

Economia Applicata 11 - Lezione 5-3 (NOTE AGGIUNTIVE)

PASSAGGI ANALITICI PER ARRIVARE ALLA FORMULAZIONE : 9/12/19

$$I_t = \lambda \mu y_t - (1-s) \lambda \mu y_{t-1} + (1-\lambda) I_{t-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \Delta K_t &= \lambda (K_t^* - K_{t-1}), \text{ DAVE } K_t^* = \mu y_t \\ &= \lambda \mu y_t - \lambda K_{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{DA CUI: } K_t = \lambda \mu y_t + (1-\lambda) K_{t-1}$$

$$2) I_t = \Delta K_t + \delta K_{t-1} = K_t + (\delta - 1)K_{t-1} = K_t - (1 - \delta)K_{t-1}$$

DA CUI: $I_{t-1} = K_{t-2} - (1 - \delta)K_{t-2}$

$$3) I_t = \Delta K_t + \delta K_{t-1} = \lambda \mu Y_t - \lambda K_{t-1} + \delta K_{t-1} = \\ = \lambda \mu Y_t + (\delta - \lambda)K_{t-1}$$

4) RITRORRE DI 1 PERIODO VA (3):

$$I_{t-1} = \lambda \mu Y_{t-1} + (\delta - \lambda)K_{t-2}$$

5) POLITICIANE VA 4) PEN $(1-\delta)$ (ASINISTAN E
 A DESINA
 DEW'UWAWE)

$$(1-\delta) I_{t-1} = (1-\delta) \lambda \mu^4_{t-1} + (1-\delta) (\delta-\lambda) K_{t-2}$$

6) 3) -5)

$$I_t - (1-\delta) I_{t-1} = \lambda \mu^4_t + (\delta-\lambda) K_{t-1} - (1-\delta) \lambda \mu^4_{t-1} - (1-\delta) (\delta-\lambda) K_{t-2}$$

7) USANDO LA 2) :

$$I_t - (1-\delta)I_{t-1} = \lambda \mu \eta_t + (\delta - \lambda) \underbrace{[K_{t-1} - (1-\delta)K_{t-2}]}_{I_{t-1}} + \\ - (1-\delta)\lambda \mu \eta_{t-1} = \\ = \lambda \mu \eta_t + (\delta - \lambda)I_{t-1} - (1-\delta)\lambda \mu \eta_{t-1}$$

8) RISSOLVENDO LA 7) SI OTTIENE :

$$I_t = (1-\delta) I_{t-1} + \lambda \mu y_t + (\delta-\lambda) I_{t-1} - (1-\delta) \lambda \mu y_{t-1} =$$

$$I_t = \lambda \mu y_t - (1-\delta) \lambda \mu y_{t-1} + (1-\lambda) I_{t-1}$$