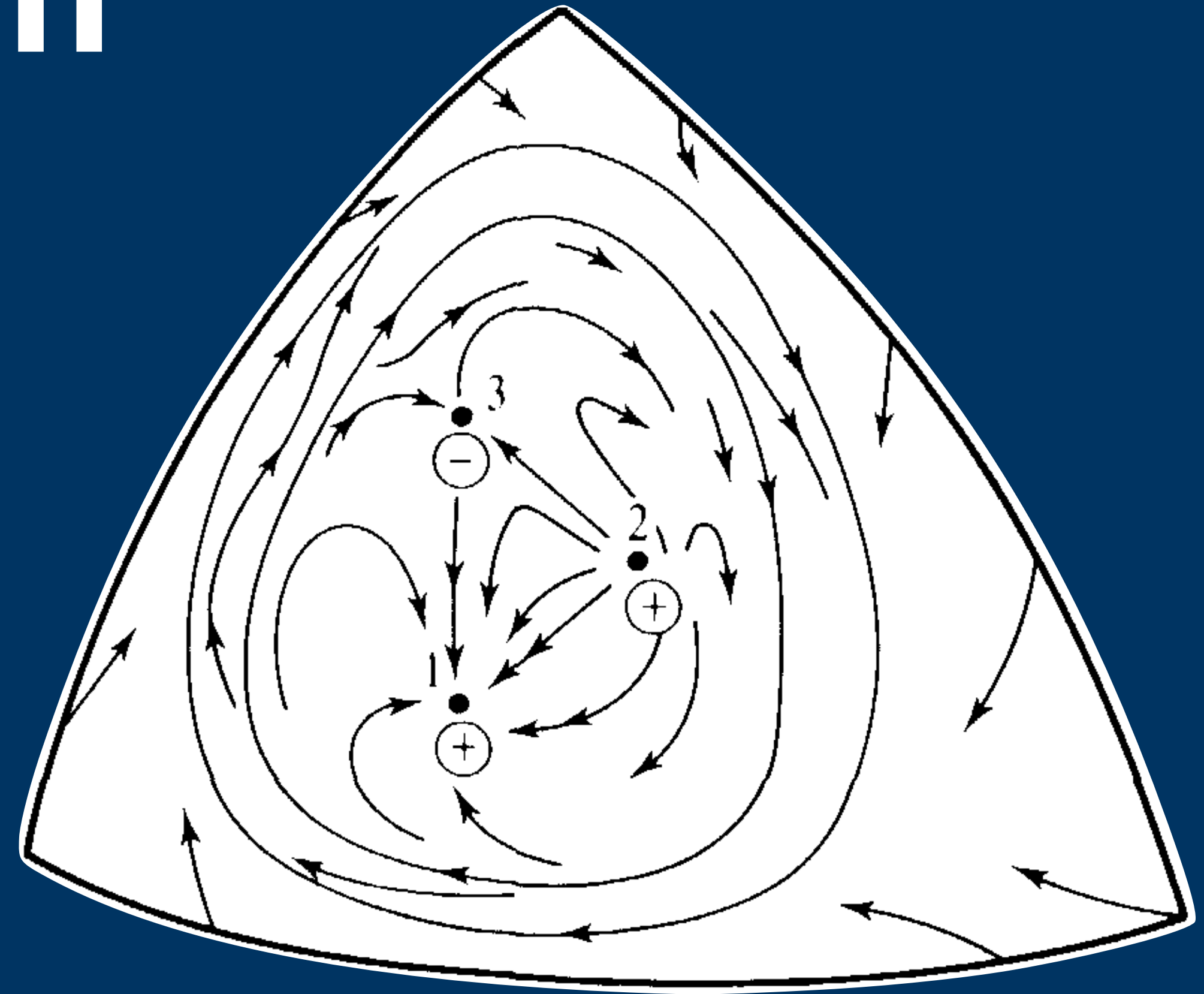
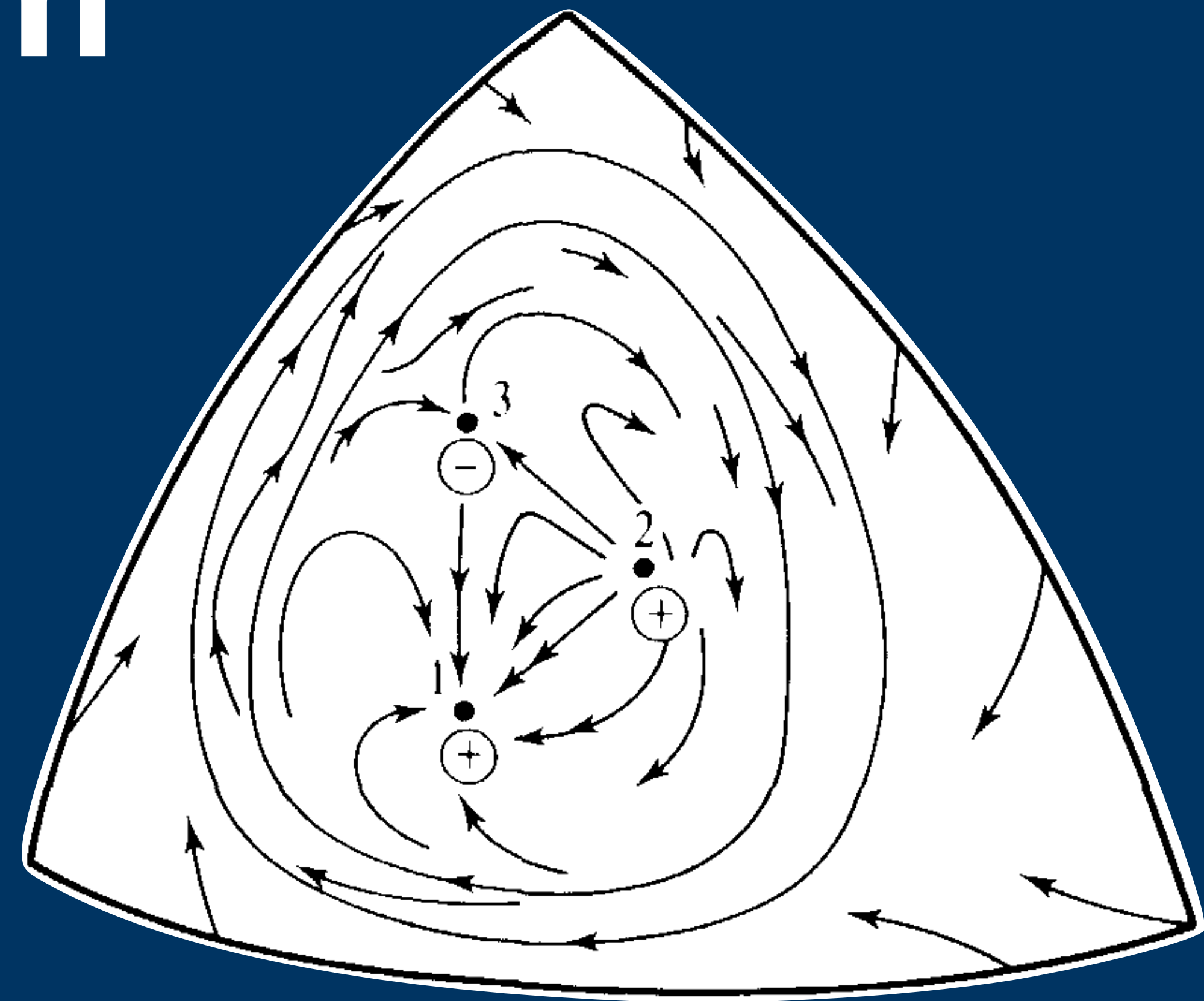


Tâtonnement and Price Setting in General Equilibrium



Tâtonnement and Price Setting in General Equilibrium

Guido Lorenzoni and Iván Werning



Tâtonnement History



Tâtonnement History

■ Leon Walras...

- ▶ “Our task is **very simple**: we need only show that the upward and downward movements of prices solve the system of equations of offer and demand by a process of **tâtonnement**” [feeling one's way toward the equilibrium?]
- ▶ Samuelson → **ad hoc** equation (disequilibrium)
- ▶ Economic question of stability:
important and interesting...
... but no real model!



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■ **Our paper:** ... revisit question...
... but with **equilibrium model**!



Tâtonnement History

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■ GE theory...

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■ GE theory...

▶ existence



Tâtonnement History

■ GE theory...

▶ existence



▶ uniqueness/multiplicity

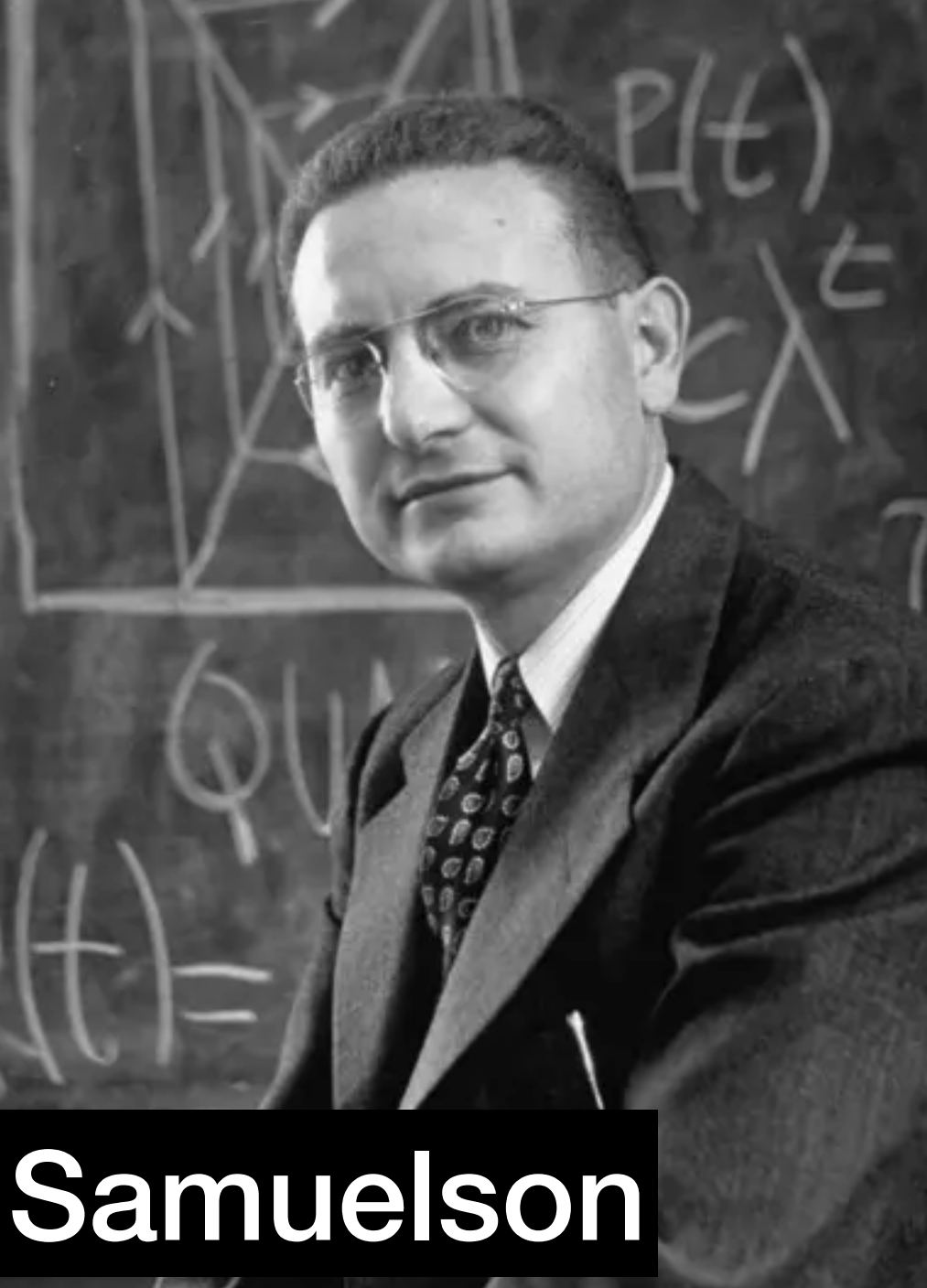


Tâtonnement History

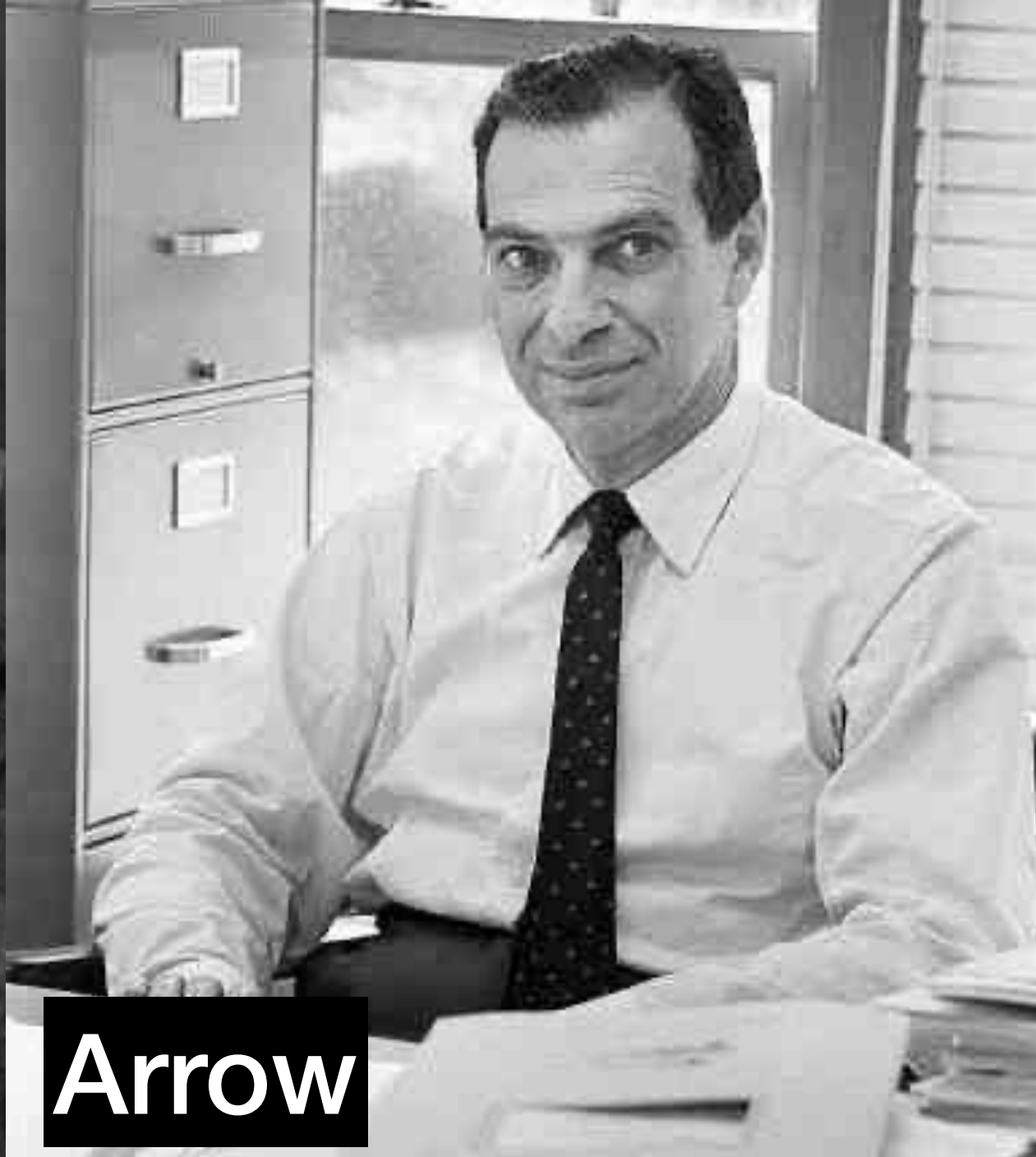
■ GE theory...

