

# ECON307 Problem Set 1

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## Question 1

A dividend process follows the deterministic process:

$$x_{t+1} = A \cdot x_t$$

where  $x_t$  is an  $n \times 1$  vector and  $A$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix, and

$$y_t = G \cdot x_t$$

where  $y_t$  is the dividend (a scalar), and  $G$  is a  $1 \times n$  vector. Assume future profits are discounted by  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ , and that  $I - \beta A$  is invertible.

### Question 1.1

What is the stock price of the firm  $p_t$ , in terms of  $A$  and  $G$  if there was no bubble?

### Question 1.2

What is the stock price of the firm today,  $p_t$ , in terms of the price tomorrow,  $p_{t+1}$ , and the state today,  $x_t$ ?

**Question 1.3**

A friend guesses that the stock price should be

$$p_t = H \cdot x_t + c \cdot \lambda^t$$

for some vector  $H \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and scalars  $c, \lambda$ .

Get as far as you can in finding formulas for  $H, c, \lambda$ . (**Hint:** use the guess and verify to find the undetermined constants, with the recursive definition of the price from Section ).

**Question 1.4**

Is  $H$  unique? How about  $c$  and  $\lambda$ ?

**Question 2**

A dividend obeys:

$$y_{t+1} = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y_t + \lambda_2 y_{t-1}$$

where  $y_t$  is scalar.

The stock price obeys:

$$p_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \beta^j y_{t+j}$$

**Question 2.1**

Find a solution for the price  $p_t$  of the form:

$$p_t = a_0 + a_1 y_t + a_2 y_{t-1}$$

for some  $a_0, a_1$ , and  $a_2$  in terms of model parameters. (**Hint:** Set it up as a linear state space.)

(No need to actually invert matrices, etc. to find the solution to the particular  $a_0, a_1, a_2$ )

### Question 3

Take an asset which owns claims to a single claim on two streams of dividends (both paying out to the owner of the asset at time  $t$ ):

- $d_{A,t+1} = (1 + \delta_A)d_{A,t}$  for  $\delta_A \geq 0$
- $d_{B,t+1} = (1 + \delta_B)d_{B,t}$  for  $\delta_B \geq 0$

where  $d_{A,0} = d_{B,0} = 1$ . Let the price of this asset, using discount **rate**  $\rho > 0$  (i.e.,  $\frac{1}{1+\rho}$  is the discount factor) be  $p_t^{AB}$ .

That is, if I own 1 unit of the asset at time  $t$ , I get  $y_t = d_{A,t} + d_{B,t}$  in payoffs.

#### Question 3.1

Write this problem in our linear state space model.

#### Question 3.2

Find an expression for the price,  $p_0^{AB}$ , of the underlying asset at time 0 using the tools from our linear state space models. (**Hint:** to take the inverse of a diagonal matrix, just take the reciprocal along the diagonals. i.e.,  $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/a & 0 \\ 0 & 1/b \end{bmatrix}$ )

#### Question 3.3

Roughly describe the conditions on  $\delta_A$ ,  $\delta_B$  and  $\rho$  required for this to be a well defined problem.

#### Question 3.4

Now assume that instead of a joint asset, consider an asset, priced at  $p_t^A$  which only has claims to the  $d_{A,t}$  sequence, and another  $p_t^B$  with claims to the  $d_{B,t}$  sequence. Calculate  $p_0^A$  and  $p_0^B$ .

#### Question 3.5

Describe the intuition for how  $p_0^{AB}$ ,  $p_0^A$ ,  $p_0^B$  relate, and how agents would behave differently if the relationship was broken.