

# Package ‘sgmodel’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Solves a Generic Stochastic Growth Model with a Representative Agent

**Version** 0.1.1

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**Description** It computes the solutions to a generic stochastic growth model for a given set of user supplied parameters. It includes the solutions to the model, plots of the solution, a summary of the features of the model, a function that covers different types of consumption preferences, and a function that computes the moments of a Markov process.  
Merton, Robert C (1971) <doi:10.1016/0022-0531(71)90038-X>,  
Tauchen, George (1986) <doi:10.1016/0165-1765(86)90168-0>,  
Wickham, Hadley (2009, ISBN:978-0-387-98140-6 ).

**License** GPL-3

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**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

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**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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Markovmoments	<i>Markovmoments</i>
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## Description

The function `Markovmoments` computes the expectation, variance, autocovariance and autocorrelation of a Markov process.

## Usage

```
Markovmoments(states, ptm, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>states</code>	A numerical vector with the states of the Markov process.
<code>ptm</code>	The probability transition matrix, a square matrix of dimension <code>length(states)</code> whose columns sum to one.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

## Value

It returns a list containing:

Expectation	The mean of the process.
Variance	The variance of the process.
Autocovariance	The autocovariance of the process.
Autocorrelation	The autocorrelation of the process.
Stationary distribution	The stationary distribution of the process, used for the computation of the moments.

## Examples

```
a <- c(-1, 1)
A <- matrix(c(0.5, 0.6,
              0.5, 0.4), 2, 2)
Markovmoments(a, A)
```

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package_sgmodel	<i>sgmodel: A package for computing the solutions to a generic stochastic growth model.</i>
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## Description

The sgmodel package provides three important functions: sgmod, util and Markovmoments.

### The sgmodel function

The sgmodel function solves a standard stochastic growth model using value function iteration. The stochastic component follows an autoregressive process of order one, and is discretized by a finite state Markov process.

### The util function

It computes values for various utility functions encountered in economic theory.

### The Markovmoments function

It computes the four moments of a finite state Markov chain: expectation, variance, autocovariance and autocorrelation.

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plot_sgmod	<i>plot_sgmod</i>
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## Description

The function plot\_sgmod returns a plot of the Savings value of a sgmodel object on the Capital grid value.

## Usage

```
plot_sgmod(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	A sgmod object.
...	Additional arguments.

## Value

It returns a plot using ggplot that graphs the Savings decisions from the sgmodel object on the Capital grid. The plot shows as many facets as length(Z) where Z is the vector of states of the TFP process.

**References**

Wickham H (2009), *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*.

**Examples**

```

model <- sgmodel( grid = 100, rho = 0.2, sigma = 0.02)
plot_sgmod(model)
grid <- 200
utiltype <- "CRRA"
utilparam <- 4
A <- 1
depre <- 0.03
discount <- 0.95
prod <- 0.3
states <- 5
m <- 2
rho <- 0.2
sigma <- 0.02
model <- sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho, sigma)
plot_sgmod(model)

```

---

`print.summary_sgmod`     *print.summary\_sgmod*

---

**Description**

The function `print.summary_sgmod` prints a summary for a `sgmodel` object.

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'summary_sgmod'
print(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

`x`                    An object of class `sgmod`.  
`...`                  Additional arguments.

**Value**

It returns a list with the model parameters. It includes:

Utility function	The type of utility function. See the details of <code>util</code> for the available types
Capital share	The exponent on capital in the Cobb-Douglas production function.
Discount factor	The discount factor used in the model.
Depreciation	The depreciation rate of capital used in the model.

Rho	Autocorrelation of the TFP AR(1) process.
Sigma	Standard deviation of the white noise in the TFP process.
Number of TFP states	Number of states of the TFP process.

### Examples

```

grid <- 200
utiltype <- "CRRA"
utilparam <- 4
A <- 1
depre <- 0.03
discount <- 0.95
prod <- 0.3
states <- 3
m <- 4
rho <- 0.2
sigma <- 0.02
model <- sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho, sigma)
summary_sgmod(model)

```

---

print\_sgmod

*print\_sgmod*


---

### Description

The function `print_sgmod` prints results of the `sgmodel` function.

### Usage

```
print_sgmod(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>sgmodel</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

### Value

The function prints the call of the function, the *Savings*, *Consumption* and *Capital grid* vectors from `sgmodel`.

**Examples**

```

grid <- 200
utiltype <- "CRRA"
utilparam <- 4
A <- 1
depre <- 0.03
discount <- 0.95
prod <- 0.3
states <- 3
m <- 5
rho <- 0.2
sigma <- 0.02
model <- sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho, sigma)
print_sgmod(model)

```

---

sgmodel

*Sgmodel*


---

**Description**

The function `sgmodel` computes the solutions to a generic stochastic growth model after discretizing the distribution of the stochastic element.

**Usage**