- ▶ existence ✓
- ▶ uniqueness/multiplicity ✓
- ▶ stability ✗ **Fail! but not for lack of effort...**

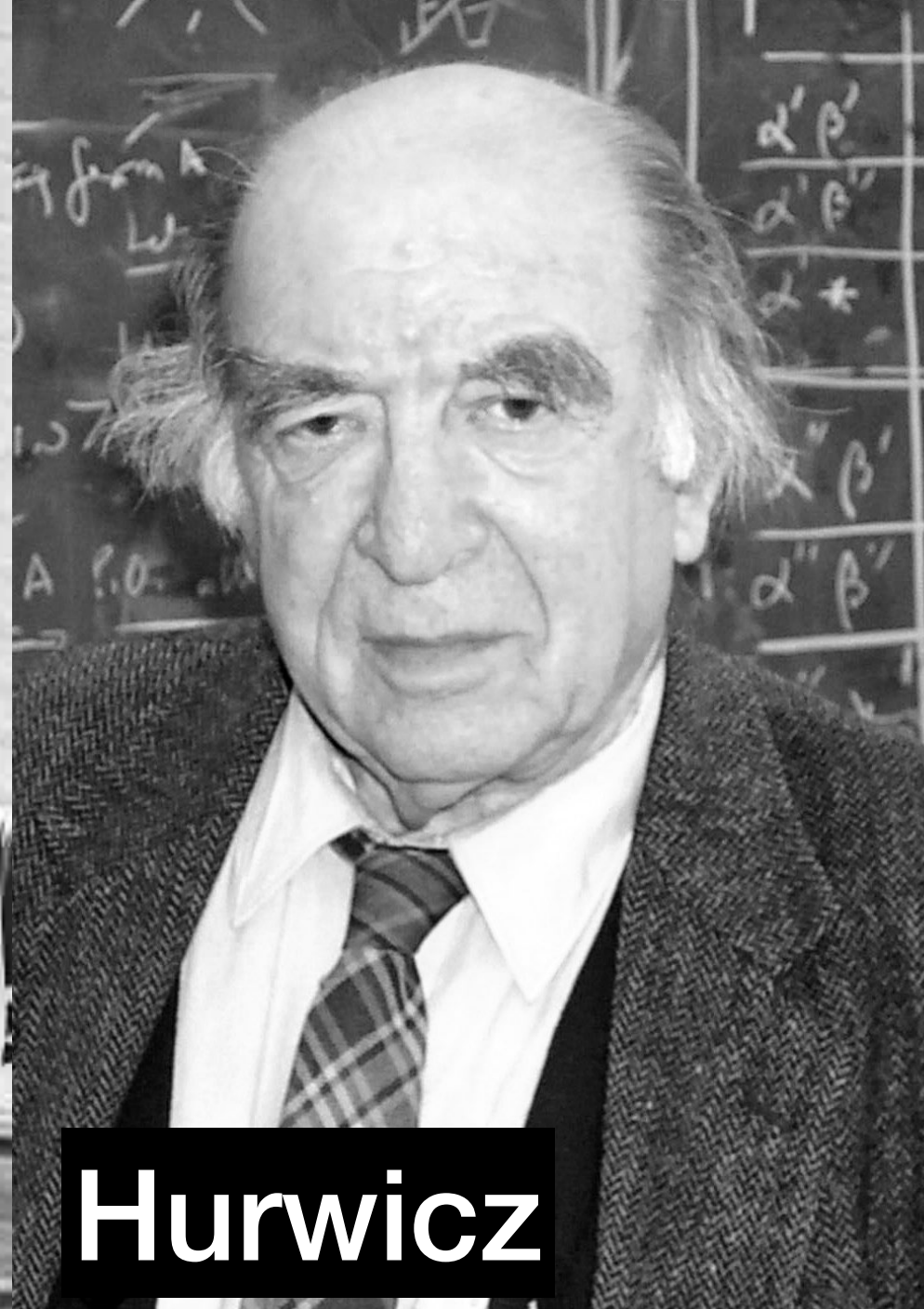
$$\dot{p}_t = F(z(p_t))$$



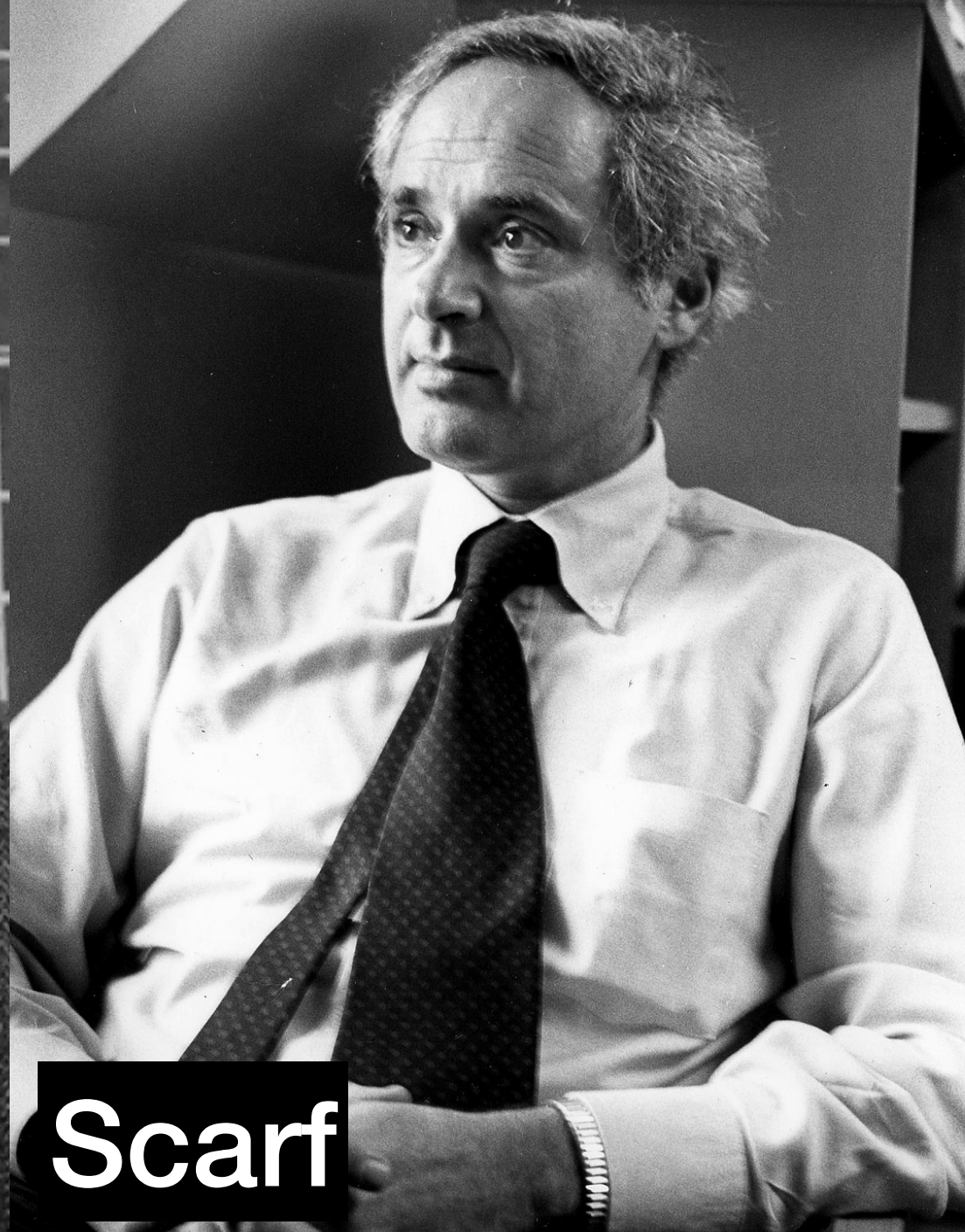
Samuelson



Arrow



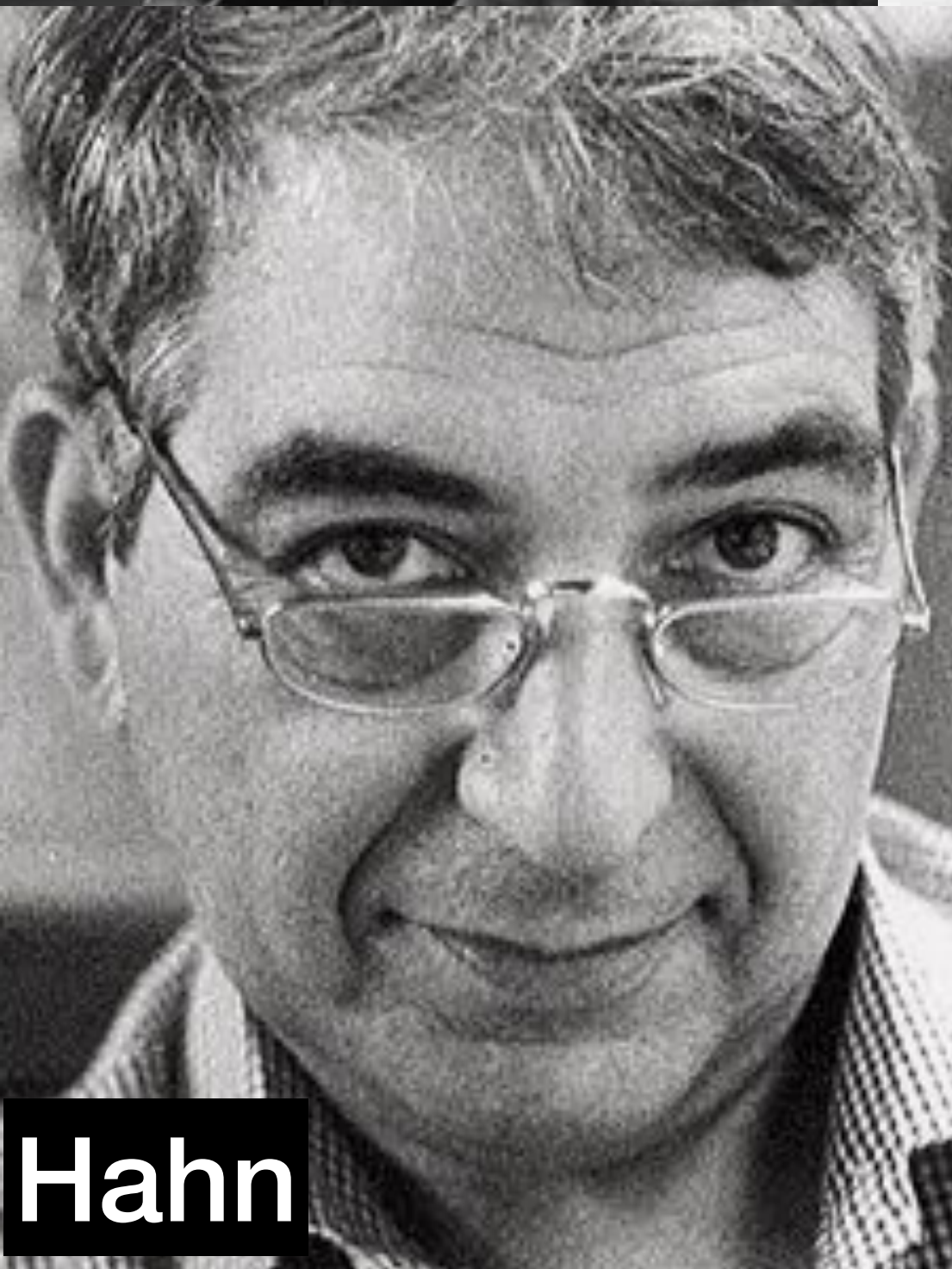
Hurwicz



Scarf



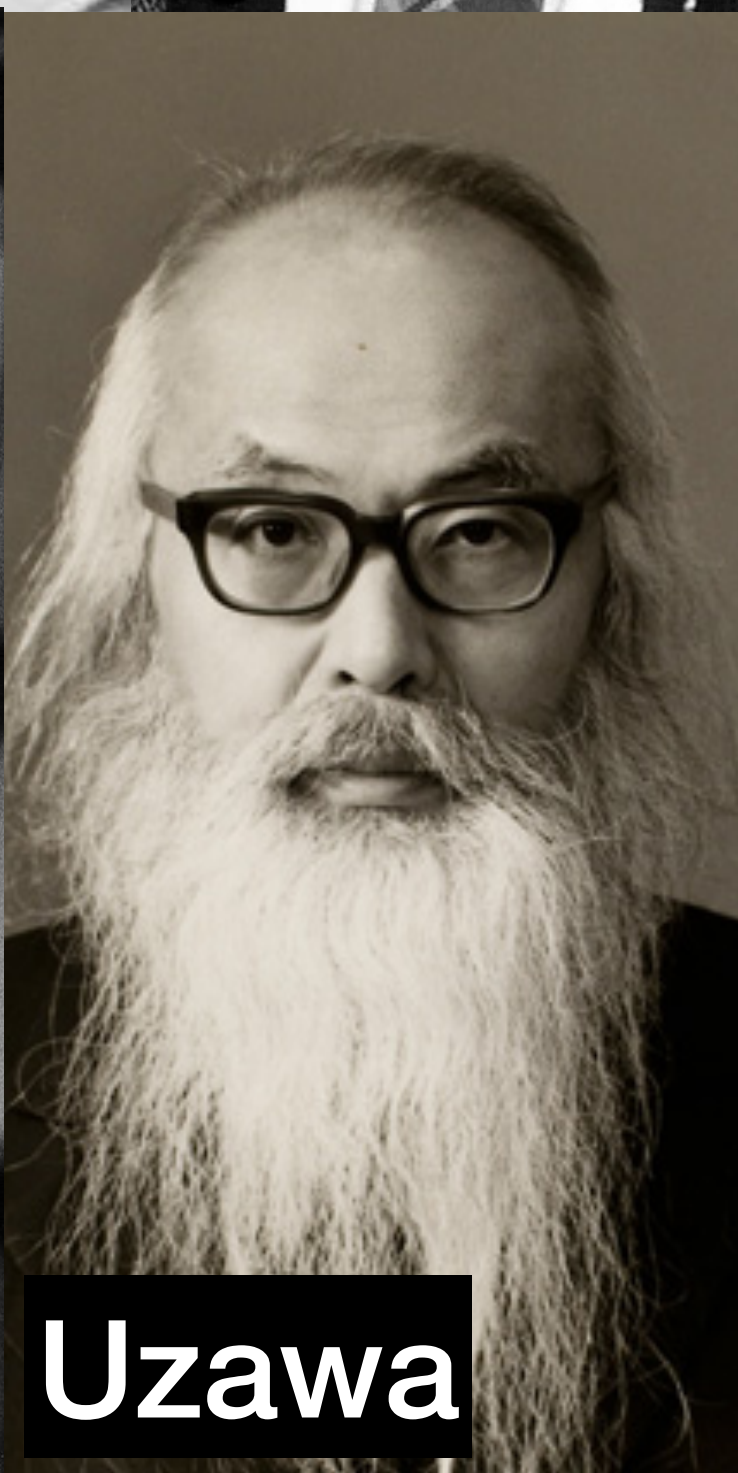
Negishi



Hahn



Fisher



Uzawa



Smale



McKenzie

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Tâtonnement History

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■ ... but **deep conceptual problems**...

▶ who changes prices? are they reasonable? (alternatives proposed)

▶ consumers and producers optimize quantities freely given prices...

... but if markets don't clear, they cannot, so why is demand curve right object?

▶ Static (not forward looking), Rational expectations...? Assets and money?

Tâtonnement History

■ GE theory...



ex



u



st

Contradiction....

Using Static Model for
Dynamic Question



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Using Static Model for
Dynamic Question



st

Enterprise gradually
called into question...

$$\dot{p}_t = F(z(p_t))$$

■ Some interesting results that come out of this theory and instability...

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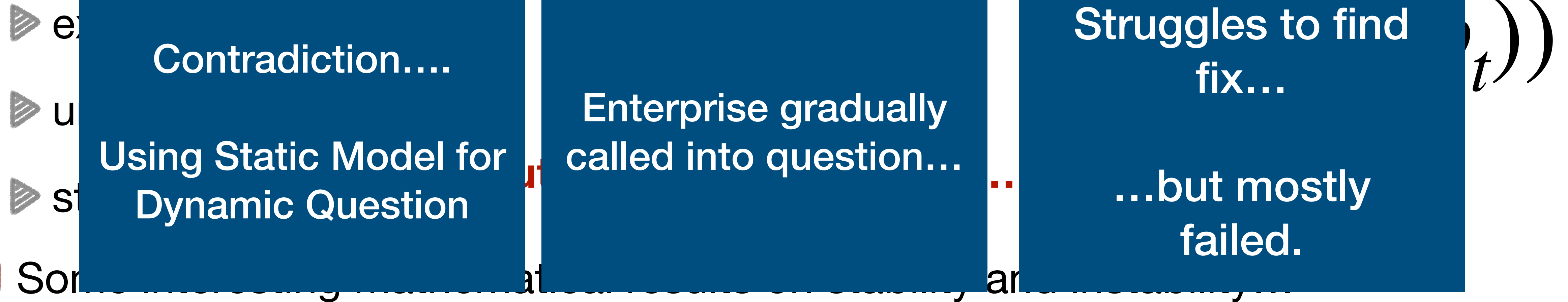
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This Paper...

Micro → Macro

This Paper... Macro → Micro

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■ Static GE backbone...

- ▶ n goods (and labor types)
- ▶ h agents, general heterogeneous preferences
- ▶ f firms, general technology, input-output networks and more

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- ▶ Optimal price setting + Calvo frictions

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■ Analysis...

- ▶ Dynamic equilibrium → path for prices, given initial prices
- ▶ Steady state of dynamic = Walrasian equilibrium of static GE
- ▶ **No disequilibrium!**

Contributions

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■ **Methodological:** more general NK GE model + different analysis/perspective

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- ▶ recover equation as limit case!

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- **Subtle role of monetary policy**

- ▶ we find simple policies that always works

- ▶ Taylor rules with wrong price index may fail: create instability (not indeterminacy)

Related Literature

■ **Tâtonnement GE literature (Huge)**

Samuelson, Arrow-Hurwitz, Nerlove, Uzawa, Negishi, Scarf, Smale, Hahn, Fisher, Iwai, ...

■ **Macro NK models + N sectors (Healthy, Growing)**

Carlstrom-Fuerst-Ghironi, Rubbo, Lorenzoni-Werning, Afrouzi-Bhattarai, ...





Static GE Model

- Importance of generality in GE

- Primitives...

- ▶ n goods (goods and factors, many labor etc.)

- ▶ h household types, general preferences

- ▶ f firms, general technologies (networks, etc.)

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \geq 0$$

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \geq 0$$

$$\Pi^f(P) \equiv \max_{x^f, y^f} P \cdot (y^f - x^f)$$

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$$\dot{P}_n = \alpha_n (D_{Wn}(P) - S_{Wn}(P))$$

**Samuelson's ad hoc proposal
to capture Walras' idea...**

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Will come back
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Equilibrium Two Ways...

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Equilibrium 1.0...

