

Chapter 2:
 Infinite-Horizon and
 Overlapping-Generations Models:

The Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans Model



Assumptions:

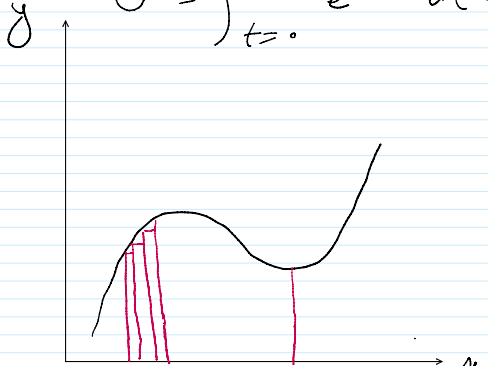
$$\delta = 0 \quad \Delta \quad T$$

$$\sigma \quad \Sigma \quad \tau$$

$$\dot{K}(t) = Y(t) - Z(t)$$

Households:

$$U = \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} u(C(t)) \frac{L(t)}{H} dt$$



$\frac{1}{1+r}$ discrete
 Discount Factor
 r discrete

$$li \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{r}{n})^{tn}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{r}{n})^{-tn} = e^{-rt}$$

$$u(C(t)) = \frac{C(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta}, \quad \theta > 0, \quad \rho - n - (1-\theta)g > 0$$

CRRRA

Constant Relative Risk Aversion

تابع مطلوبیت به یک تغییر نسبی در مصرف

$$-\frac{C u''(C)}{u'(C)} = \theta$$

..... 1-1

$$\frac{1}{u'(c)} = \dots$$

$$\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 1} \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} = \ln c(t)$$

$$r(t) = f'(k(t))$$

تساوی: $r(t)k(t) = k(t)f'(k(t))$

$$w(t) = A(t) [f(k(t)) - k(t)f'(k(t))]$$

آورد ایستادن روزانه

endowment

$$w(t) = [f(k(t)) - k(t)f'(k(t))]$$

Households' Budget Constraint:

$$R(t) = \int_{\tau=0}^t r(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} \frac{c(t)l(t)}{H} dt \leq \frac{k(0)}{H} + \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} \frac{w(t)l(t)}{H} dt$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{k(0)}{H} + \int_{t=0}^s e^{-R(t)} \left[\frac{w(t)l(t)}{H} - \frac{c(t)l(t)}{H} \right] dt \right) \geq 0$$

$s \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{k(s)}{H} = e^{R(s)} \frac{k(0)}{H} + \int_{t=0}^s e^{R(s)-R(t)} \left[\frac{w_t - c(t)}{H} \right] l(t) dt$$

$e^{-R(s)}$ طرح می‌شود

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-R(s)} k(s)}{H} \geq 0$$

No-Ponzi Game Condition

Households' Maximization Problem:

$$1-\theta \quad \dots \quad 1-\theta \quad \dots \quad 1-\theta \quad 1-\theta$$

Households' Maximization Problem:

$$\frac{C(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} = \frac{[A(t)C(t)]^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} = \frac{[A(0)e^{gt}]^{1-\theta} C(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta}$$

$$c(t) = \frac{C(t)}{A(t)} \Rightarrow C(t) = A(t)c(t)$$

$$A(t) = A(0)e^{gt} \quad L(t) = L(0)e^{nt}$$

$$\frac{A(0)^{1-\theta} e^{(1-\theta)gt} c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta}$$

$$U = \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{C(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} \frac{L(t)}{H} dt$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{A(0)^{1-\theta} e^{(1-\theta)gt} c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} \frac{L(0)e^{nt}}{H} dt$$

$$= \frac{A(0)^{1-\theta} L(0)}{H} \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} e^{((1-\theta)g+n)t} \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} dt$$

$$= \textcircled{B} \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} dt$$

$$\beta = \rho - (1-\theta)g - n > 0$$

$$\rho > (1-\theta)g + n$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} c(t) \frac{A(t)L(t)}{H} dt \leq k(0) \frac{A(0)L(0)}{H}$$

$$+ \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} w(t) \frac{A(t)L(t)}{H} dt$$

$$A(t)L(t) = A(0)e^{gt} L(0)e^{nt} = A(0)L(0)e^{(g+n)t}$$

$$\underbrace{(n+g)t}_1, \quad \underbrace{e^{-R(t)}}_2, \quad \underbrace{e^{(n+g)t}}_3$$

Profit/Loss = ...

$$\int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} c(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt \leq k(a) + \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} w(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} e^{-R(s)} e^{(n+g)s} k(s) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Max } U = B \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} dt$$

s.t.

$$\int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} c(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt = k(a) + \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} w(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt$$

$$L = B \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{c(t)^{1-\theta}}{1-\theta} dt$$

$$+ \lambda \left[k(a) + \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} w(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt - \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-R(t)} c(t) e^{(n+g)t} dt \right]$$