```

sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho,
        sigma, ...)

```

**Arguments**

<code>grid</code>	A numerical value, the number of capital grid points to consider for $k(t)$ . Default value set to 1000.
<code>utiltype</code>	The type of preference for the util function. Can be "log", "CRRA", "CARA", "Cobb-Douglas", "CES". See description of <code>util</code> for details. Default type set to "log".
<code>utilparam</code>	Numerical value, preference parameter for the util function. See description of <code>util</code> for details. Default set to 1.
<code>A</code>	Numerical value, preference parameter for the util function. See description of <code>util</code> for details. Default set to 1.
<code>depre</code>	Numerical value for the depreciation parameter. Must be between 0 and 1. Default value set to 1.
<code>discount</code>	Numerical value for the discount factor. Must be (strictly) between 0 and 1. Default value set to 0.95.
<code>prod</code>	Numerical value for the Cobb-Douglas production function. Must be (strictly) between 0 and 1. Default value set to 0.3.

states	Numerical value for the number of states of the Markov process approximating the TFP process. Default value set to 2.
m	Numerical value for the Rtauchen function. See description of Rtauchen for details. Default value set to 3.
rho	Autocorrelation of the TFP AR(1) process, used to approximate the process with a Markov process.
sigma	Standard deviation of the white noise in the TFP process, used to approximate the process with a Markov process.
...	Additional arguments.

### Value

The function returns a list containing:

Capital grid	Vector of values for capital.
Savings	Vector of size (grid x States) indicating which coordinates of the capital grid are the optimal savings decision.
Consumption	Vector of size (grid x States) indicating the optimal consumption decisions using the optimal savings decision, and given the capital level of the corresponding coordinate of Capital grid.
Z	States of the TFP process.
PTM	The probability transition matrix of the process.
Production parameter	The exponent on capital in the Cobb-Douglas production function.
Utility type	The type of utility function. See the details of "util" for the available types
Discount factor	The discount factor used in the model.
Depreciation	The depreciation rate of capital used in the model.
Rho	Autocorrelation of the TFP AR(1) process.
Sigma	Standard deviation of the white noise in the TFP process.

### References

Tauchen G (1986), Finite state markov-chain approximations to univariate and vector autoregressions. *Economics letters*, **20**(2), 177–181.

Merton R. C (1971), Optimum consumption and portfolio rules in a continuous-time model. *Journal of Economic Theory*, **3**(4), 373–413. URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/002205317190038X>

### Examples

```
model <- sgmodel(grid= 100, rho = 0.2, sigma = 0.02)

grid <- 200
utiltype <- "CRRA"
```

```

utilparam <- 4
A <- 1
depre <- 0.03
discount <- 0.95
prod <- 0.3
states <- 5
m <- 10
rho <- 0.2
sigma <- 0.02
model <- sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho, sigma)

```

---

summary\_sgmod

*summary\_sgmod*


---

### Description

The function `summary_sgmod` prints a summary for results of the `sgmodel` function.

### Usage

```
summary_sgmod(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>object</code>	A <code>sgmodel</code> object.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

### Value

It returns a list with the model parameters. It includes:

Utility function	The type of utility function. See the details of <code>util</code> for the available types
Capital share	The exponent on capital in the Cobb-Douglas production function.
Discount factor	The discount factor used in the model.
Depreciation	The depreciation rate of capital used in the model.
Rho	Autocorrelation of the TFP AR(1) process.
Sigma	Standard deviation of the white noise in the TFP process.
Number of TFP states	Number of states of the TFP process.



**Examples**

```

grid <- 200
utiltype <- "CRRA"
utilparam <- 4
A <- 1
depre <- 0.03
discount <- 0.95
prod <- 0.3
states <- 3
m <- 3
rho <- 0.2
sigma <- 0.02
model <- sgmodel(grid, utiltype, utilparam, A, depre, discount, prod, states, m, rho, sigma)
summary_sgmod(model)

```

---

util

*Util*


---

**Description**

The function `util` computes values for different types of utility functions and different parameters. See `sgmodel_vignette` for detailed functional forms.

**Usage**

```

util(x, A, prefparam, type = c("log", "CRRA", "CARA", "Cobb-Douglas", "CES"),
     ngoods, ...)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector of length <code>ngoods</code> with values to compute utility for.
<code>A</code>	A numerical value that will premultiply the utility function. Default value set to 1.
<code>prefparam</code>	A numerical value, the preference parameter applied to the utility function depending on <code>type</code> .
<code>type</code>	A character for the Type of utility function. Can be "log", "CRRA", "CARA", "Cobb-Douglas", "CES". Default type set to "log".
<code>ngoods</code>	Numerical value for the number of goods to consider. Default value set to 1.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

**Value**

A numerical value, the utility function evaluated at the arguments.

**References**

Merton R. C (1971), Optimum consumption and portfolio rules in a continuous-time model. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 3(4), 373–413. URL <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/002205317190038X>.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(exp(1), exp(1))
A <- 2
type <- "log"
ngoods <- 2
util(x = x, A = A, type = type, ngoods = ngoods)
```

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