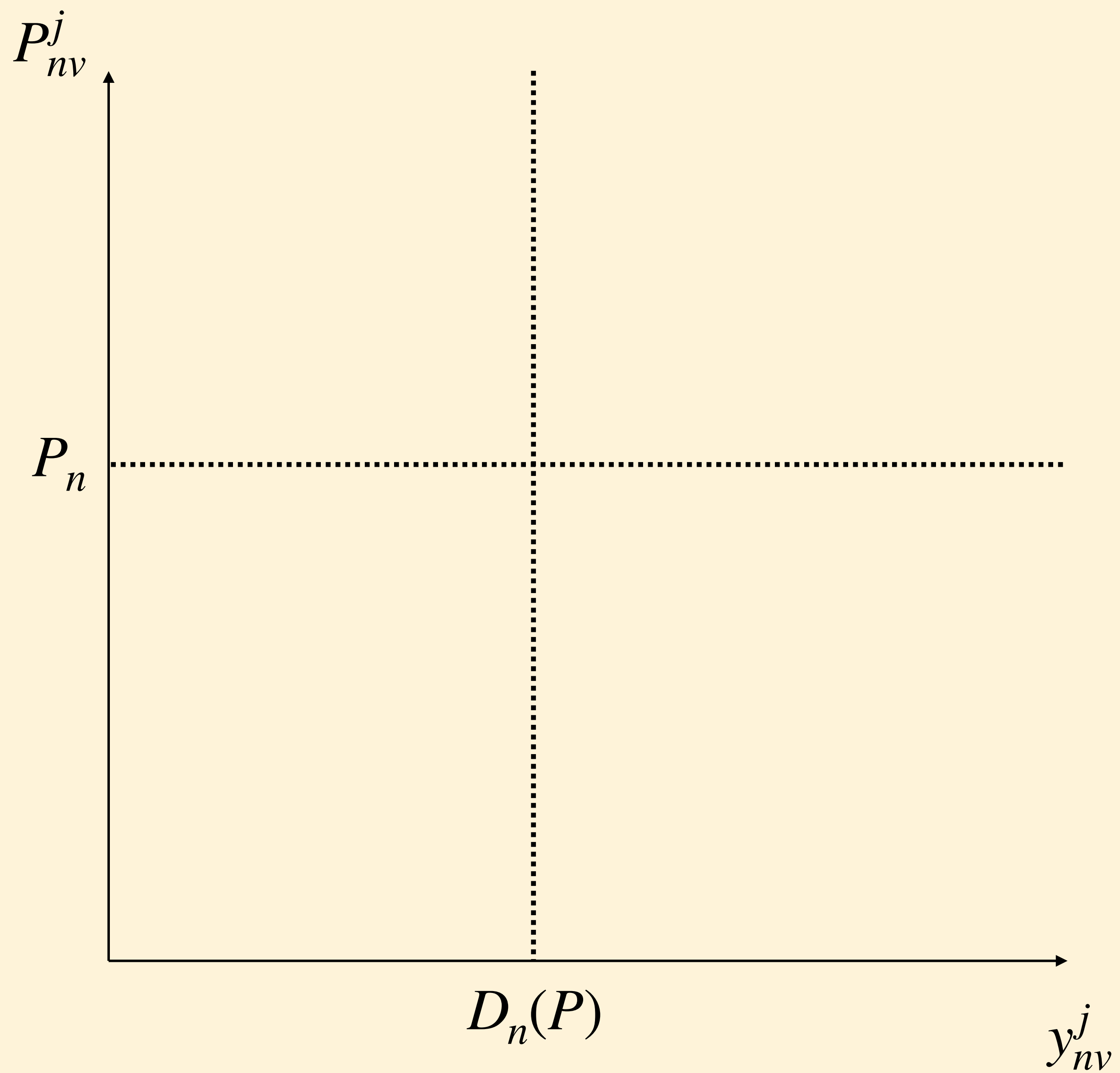
Prices & Quantities: fixed point of best response

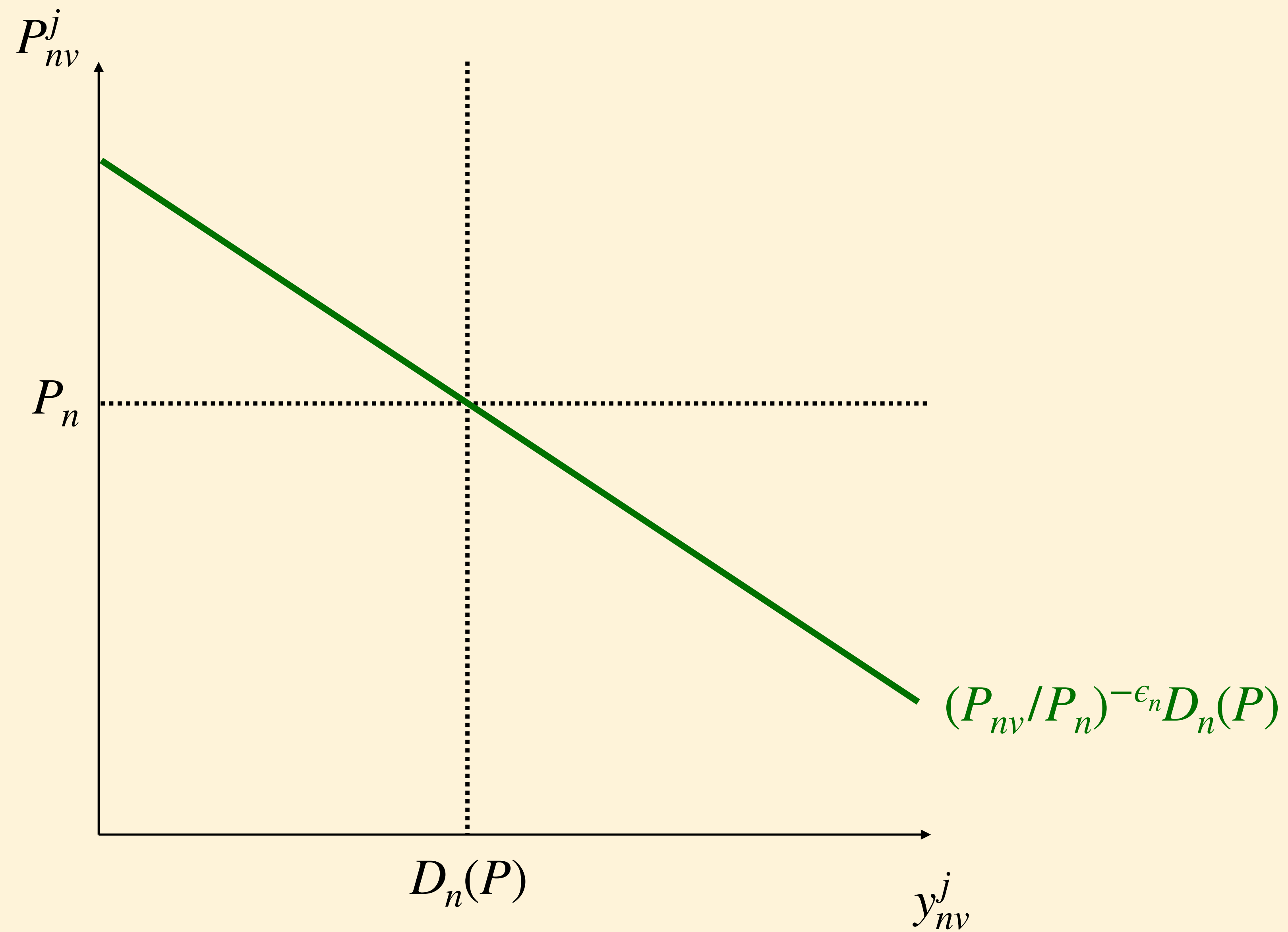
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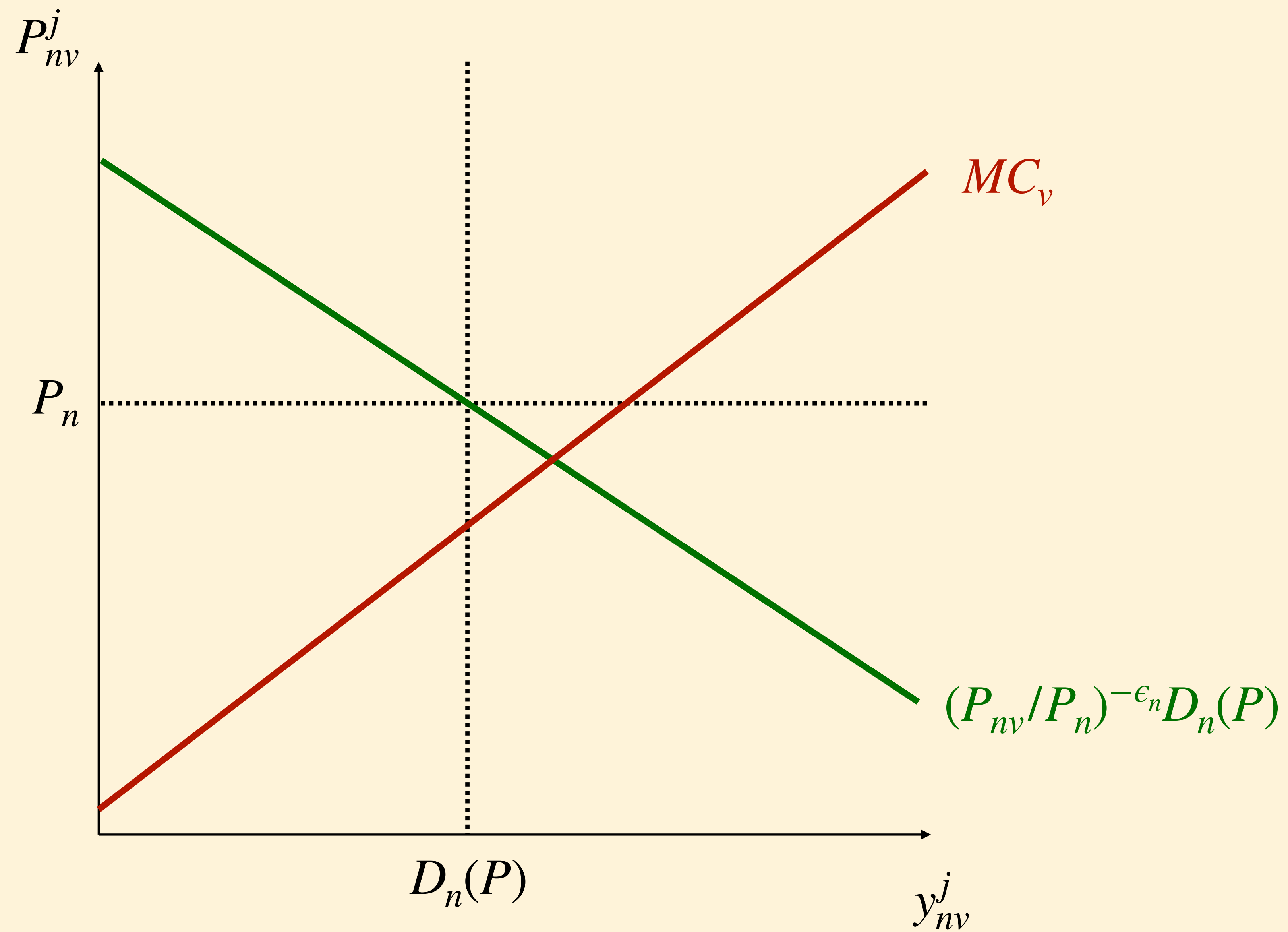
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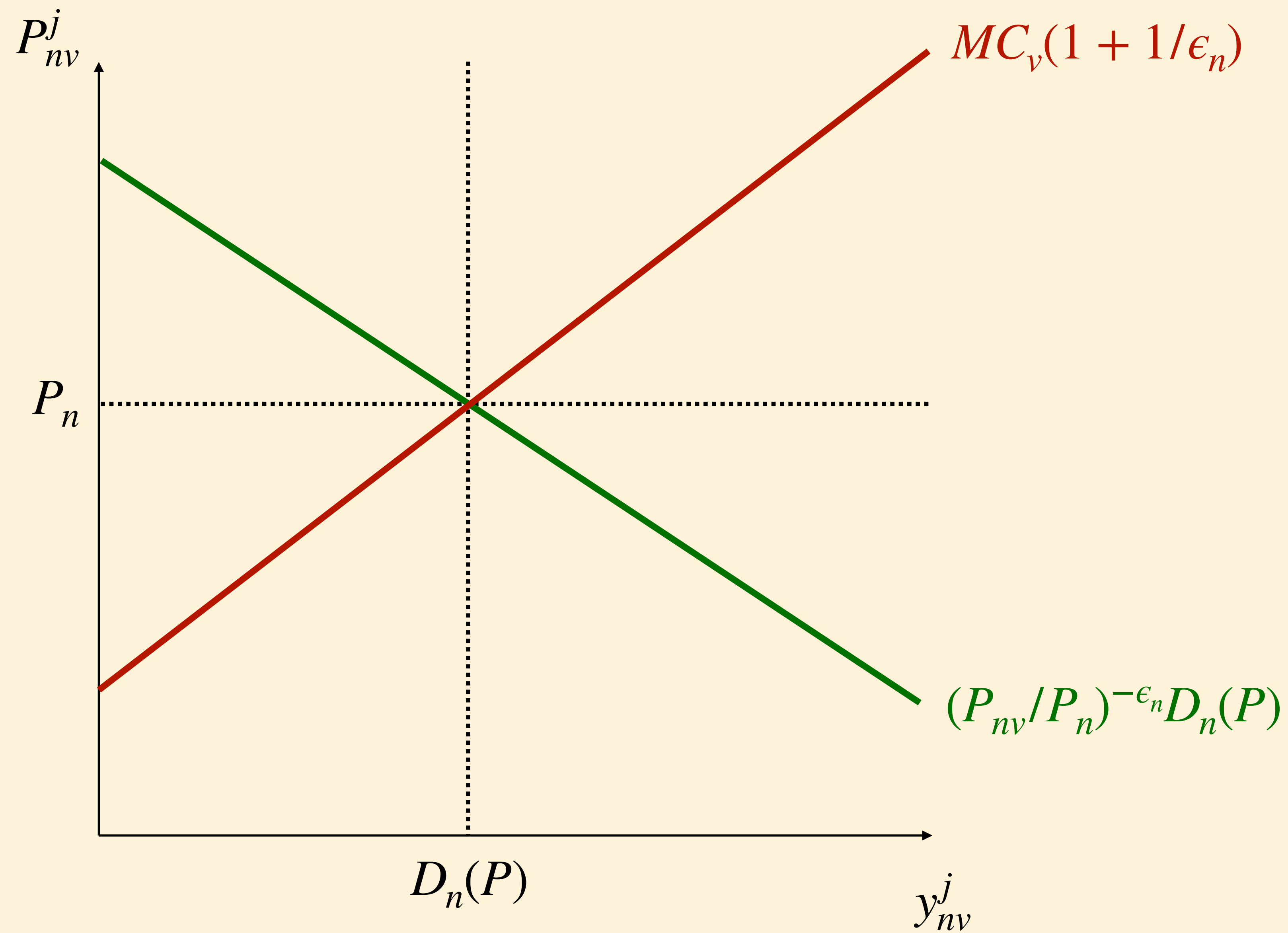
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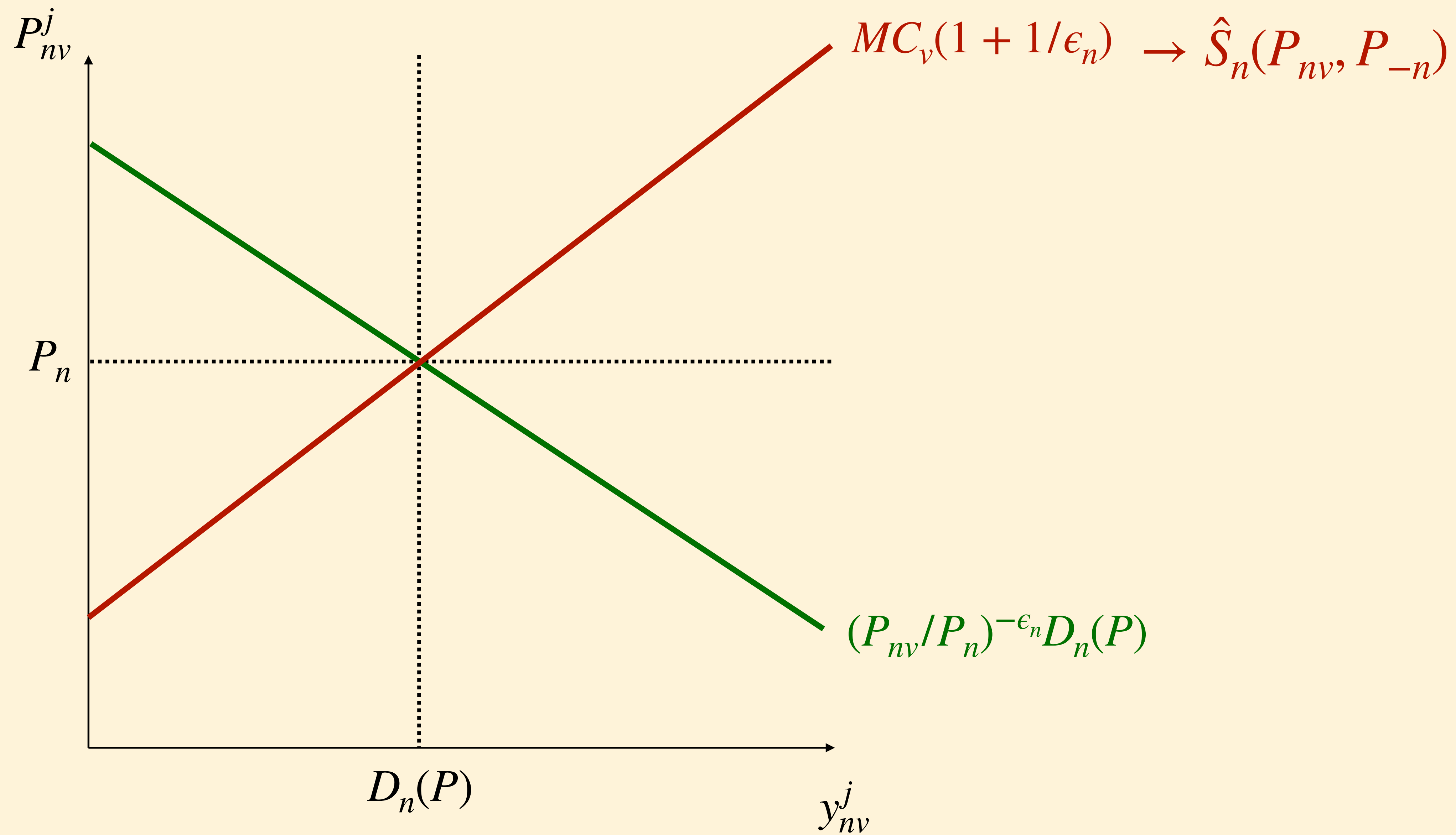
■ Equilibrium 2.0...

