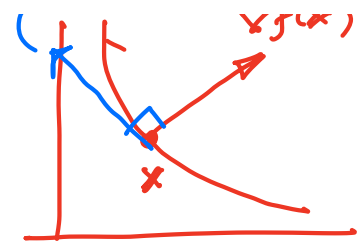


Chapter 5 Multivariate Calculus: Applications



In this chapter we will examine three groups of examples:

- 1) Effectiveness of Monetary Policy with Balanced Budget in Closed Economy:
 - a. Fixed Price without Money Market
 - b. Fixed Price with Money Market (IS-LM)
- 2) Monetary Policy Effectiveness }
 - a. IS-LM Model
- 3) Tax Incidence in Competitive Market

5.1 Balanced-Budget Multipliers in Closed Economy. Three cases are discussed to demonstrate the applications of Cramer's Rule and Implicit Function Theorem:

- a) a fixed price, closed economy with no money market
- b) a fixed price, IS-LM model with money market

- The Balanced-Budget multipliers changes as the model becomes more general
- See end-of-chapter problems analyzing effects of other parameter on endogeneous variables

5.1.1 Simple Keynesian Model: Fixed price, closed economy without money market.

$$\begin{aligned} dY &= d(C(Y_d) + I + G) && Y \text{ endog} \\ Y_d &= Y - T \\ G &= T - \text{exog.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dC(Y_d) &= dC(Y - T) \\ &= C'(Y - T)d(Y - T) \end{aligned}$$

Take total differential, with $dI = 0$ and $dG = dT$

$$\begin{aligned} dY &= C'(Y - T)dY - C'(Y - T)dT + dI + dG \\ (1 - C'(Y - T))dY &= (1 - C'(Y - T))dT + dI + dG \\ \frac{dY}{dT} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

by $dG = dT$

Note: We can apply the Implicit Function Theorem to get the same result. That is, we write the implicit function

$$\begin{aligned} f(Y(G), G) &= Y - C(Y - T) - I - G \\ &= Y^* - C(Y^* - G) - I - G = 0 \end{aligned}$$

1 implicit fn.

by noting that $G = T$. Let Y^* be the equilibrium income at the level of government expenditure G_0 and tax T_0 , i.e., $Y^* = Y(G_0)$. By direct application of the Implicit Function Theorem, we have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} \neq 0 = 1 - \underbrace{C'(Y - G_0)}_{< 1} > 0 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = - \left(\frac{\partial f(Y^*, G_0)}{\partial Y} \right)^{-1} \frac{\partial f(Y^*, G_0)}{\partial G}$$

$$= -(1 - C')^{-1} (C' - 1) = 1.$$

2 endogenous variables are Y & r .
2 imp f:

HW Baldani, p. 173, # 6.2.

5.1.2 IS-LM Model In the previous model of 5.1.1, there is no crowding out effect as the investment is exogenous. The model now is,

fixed is exog.

$$Y = C(Y_d) + I(r) + G$$

$$M = L(Y, r)$$

$$Y - C(Y_d) - I(r) - G = 0$$

$$M - L(Y, r) = 0$$

where investment is a function of interest rate r with $I'(r) < 0$. M is the money supply, and $L(Y, r)$ is the money demand with $L_Y(Y, r) > 0$ and $L_r(Y, r) < 0$.

Take total differential of the two equations

$$dY = C' dY - C' dT + I' dr + dG$$

$$dM = L_Y dY + L_r dr$$

With balanced budget, $dG = dT$, and the money supply being exogenous $dM = 0$, we have

$$dY = C' dY + (1 - C') dG + I' dr$$

$$0 = L_Y dY + L_r dr$$

and written in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - C' & -I' \\ L_Y & L_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dY \\ dr \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 - C') dG \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

By Cramer's Rule,

$$dY = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} (1 - C') dG & -I' \\ 0 & L_r \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' & -I' \\ L_Y & L_r \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(1 - C') L_r}{(1 - C') L_r + L_Y I'} dG$$

and the Balanced-Budget Multiplier is

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial G} = \frac{(1 - C') L_r}{(1 - C') L_r + L_Y I'} = \frac{1}{1 + \phi}$$

where $\phi = \frac{L_Y I'}{(1 - C') L_r} > 0$. Thus $0 < \frac{\partial Y}{\partial G} < 1$.

