

How Fast Should an Economy Head for the “Golden Rule”?

Some Simple Math

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Begin with an objective function—social-welfare or representative-agent utility, as a function of per-capita consumption over time:

$$\max \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} \left(\frac{c_t^{1-\theta} - 1}{1-\theta} \right)$$

Two parameters: θ and ρ .

Consider increasing savings and then decreasing it in order to postpone a small amount of consumption for a small period of time, and then returning to the previously-scheduled path for consumption. Then we have, at the optimal plan:

$$-(\delta c)(c_t^{-\theta}) + (\delta c)(1+r(\delta t))(e^{-\rho(\delta t)})(c_{t+\delta t}^{-\theta}) = 0$$

Solve the algebra:

$$(1+r(\delta t))(e^{-\rho(\delta t)}) \left(\frac{c_{t+\delta t}^{-\theta}}{c_t^{-\theta}} \right) = 1$$

$$(1+r(\delta t))(e^{-\rho(\delta t)}) \left(\frac{c_t + (\delta t) \frac{dc_t}{dt}}{c_t} \right)^{-\theta} = 1$$

$$(1+r(\delta t))(1-\rho(\delta t)) \left(1 + \frac{1}{c_t} \frac{dc_t}{dt} (\delta t) \right)^{-\theta} = 1$$

$$(1+r(\delta t))(1-\rho(\delta t)) \left(1 - \theta \frac{1}{c_t} \frac{dc_t}{dt} (\delta t) \right) = 1$$

And arrive at:

$$r - \rho = \frac{\theta}{c_t} \frac{dc_t}{dt}$$

This tells us that the government's fiscal policy should be to adjust the savings rate so that per-capita consumption grows according to:

$$\frac{dc_t}{dt} = \frac{(r - \rho)c_t}{\theta}$$

What is r ? r is the **social** marginal product of capital:

$$r_t = \frac{\partial Y_t}{\partial K_t} = \frac{\alpha Y_t}{K_t}$$

So the right thing for the government to do is to change spending and taxes until consumption is growing at a rate $(r - \rho)/\theta$.

- What is r ? 6% + 3% taxes + 3% labor rents + 3% externalities = 15%...
- What is ρ ? Impatience? Or should ρ be $-n$? And what if we recognize that n is endogenous? There are unsolved problems in the theory of applied utilitarianism...
- What is θ ? θ is somewhere between one and 3...