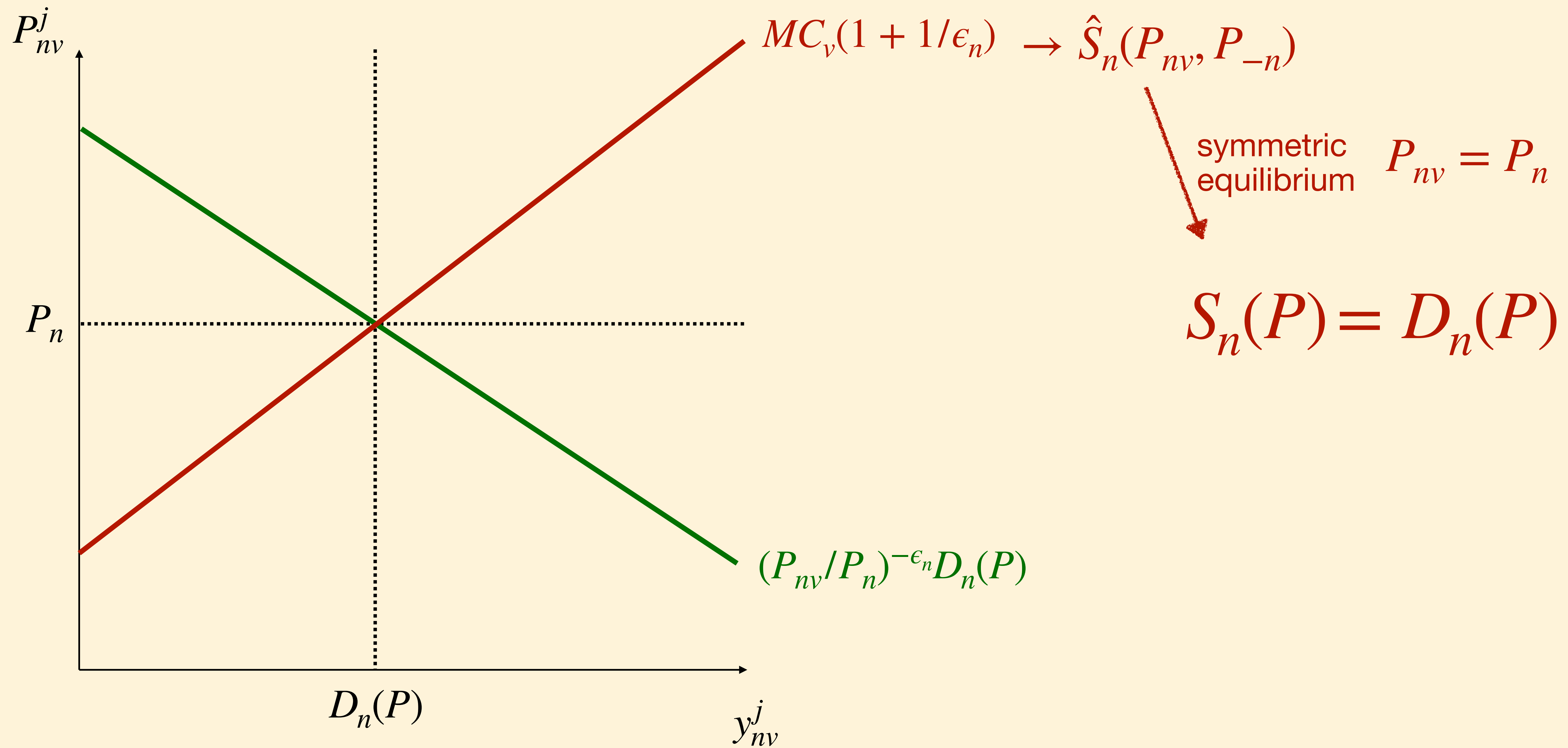












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$$S(P) = D(P)$$

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$$\epsilon_n \rightarrow \infty$$

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$$S(P) \rightarrow S_W(P)$$

$$P \rightarrow P_W$$

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Subsidies

$$\tau_n = -1/\epsilon_n$$

$$P = P_W$$

Monopolistic GE

=

Walrasian GE



$$\Pi^f(P) \equiv \max P \cdot (y^f - x^f) + P_{nv}^f (y_{nv}^f - x_{nv}^f)$$

“As if” competitive...

$$(x^f, y^f, x_{nv}^f, y_{nv}^f) \in Y^f$$

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$$P \cdot (x^h - y^h) + P_{nv}^h (x_{nv}^h - y_{nv}^h) \leq P \cdot a^h + \sum_f \omega^{h,f} \Pi^f(P)$$

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Preview

- Add: dynamics + forward looking + price setting a la Calvo
→ very general New Keynesian GE Model
- Focus: adjustment of **vector of spot prices** P_t set by private agents (endogenous)
- Financial market...
 - ▶ insurance for “Calvo fairy”
 - ▶ saving and borrowing at central bank interest rate

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s.t. Calvo friction

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**Analysis
of
Stability**

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Samuelson's equation!

log-linearized...

$$\dot{p}_n = \alpha_n(d_n(P) - s_n(P))$$

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Why set $P_{nt}^* = \bar{P}_{nt} \dots$

a. for $\lambda_n/\rho \rightarrow 0$ then $P_{nt}^* \rightarrow \bar{P}_{nt}$ (reset \rightarrow flex response)

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(Lagrangian)

$$(Q_t = \hat{Q}_t e^{-\rho t})$$

$$L^j = \mu^j \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \Big[\frac{1}{\mu^j} U^j(x_t^j, y_t^j, x_{nvt}^j, y_{nvt}^j) + \hat{Q}_t P_t \cdot (x_t^j - y_t^j) + \hat{Q}_t P_{nvt}^j (x_{nvt}^j - y_{nvt}^j) \Big] dt$$



$$\max \int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} U^h(x_t^h, y_t^h, x_{nvt}^h, y_{nvt}^h) dt$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{max}_{x,y} \rightarrow V^j(P_t, \hat{Q}_t, x_{nvt}, y_{nvt}) \\ \text{(indirect utility)} \end{aligned}$$

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■ For now set $\hat{Q}_t = 1 \dots$

$$V^j(P, x_{nv}, y_{nv}) \equiv \max_{x,y} \left\{ \frac{1}{\mu^j} U^j(x, y, x_{nv}, y_{nv}) + P \cdot (y - x) \right\}$$

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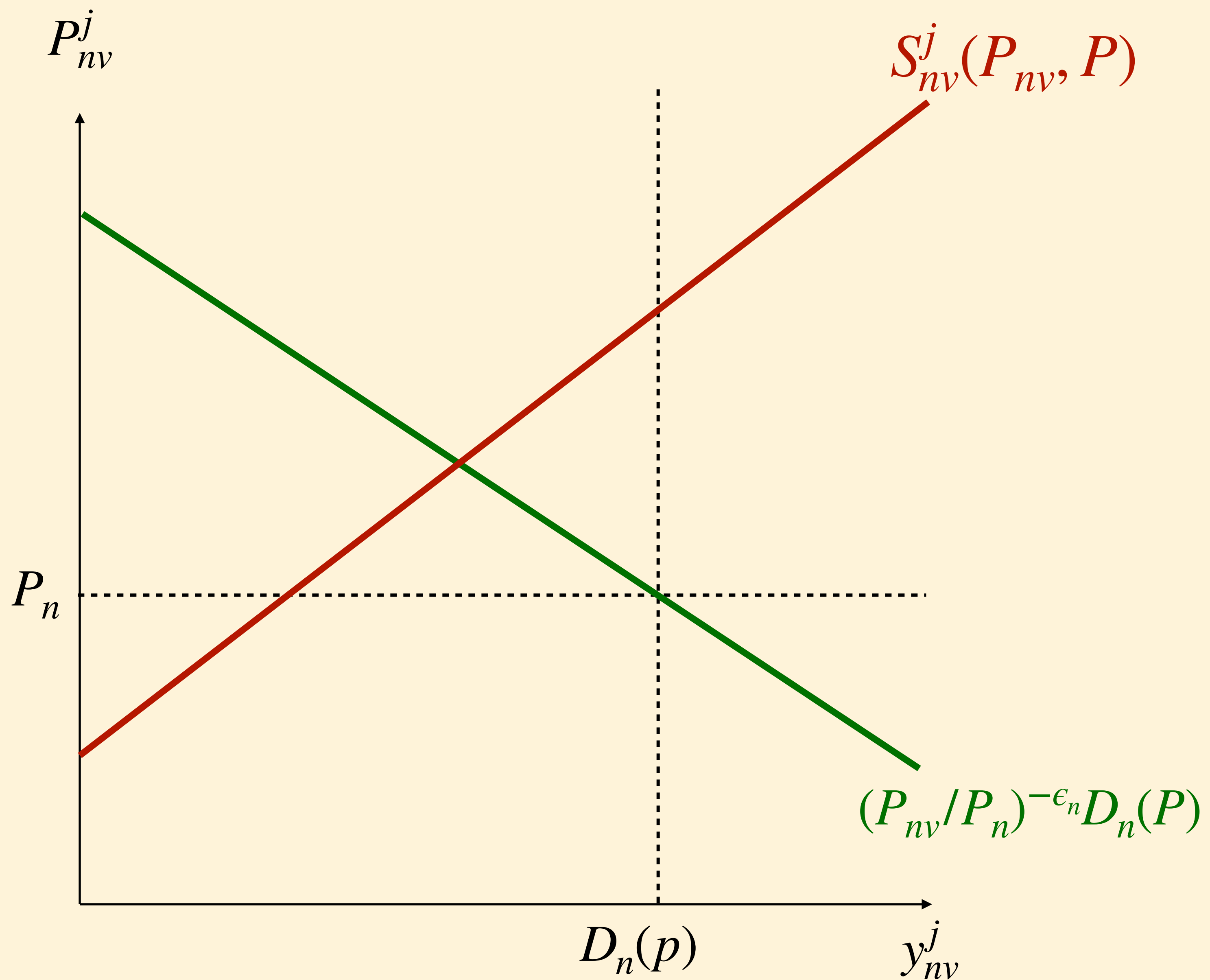
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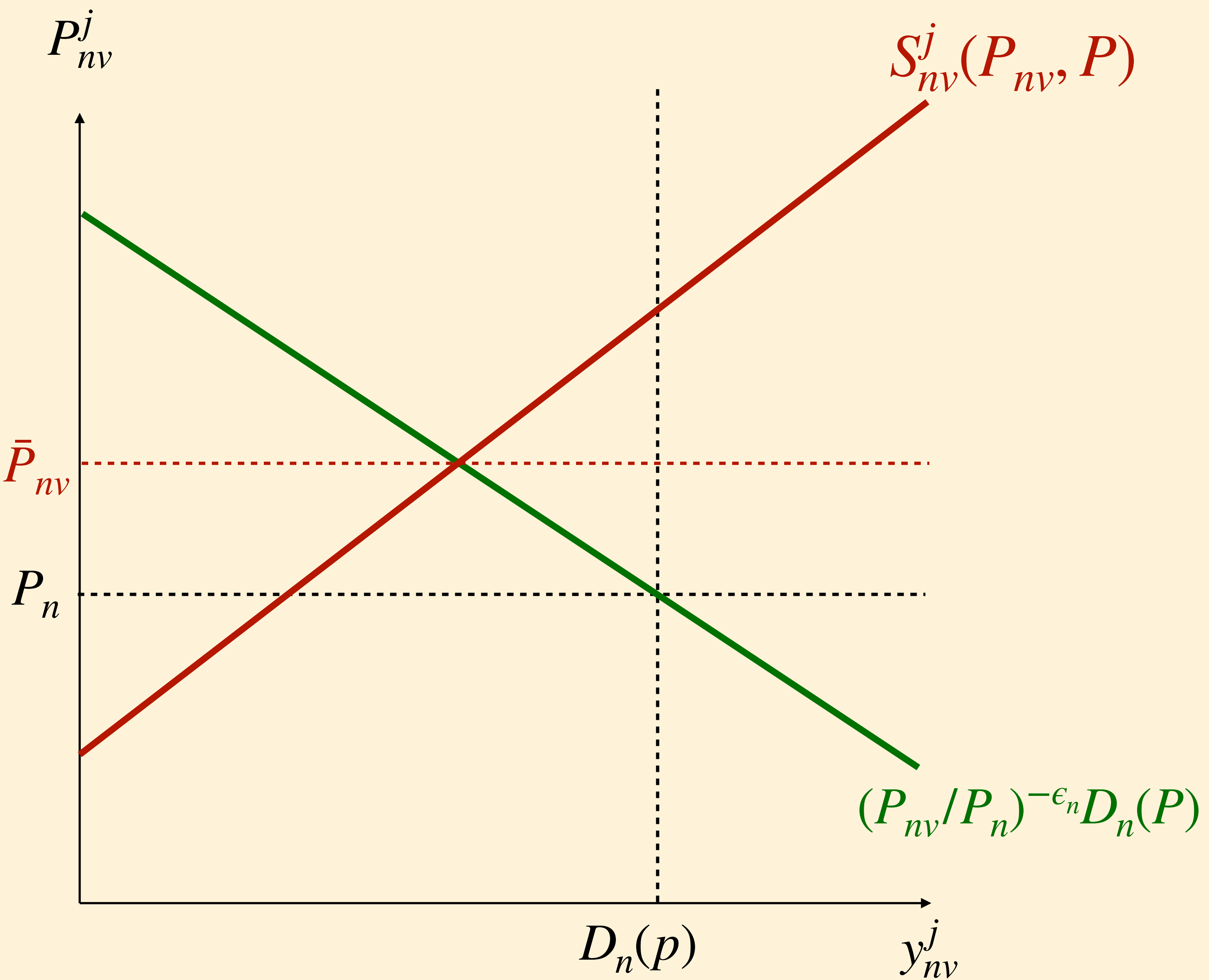
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(Monopsonistic case: similar)



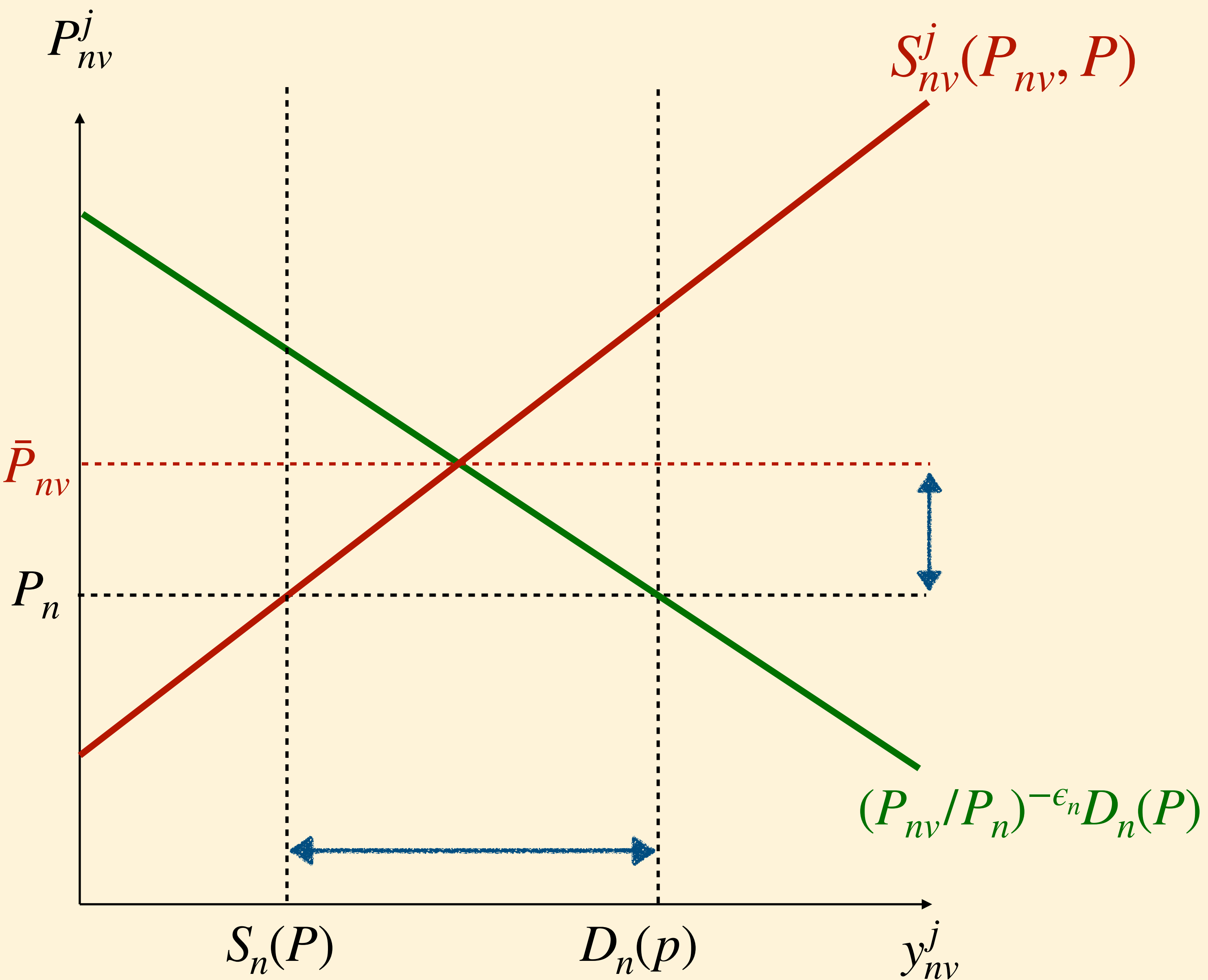
Similar to Static...