Economic Explanation:

$$\frac{dx}{dG} =$$

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' & (1 - C') dG \\ L_Y & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' & -I' \\ L_Y & L_r \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$Ax = b, A_{n \times n}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x_1 = \frac{|b \ a_2 \ a_3 \ \dots \ a_{1,n}|}{|A|}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + ?} < 1$$

$\Delta G = \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta Y$ as in the simple model
 $\Rightarrow$ Shift in IS curve
 $\Rightarrow$ higher equilibrium r
 $\Rightarrow$ a reduction in I —crowding out effect.

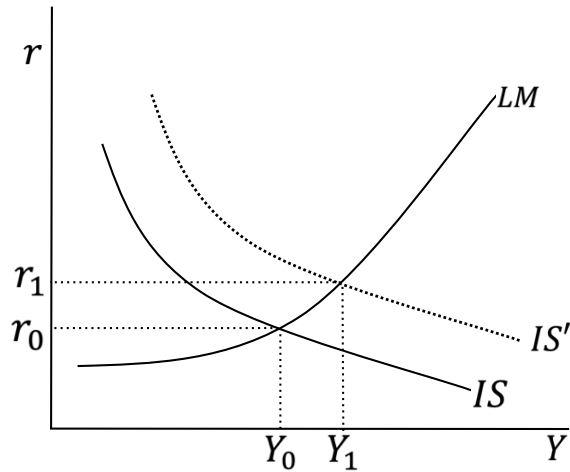


Figure 5.1 Effects of Balance-Budget Multiplier

Note: $\phi = \frac{L_Y I'}{(1-C')L_r} > 0$ depends on four factors: C' , I' , L_Y and L_r .

HW Repeat the above analysis by applying the Implicit Function Theorem.

HW Baldani, p. 173, # 6.3, 6.4.

5.2 Monetary Policy Effectiveness This application also illustrates the applications of the Implicit Function Theorem and Implicit Function Differentiation.

Starts with IS-LM Model in a closed economy and find comparative static effects of change in Money Supply: $\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M}$ and $\frac{\partial r^*}{\partial M}$.

Then we consider Open Economy with Balance-of-payment constraint (Mundell-Fleming Model), with Fixed and Flexible exchange rate cases under the assumption of perfect capital mobility and perfect capital immobility.

5.2.1 IS-LM Model Equilibrium in goods and money markets of a closed economy.

$$Y = C(Y) + \overbrace{I(Y, r)}^{I(r)} + G_0$$

$$\underbrace{M_0}_{\text{circled}} = L(Y, r),$$

where

$0 < C' < 1, I_Y > 0, I_r < 0$, and $C' + I_Y < 1$
 $L_Y > 0$ and $L_r < 0$.

Writing the equilibrium income and interest rate as a function of the money supply as $Y^* = Y(M_0)$ and $r^* = r(M_0)$, we have a system of two equations

$$\begin{aligned} Y(M_0) &= C(Y(M_0)) + I(Y(M_0), r(M_0)) + G_0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial M} M_0 &= L(Y(M_0), r(M_0)). \end{aligned}$$

Take implicit differentiation and suppressing arguments of functions with Y and r being endogeneous and M exogeneous,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} &= C' \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} + I_Y \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} + I_r \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial M} \\ 1 &= L_Y \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} + L_r \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial M}. \end{aligned}$$

In matrix form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ L_Y & L_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} \\ \frac{\partial r^*}{\partial M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

By Cramer's Rule,

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -I_r \\ 1 & L_r \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ L_Y & L_r \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{I_r}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} > 0$$

by noting that $L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r < 0$.

Implicit Function Theorem Application: Write the implicit functions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}(Y(G, M), r(G, M); G, M) &= \begin{bmatrix} Y - C(Y) - I(Y, r) - G \\ M - L(Y, r) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}. \end{aligned}$$

By the Implicit Function Theorem, with equilibrium income $Y^* = Y(G_0, M_0)$ and $r^* = r(G_0, M_0)$ at some given levels of G_0 and M_0 and assuming $\nabla_{[Y, r]} \mathbf{f}(Y^*, r^*; G_0, M_0)$ is invertible, we

have function $\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y(G, M) \\ r(G, M) \end{bmatrix}$ such that

