta)k e^{\hat{k}_t} \\
\Gamma k(1 + \hat{k}_{t+1}) &= x(1 + \hat{x}_t) + (1 - \delta)k(1 + \hat{k}_t) \\
\Gamma k \hat{k}_{t+1} &= x \hat{x}_t + (1 - \delta)k \hat{k}_t \\
\Gamma \hat{k}_{t+1} &= \frac{x}{k} \hat{x}_t + (1 - \delta) \hat{k}_t
\end{aligned} \tag{6.c}$$

- We will solve the model by linearizing the equations that characterize the competitive equilibrium around the steady state.
- Here again the log-linearized model :

$$\hat{y}_t = \frac{c}{y}\hat{c}_t + \frac{x}{y}\hat{x}_t + \frac{d}{y}\hat{d}_t - \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_{dy}}\hat{d}_{t+1} + \frac{\Gamma d}{R\tau_{dy}}\hat{\tau}_{dt} \quad (1.c)$$

$$\hat{y}_t = \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t + (1 - \theta)\hat{l}_t \quad (2.c)$$

$$\hat{\tau}_{lt} = \hat{z}_t + \theta\hat{k}_t + (1 - \theta - \nu)\hat{l}_t \quad (3.c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_{xt} = & \frac{\beta\theta}{\Gamma\tau_x k} \frac{y}{k} E_t (\hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_{t+1}) + \frac{c}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (\hat{c}_t - E_t \hat{c}_{t+1}) \\ & - \frac{\chi l^\nu \nu}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (\hat{l}_t - E_t \hat{l}_{t+1}) + \frac{\beta}{\Gamma} (1 - \delta) E_t \hat{\tau}_{xt+1} \end{aligned} \quad (4.c)$$

$$\hat{\tau}_{dt} = \frac{c}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (E_t \hat{c}_{t+1} - \hat{c}_t) - \frac{\chi l^\nu \nu}{(c - \chi l^\nu)} (E_t \hat{l}_{t+1} - \hat{l}_t) - \frac{1}{\beta} \phi d E_t \hat{d}_{t+1} \quad (5.c)$$

$$\Gamma \hat{k}_{t+1} = \frac{x}{k} \hat{x}_t + (1 - \delta) \hat{k}_t \quad (6.c)$$