... but do not
impose symmetry.



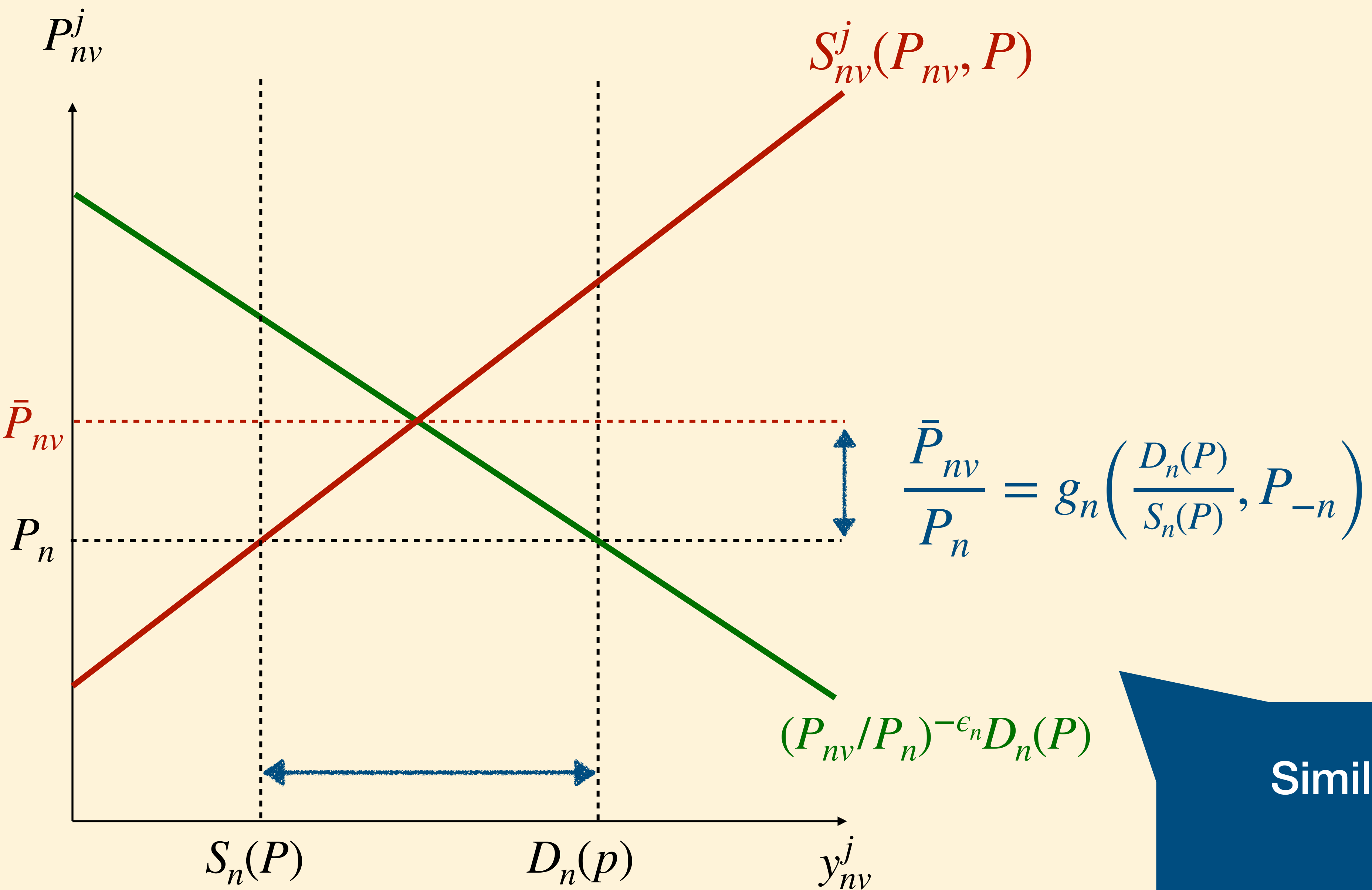
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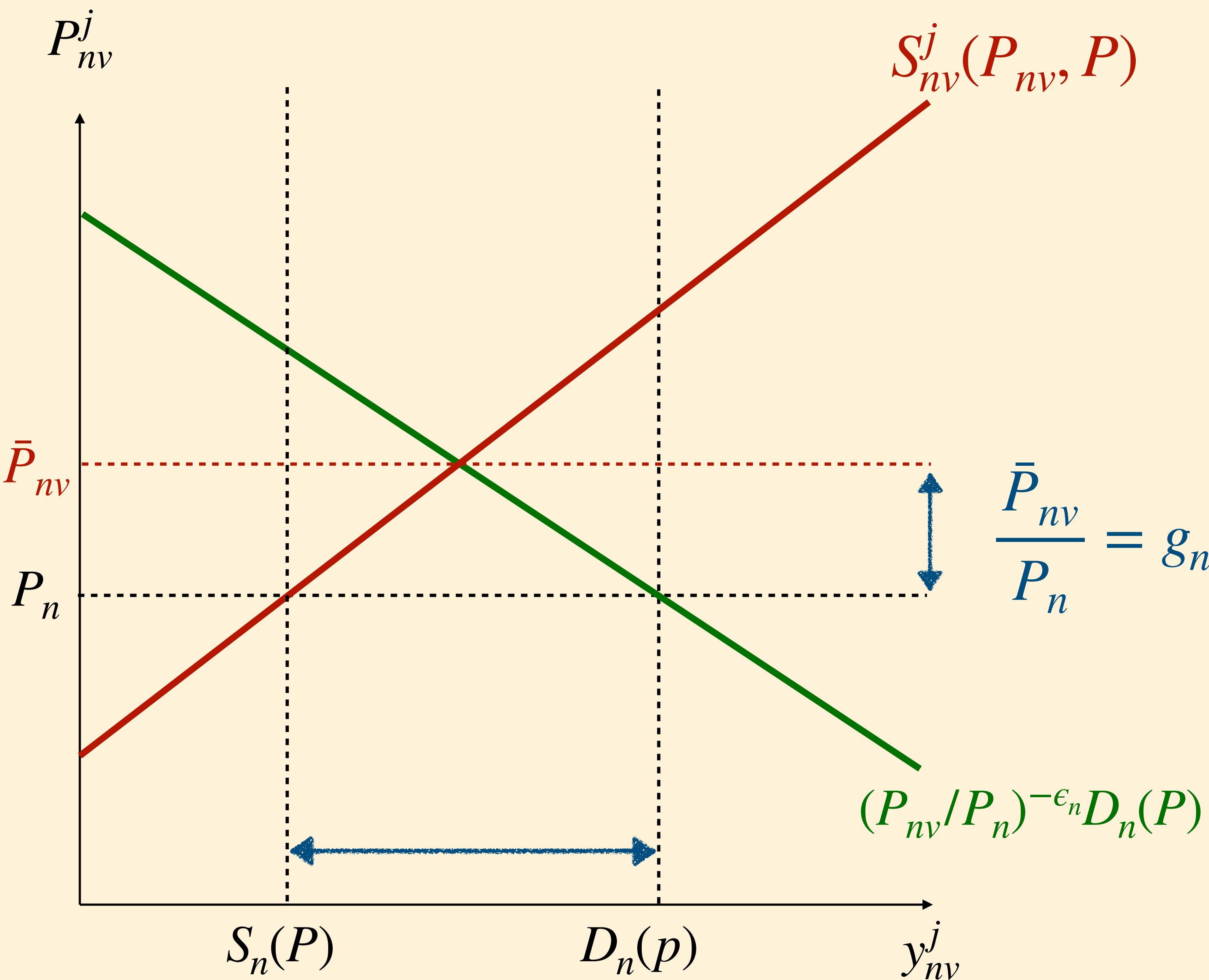
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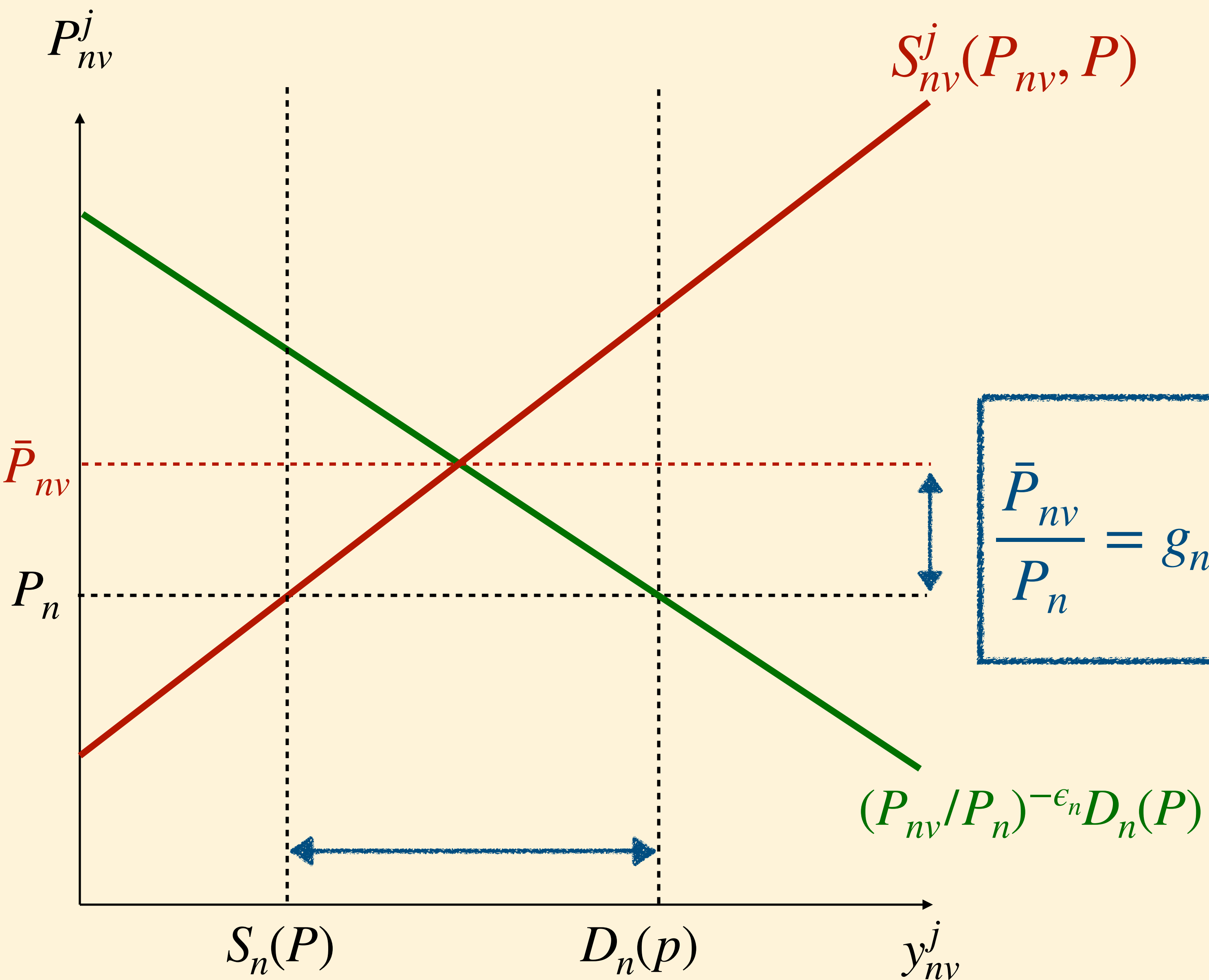
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$$\frac{\bar{P}_{nv}}{P_n} = g_n\left(\frac{D_n(P)}{S_n(P)}, P_{-n}\right) \begin{cases} > 1 & \text{if } D_n(P) > S_n(P) \\ = 1 & \text{if } D_n(P) = S_n(P) \\ < 1 & \text{if } D_n(P) < S_n(P) \end{cases}$$

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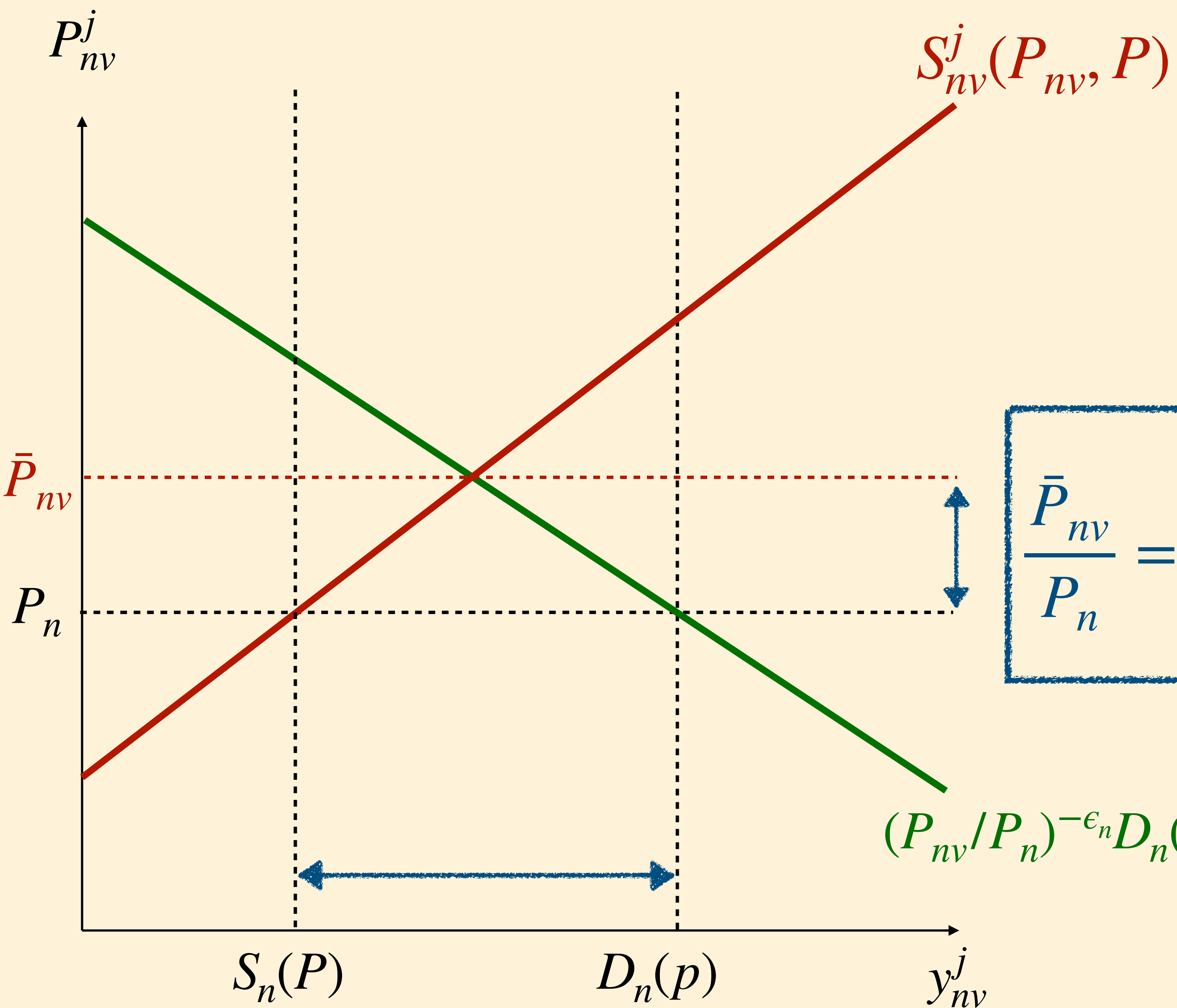
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$(x^j, y^j, x_{nv}^j, y_{nv}^j)$ Frisch... not Marshallian (this will be crucial!)

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- Equation has Samuelson form...

- ▶ ... **but** demand and supply are **Frisch**, not Marshallian...

- ▶ ... will greatly **affect dynamics**!