2 imp. fns.
2 endog. (Y, r)

a) $\mathbf{f}(Y(G, M), r(G, M); G, M) = \mathbf{0}$, $|G - G_0| < \varepsilon$, and $|M - M_0| < \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

b) $\begin{bmatrix} Y^* \\ r^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y(G_0, M_0) \\ r(G_0, M_0) \end{bmatrix}$, and

c) $\nabla_{\begin{bmatrix} G \\ M \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} Y^* \\ r^* \end{bmatrix} = - \left[\nabla_{\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ r \end{bmatrix}} \mathbf{f}(Y^*, r^*; G_0, M_0) \right]^{-1} \nabla_{\begin{bmatrix} G \\ M \end{bmatrix}} \mathbf{f}(Y^*, r^*; G_0, M_0)$

$$= - \begin{bmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ -L_Y & -L_r \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} \begin{bmatrix} -L_r & I_r \\ L_Y & 1 - C' - I_Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} \begin{bmatrix} L_r & I_r \\ -L_Y & 1 - C' - I_Y \end{bmatrix}$$

A.

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ -L_Y & -L_r \end{bmatrix}$

So, we have as

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} = \frac{I_r}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial r^*}{\partial M} = \frac{1 - C' - I_Y}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} < 0.$$

Note that we also have

$$\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial G} = \frac{-L_r}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial r^*}{\partial G} = \frac{L_Y}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} < 0.$$

$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -I_r \\ 0 & -L_r \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ -L_Y & -L_r \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -1 \\ -L_Y & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - C' - I_Y & -I_r \\ -L_Y & -L_r \end{vmatrix}$

Comparative Static Analysis:

• if I_Y increases

$$I_Y \uparrow \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} = \frac{I_r}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} \right) \uparrow$$

• if I_r decreases, (a bigger negative number)

$$I_r \downarrow \Rightarrow \left(\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Y^*}{\partial M} &= \frac{I_r}{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y) + L_Y I_r} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{L_r(1 - C' - I_Y)}{I_r} + L_Y} \end{aligned} \right) \uparrow$$

HW Baldani, p. 174, #6.14, 6.15.

5.3 Tax Incidence in Supply-Demand Model

The standard competitive Supply-Demand model gives 3 important results of tax incidence analysis

1. after tax equilibrium is the same for tax paid by buyers or sellers.
2. consumers and producers shares the burden
3. consumers' burden increases as the elasticity of demand decreases and/or elasticity of supply increases.

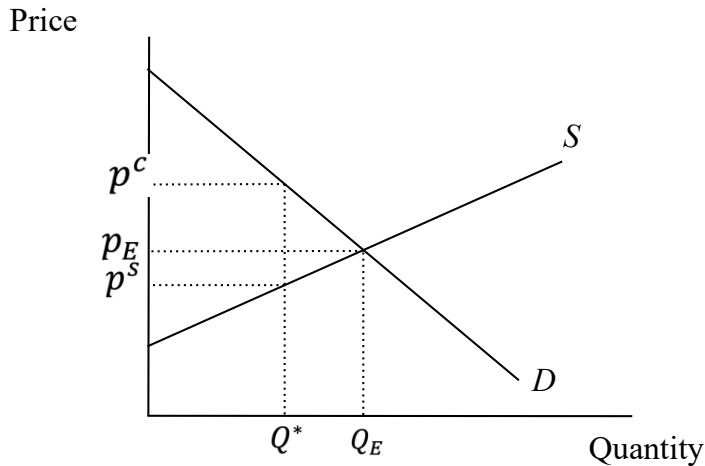


Figure 5.3 Supply-Demand model with specific tax.

p^c = price paid by consumers after tax

p^s = price received by sellers after tax

t = specific tax rate

There are three equations:

$$\begin{aligned} p^c &= D(Q) \\ p^s &= S(Q) \\ p^c &= p^s + t, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p^s + t &= D(Q) \\ p^s &= S(Q) \end{aligned}$$

with Q, p^c, p^s being endogeneous and t exogeneous and we can write the implicit function

$$\mathbf{f}(Q, p^c, p^s; t) = \begin{bmatrix} p^c - D(Q) \\ p^s - S(Q) \\ p^c - p^s - t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For a given tax t_0 , let the equilibrium be at (Q^*, p^{c*}, p^{s*}) . By Implicit Function Theorem, if the determinant