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Exists ω and $\phi > 1$

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(N-1 eigenvalues, just as in classical ad hoc Tattonement analyses)

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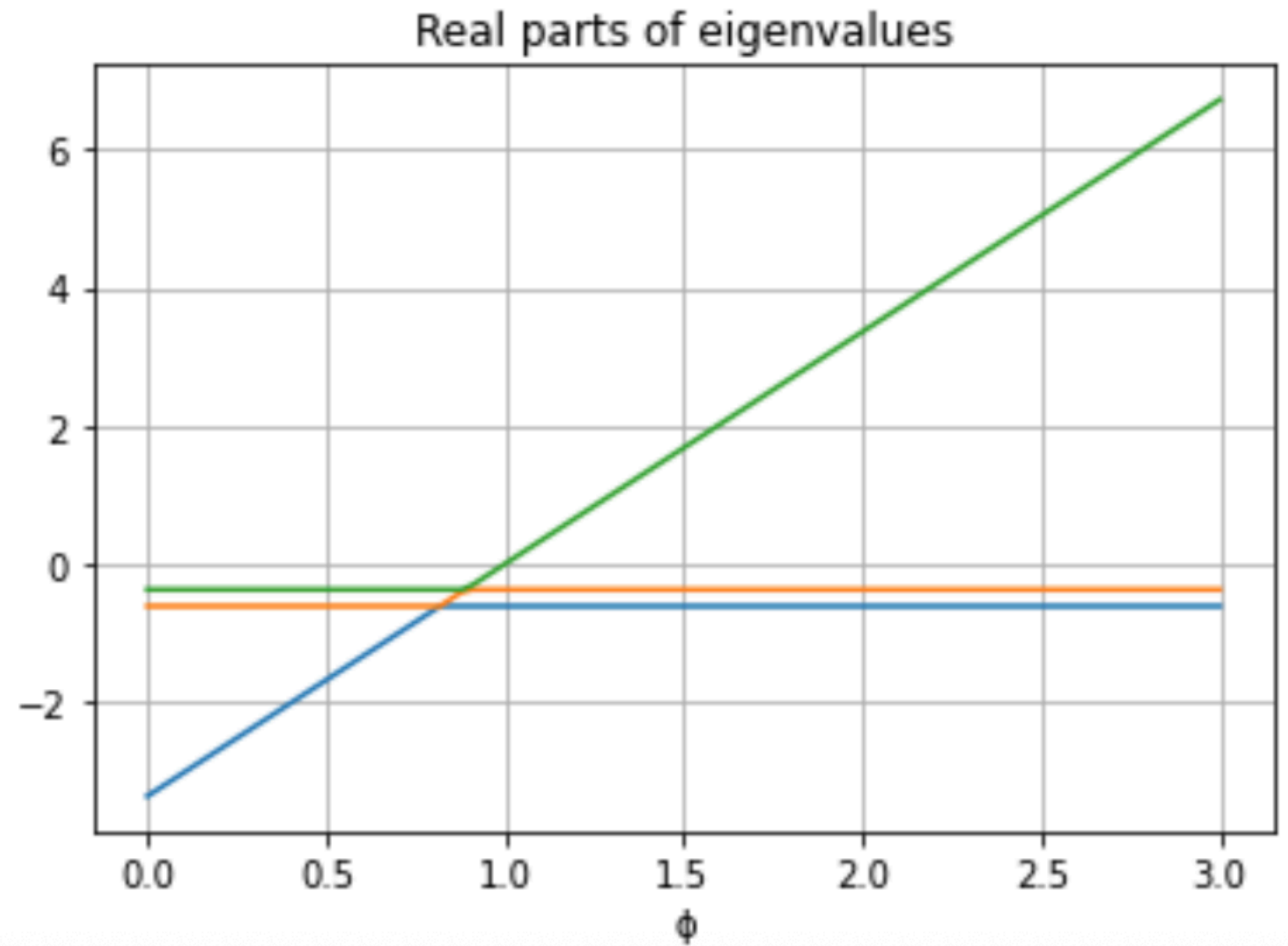
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- We show Taylor principle for arbitrary or CPI ω fails to work...
 - ▶ less than $N - 1$ stable
 - ▶ complex roots

Example 1: Three good economy

```
plt.xlabel(" $\phi$ ")
```

```
print(vl)
```

```
[0.149198 0.504783 0.346019]
```



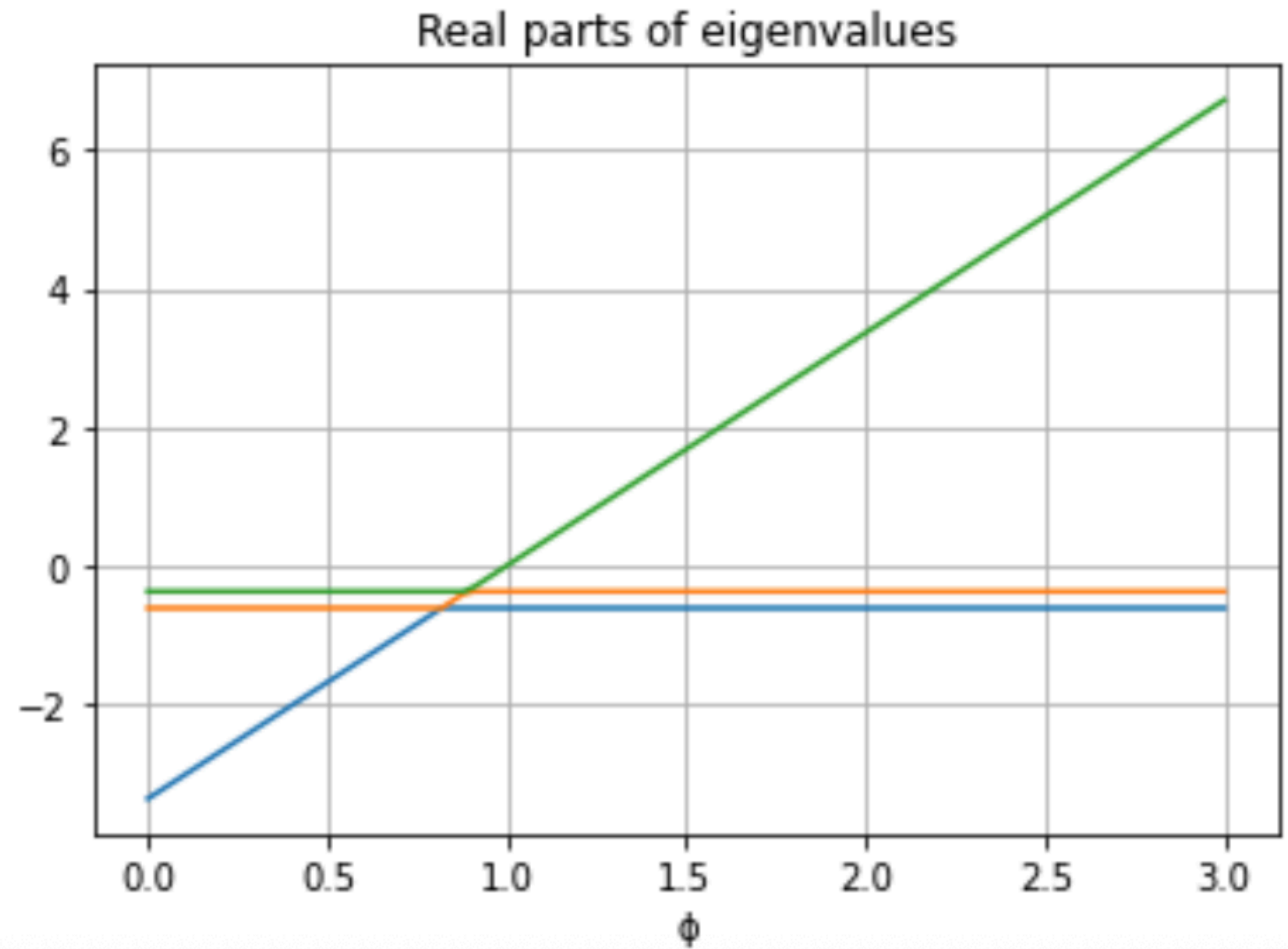
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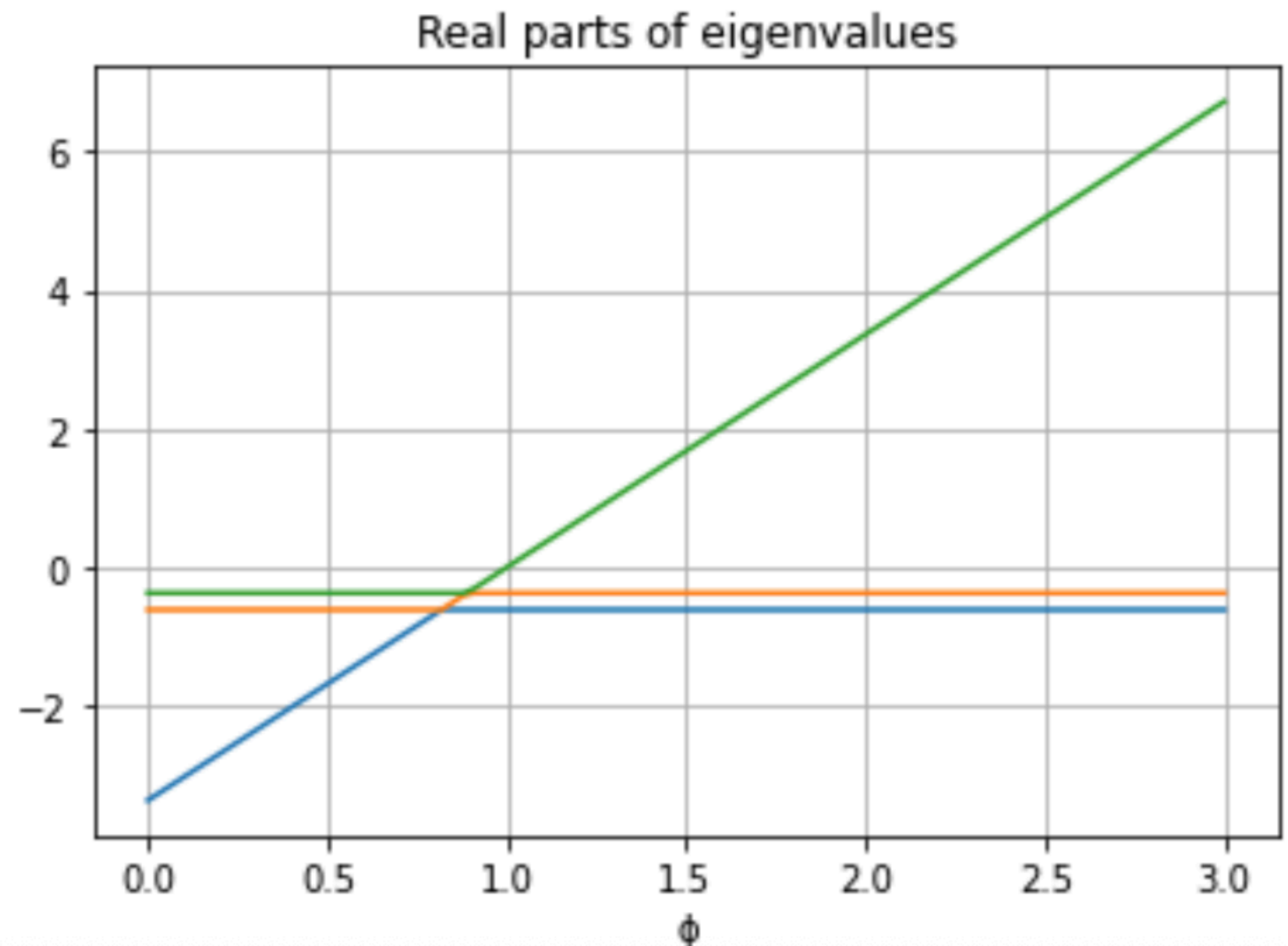
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- Taylor rule with weights = left eigenvector
- At $\phi = 0$: three real and negative eigenvalues

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plt.xlabel(" $\phi$ ")
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```

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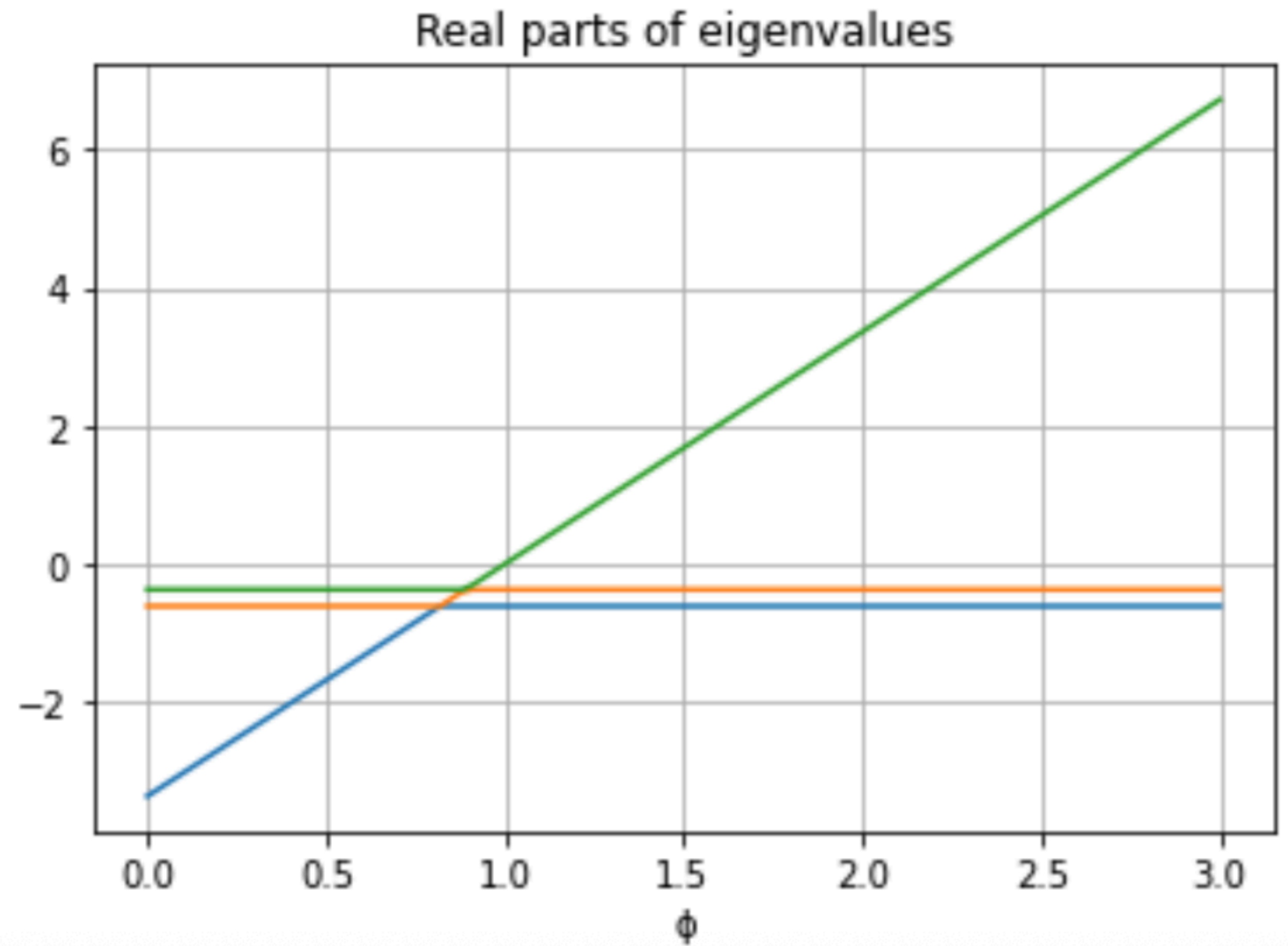
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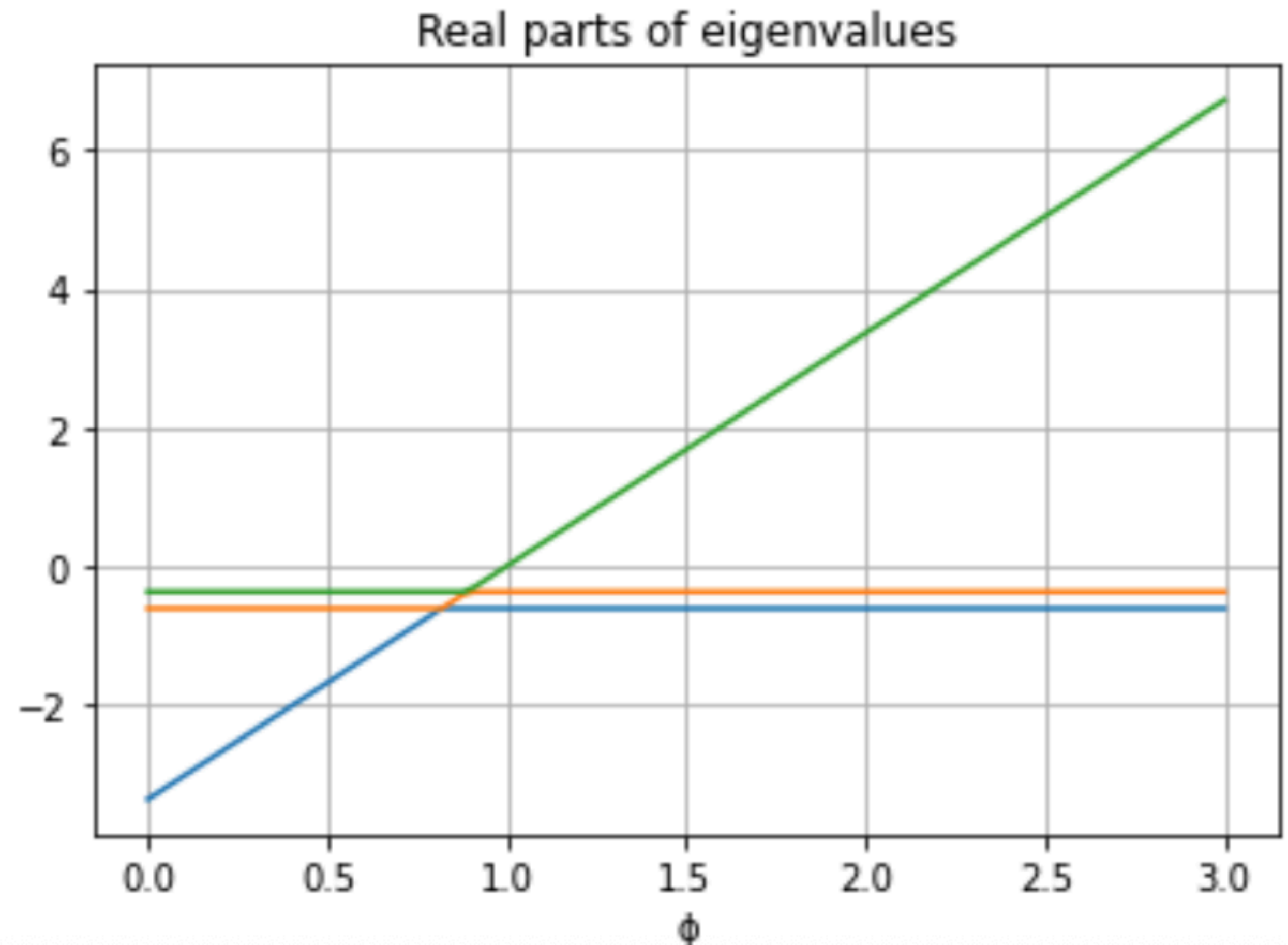
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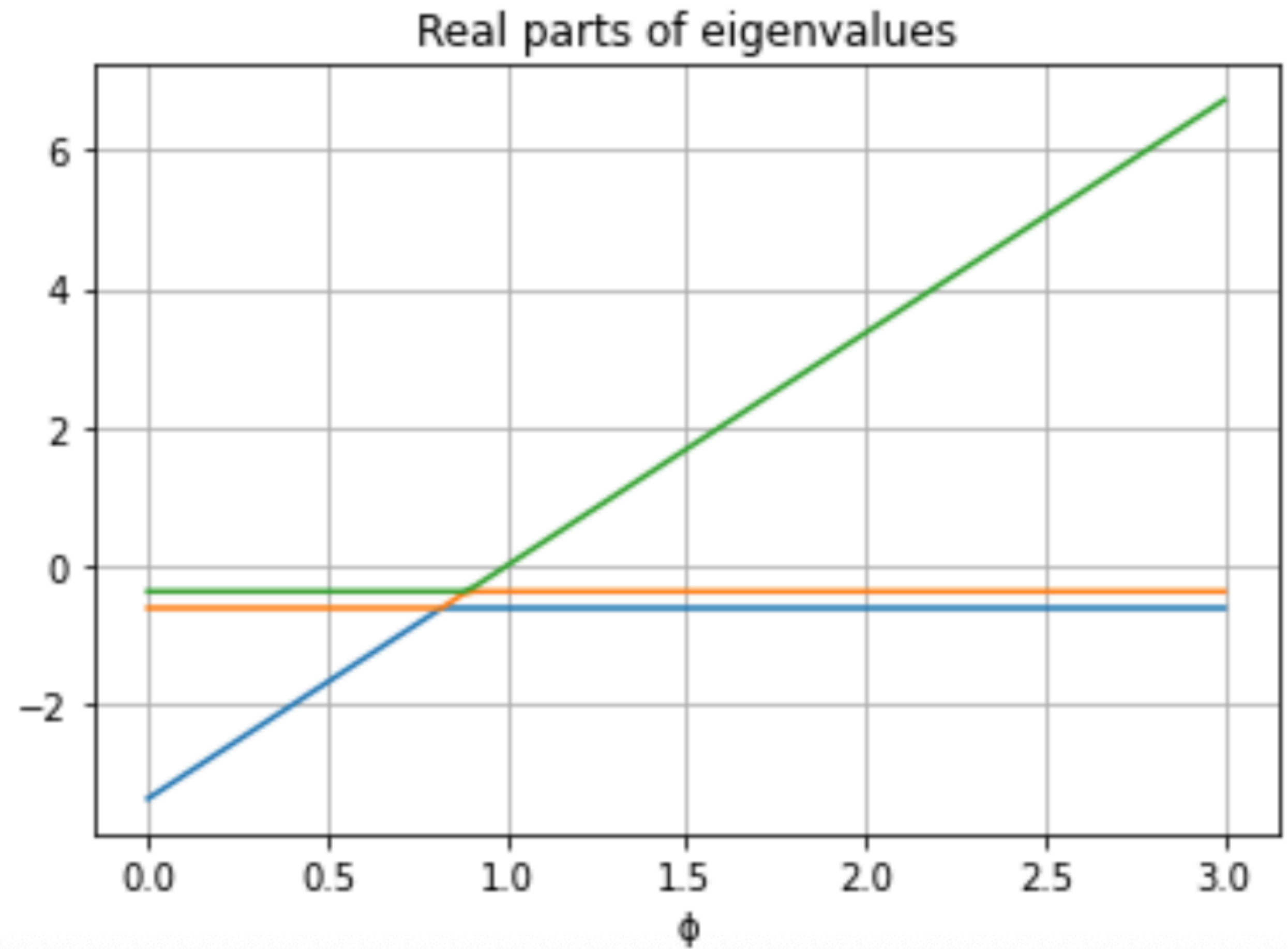
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 - ▶ other rises and crosses 0 at $\phi = 1$! 😎

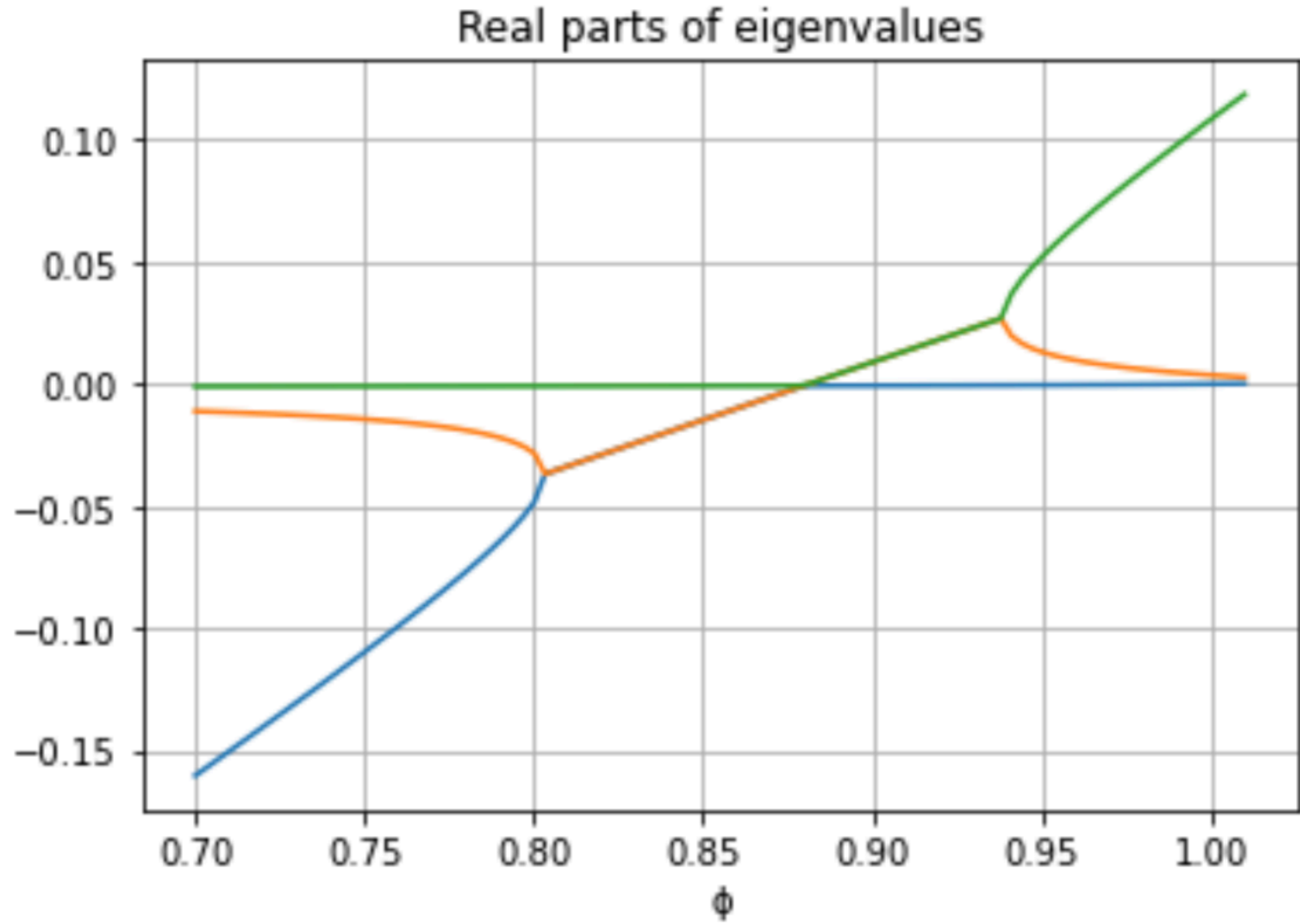
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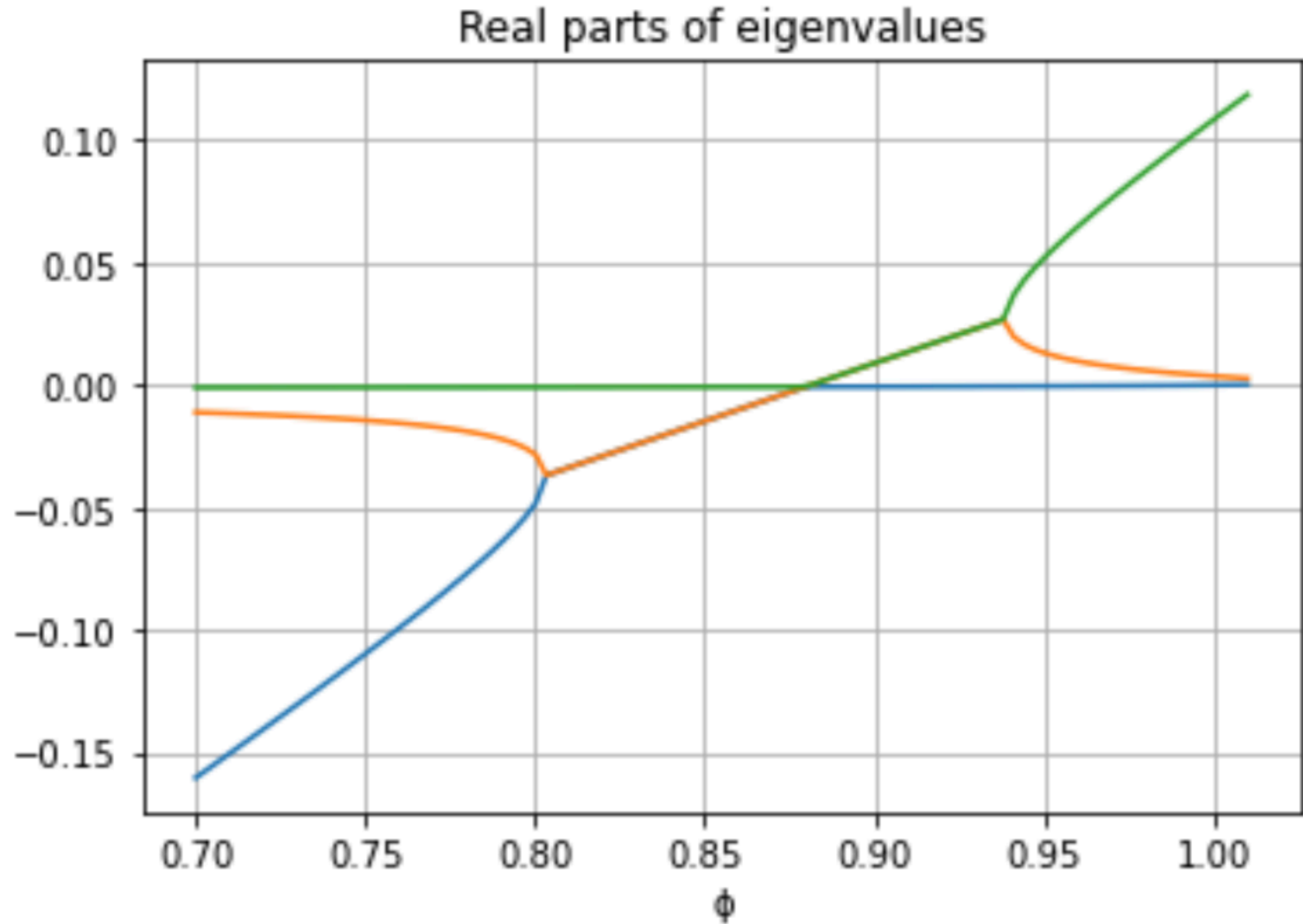