$$\left| \nabla_{\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ p^c \\ p^s \end{pmatrix}} \mathbf{f}(Q, p^c, p^s; t) \right| = \begin{vmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = D' - S' \neq 0,$$

there exist functions $Q(t)$, $p^c(t)$, $p^s(t)$ for $|t - t_0| < \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that,

a) $f(Q(t), p^c(t), p^s(t); t) =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p^c(t) - D(Q(t)) \\ p^s(t) - S(Q(t)) \\ p^c(t) - p^s(t) - t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} Q(t_0) \\ p^s(t_0) \\ p^c(t_0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q^* \\ p^{c*} \\ p^{s*} \end{bmatrix}$

c) $\begin{bmatrix} Q'(t_0) \\ p^{s'}(t_0) \\ p^{c'}(t_0) \end{bmatrix} =$

$$-\nabla_{\begin{bmatrix} Q \\ p^c \\ p^s \end{bmatrix}} f(Q, p^c, p^s; t)^{-1} \nabla_t f(Q, p^c, p^s; t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(Q, p^c, p^s; t)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

By Cramer's Rule, if $D' < 0$ and $S' > 0$,

$$Q'(t_0) = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{D' - S'} < 0,$$

$$p^{c'}(t_0) = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} -D' & 0 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{D'}{D' - S'} > 0,$$

$$p^{s'}(t_0) = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -D' & 1 & 0 \\ -S' & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{S'}{D' - S'} < 0,$$

- If $D' < 0$ and $S' > 0$, then we obtain Result 2 above that the consumers and sellers share the tax burden:

$$0 < p^{c'}(t_0) = \frac{D'}{D' - S'} = \frac{1}{1 - S'/D'} < 1$$

$$-1 < p^{s'(t_0)} = \frac{S'}{D' - S'} = \frac{1}{D'/S' - 1} < 0$$

- We always have $D' < 0$ for market demand and thus if
 1. $S' = 0 \Rightarrow p^{c'}(t_0) = 1$ and $p^{s'}(t_0) = 0$ --the burden is only on the consumers.
 2. $S' < 0$ and if
 - a) $D' < S' < 0$ then $p^{c'}(t_0) > 1$ so consumers' burden $> t$, and $p^{s'}(t_0) > 0$, meaning producers get higher price.
 - b) $S' < D' < 0$ then $p^{s'}(t_0) < -1$ so producers receive a reduction in price bigger than t , and $p^{c'}(t_0) < 0$ so consumers pay less after tax.

Result 3: Burden are shared and depends on elasticities.
At the original equilibrium before tax,

$$\eta_D = -\frac{1}{D'} \frac{p_E}{Q_E} \Rightarrow D' = -\frac{p_E}{\eta_D Q_E}$$

$$\eta_S = -\frac{1}{S'} \frac{p_E}{Q_E} \Rightarrow S' = \frac{p_E}{\eta_S Q_E}$$

Thus

$$p^{c'}(t_0) = \frac{D'}{D' - S'} = \frac{\eta_S}{\eta_D + \eta_S} > 0,$$

$$p^{s'}(t_0) = \frac{S'}{D' - S'} = -\frac{\eta_D}{\eta_D + \eta_S} < 0,$$

And

$$p^{c'}(t_0) - p^{s'}(t_0) = \frac{D'}{D' - S'} - \frac{S'}{D' - S'} = 1$$

--total burden is equal to the tax.

HW Supply-Demand Model with ad-valorem tax. If the tax is levied according to the price of the good, the model becomes

$$p^c = D(Q)$$

$$p^s = S(Q)$$

$$p^c = p^s(1 + t),$$

VAT.

$$p_s = 100 \text{ ¢}$$

$$p_c = 107 = 100(1 + 0.07)$$

t

Recompute $Q'(t_0)$, $p^{c'}(t_0)$, and $p^{s'}(t_0)$.

HW Reformulate the model with specific tax using just two endogeneous variables Q and p^c . Apply Implicit Function Theorem to find $Q'(t_0)$, $p^{c'}(t_0)$, and $p^{s'}(t_0)$.

HW Reformulate the model with advalorem tax using just two endogeneous variables Q and p^s . Apply Implicit Function Theorem to find $Q'(t_0)$, $p^{c'}(t_0)$, and $p^{s'}(t_0)$.