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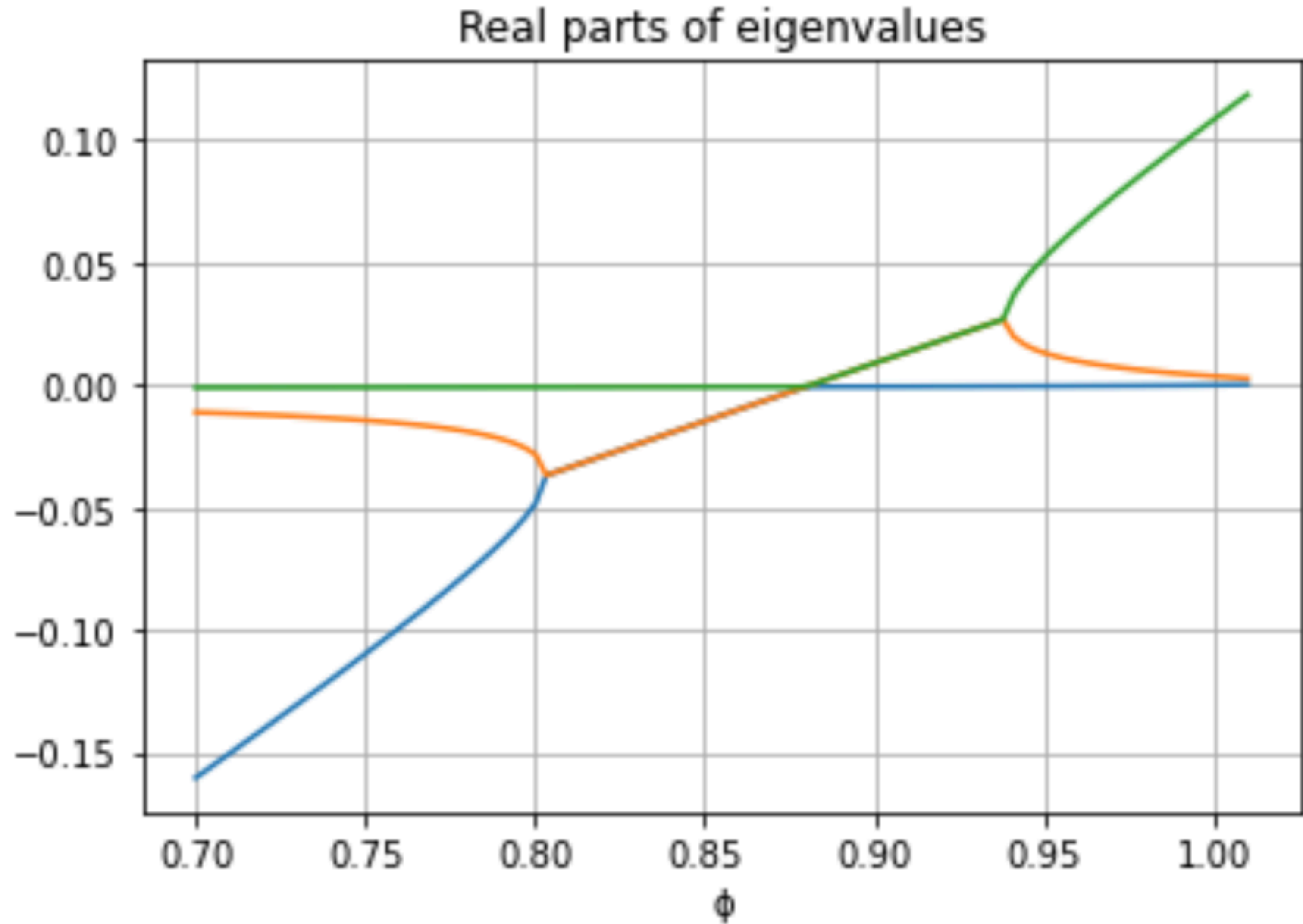
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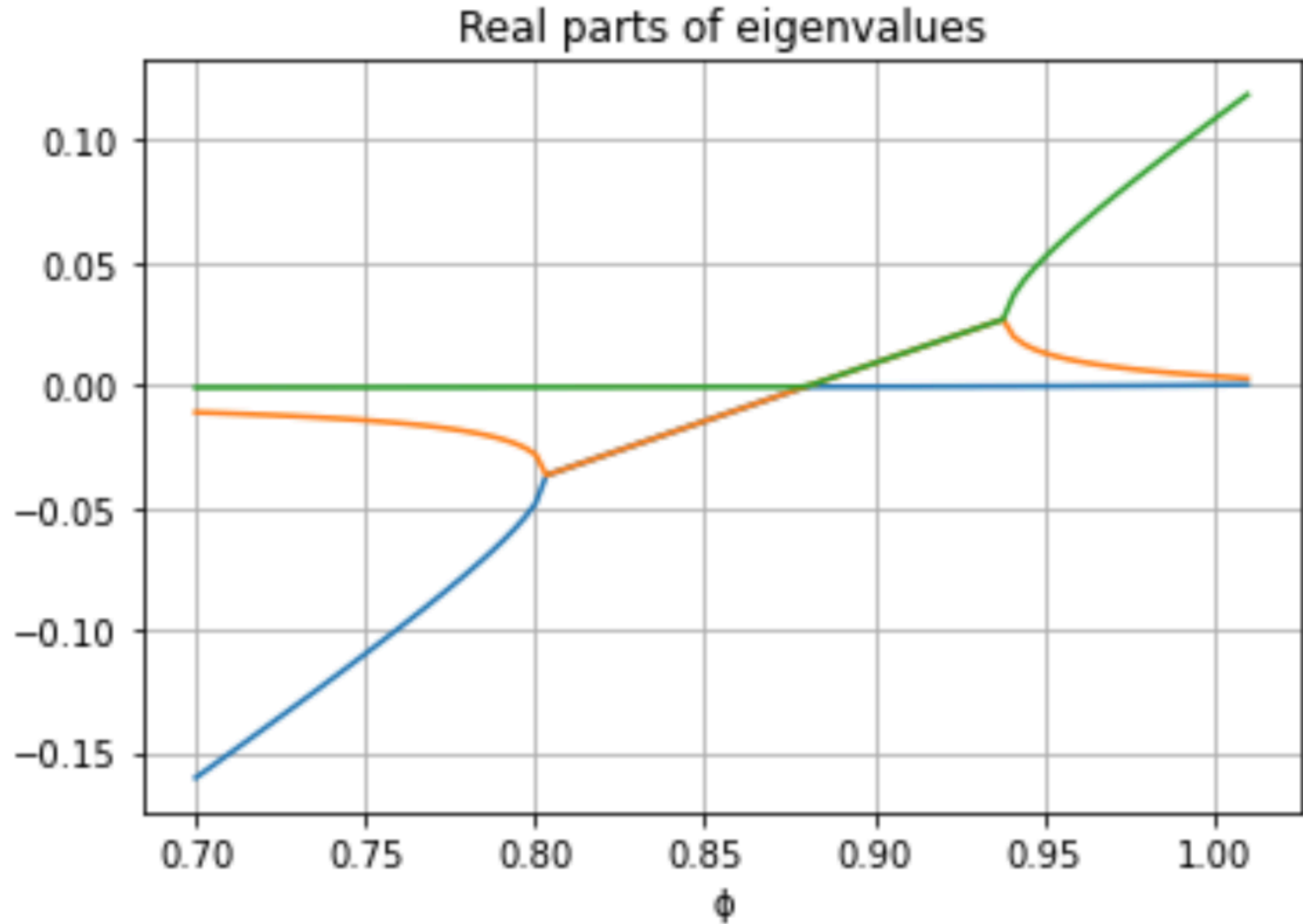
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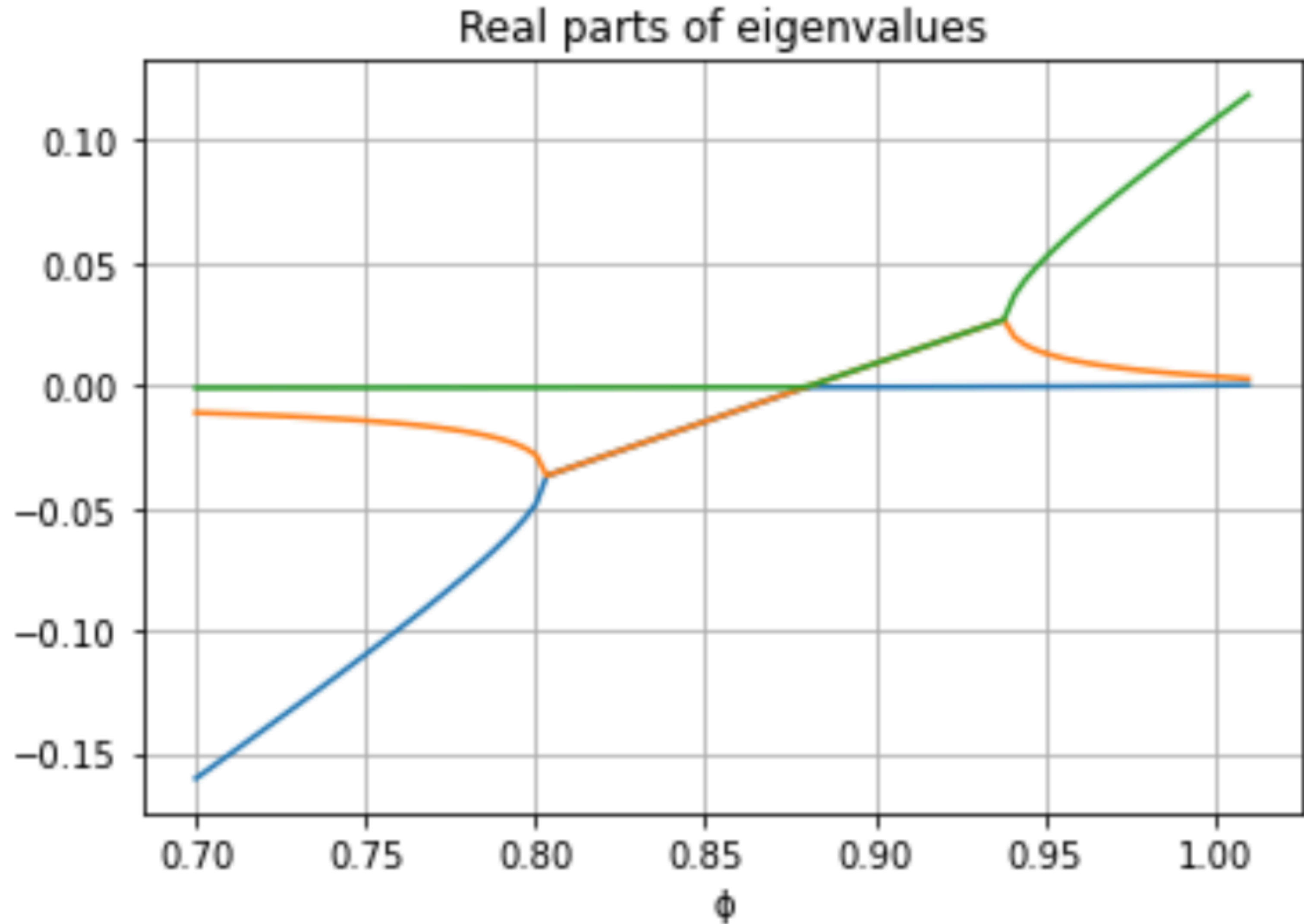
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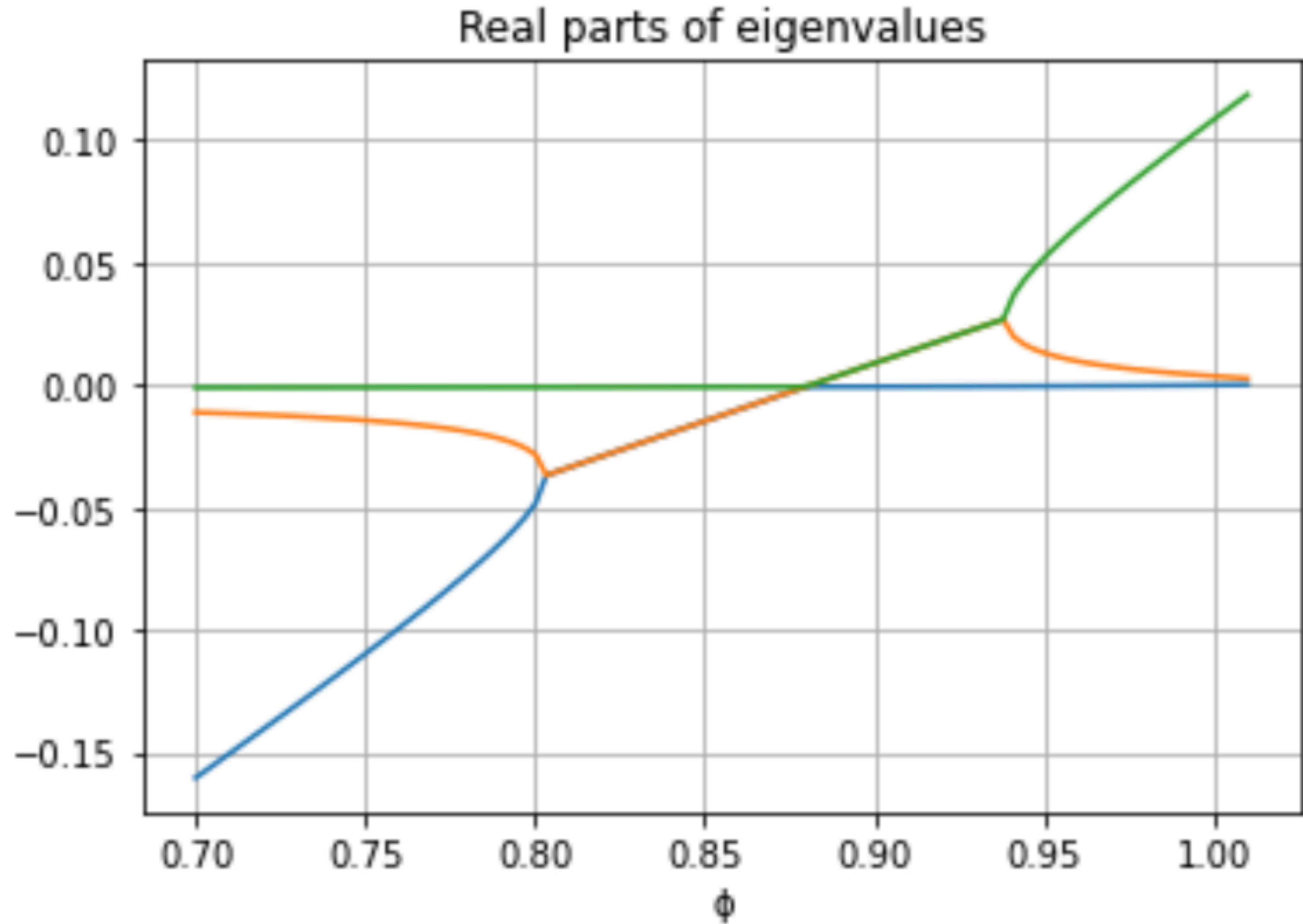
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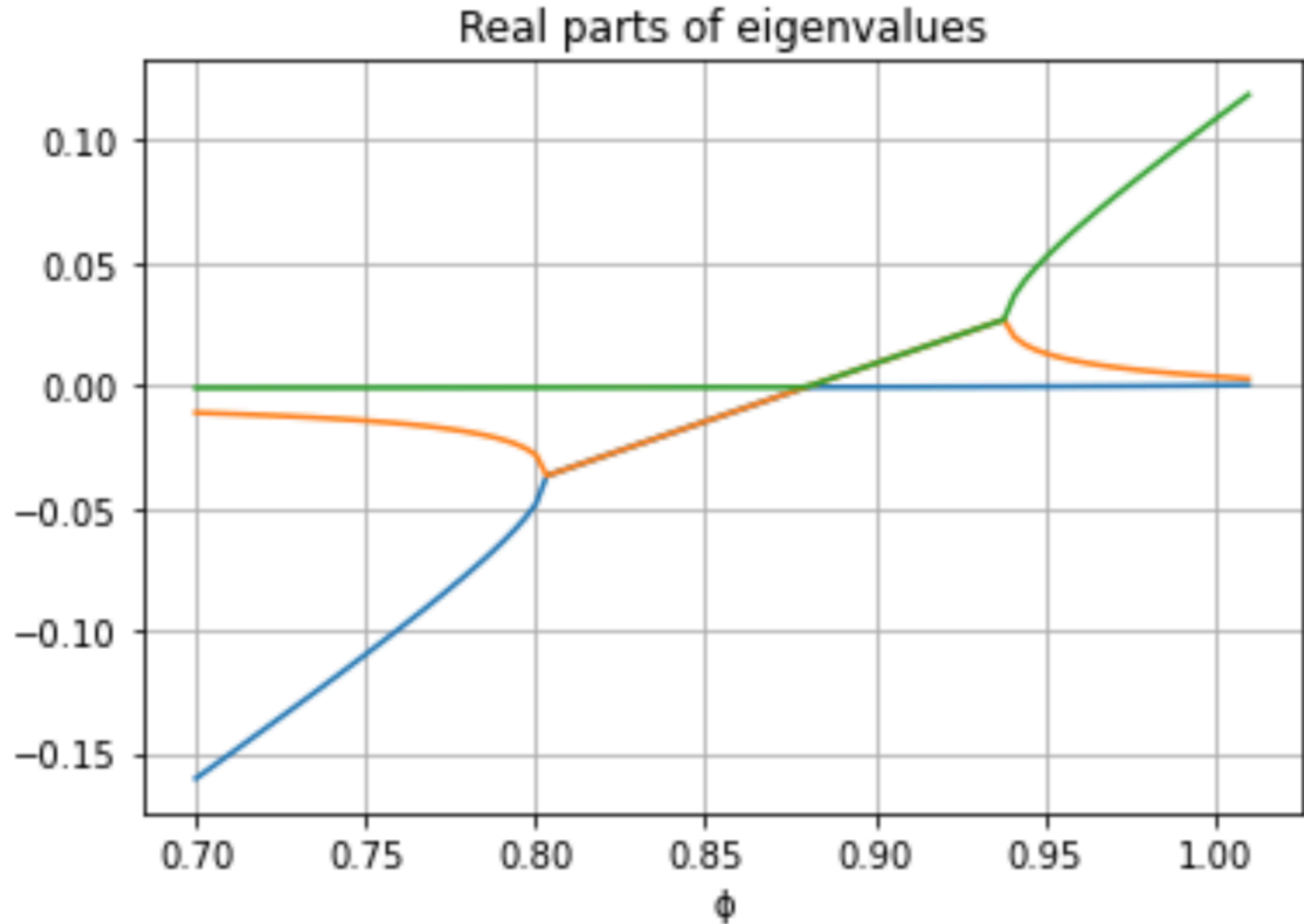
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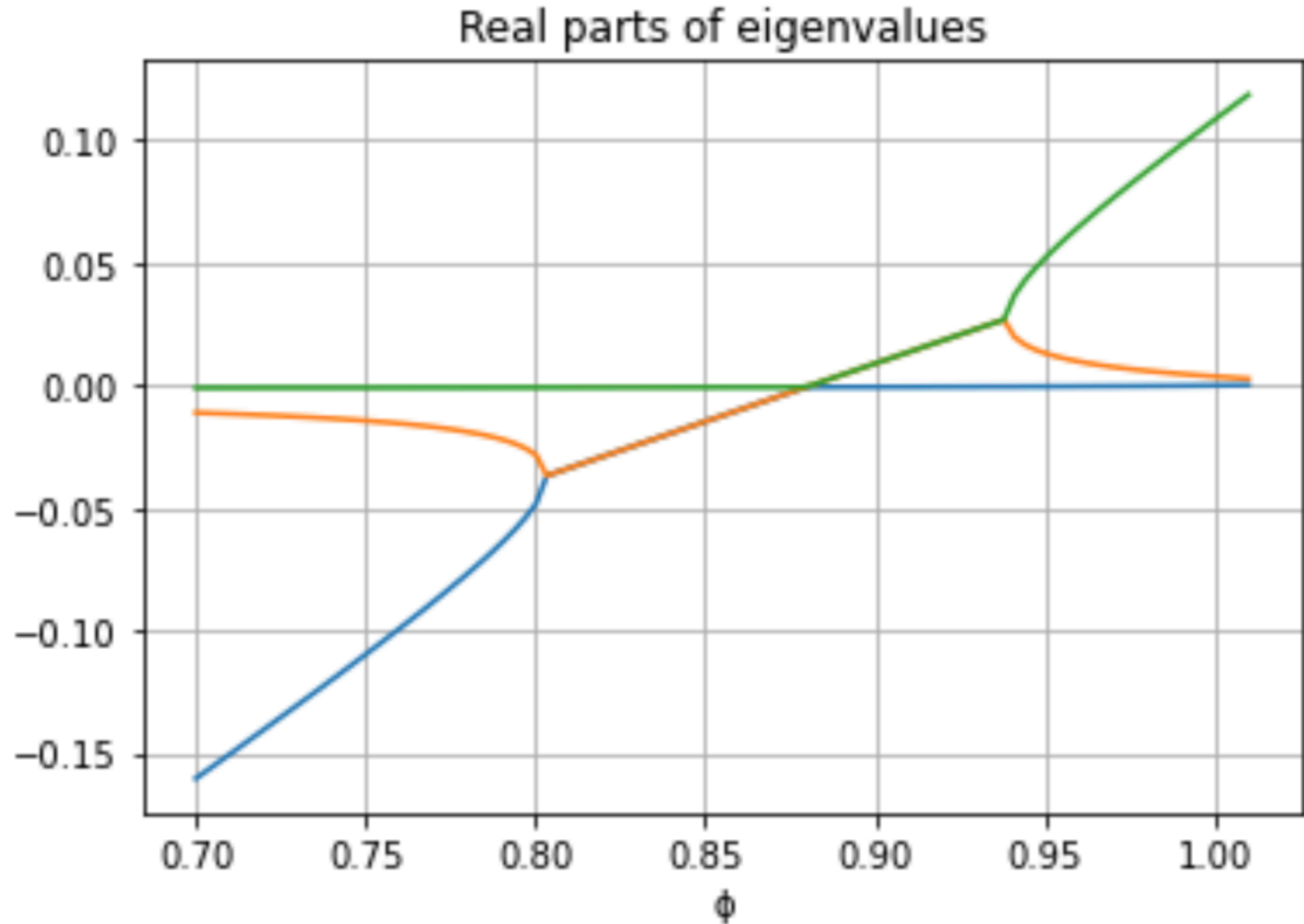
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- No ϕ with two negative and one positive eigenvalues! 😓



Analysis

1. Calvo pricing: $\dot{P}_n/P_n = f_n(P_n^*/P_n)$

2. Study flexible \bar{P}_{nt} best response to P_t ...

$$\bar{P}_n/P_n = g_n(D_n(P)/S_n(P), P)$$

3. Study dynamics setting $P_{nt}^* = \bar{P}_{nt}$...

$$\dot{P}_n/P_n = h_n(D_n(P)/S_n(P), P)$$



Why set $P_{nt}^* = \bar{P}_{nt}$?...


a. for $\lambda_n/\rho \rightarrow 0$ then $P_{nt}^* \rightarrow \bar{P}_{nt}$ (reset \rightarrow flex response)

b. always dominates local dynamics!

4. Main Result: globally stable! Why?

5. Monetary Policy \rightarrow Determinacy


$$f_n(z) = \frac{\lambda_n}{1 - \epsilon_n}(z^{1 - \epsilon_n} - 1)$$




Samuelson's equation!
log-linearized...
 $\dot{p}_n = \alpha_n(d_n(P) - s_n(P))$



Conclusions



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- **Our paper:** revisit Walras' Tatonnement question...
... but with *dynamic GE model*...
- ▶ *explicit dynamics*
- ▶ *equilibrium price setting*
- ▶ *forward-looking, rational expectations*
- ▶ *borrowing-saving*



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■ **Main Results...**

- ▶ justify study of Samuelson's ad hoc equation...
- ▶ ... but **Frisch** demands, not Marshallian
- ▶ ... as a result: stability can always obtain
- ▶ ... monetary policy plays subtle role





THANK
YOU!!

