

## Two useful tricks for log-linearization

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**Trick 1:** Log-linearizing the term  $X_{1t}^{\alpha_1} X_{2t}^{\alpha_2} \dots X_{nt}^{\alpha_n}$ , we have

$$X_{1t}^{\alpha_1} X_{2t}^{\alpha_2} \dots X_{nt}^{\alpha_n} \approx X_{1t}^{\alpha_1} X_{2t}^{\alpha_2} \dots X_{nt}^{\alpha_n} (1 + \alpha_1 x_{1t} + \alpha_2 x_{2t} + \dots + \alpha_n x_{nt})$$

Example:

1. Production function

$$AK_t^\alpha L_t^\beta \approx AK^\alpha L^\beta (1 + \alpha k_t + \beta l_t)$$

2. Real wage

$$W_t/P_t = W_t P_t^{-1} \approx W/P (1 + w_t - p_t)$$

**Trick 2:** Log-linearizing the equation  $X_{1t}^{\alpha_1} X_{1t}^{\alpha_2} \dots X_{nt}^{\alpha_n} + \dots + Y_{1t}^{\beta_1} Y_{2t}^{\beta_2} \dots Y_{mt}^{\beta_m} +$

$A = 0$ , where  $A$  is constant, we have

$$(X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_n^{\alpha_n})(\alpha_1 x_{1t} + \dots + \alpha_n x_{nt}) + \dots + (Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_m^{\beta_m})(\beta_1 y_{1t} + \dots + \beta_n y_{nt}) \approx 0$$

**Proof.**

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= X_{1t}^{\alpha_1} X_{2t}^{\alpha_2} \dots X_{nt}^{\alpha_n} + \dots + Y_{1t}^{\beta_1} Y_{2t}^{\beta_2} \dots Y_{mt}^{\beta_m} + A \\ &\approx \underbrace{X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_n^{\alpha_n} + \dots + Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_m^{\beta_m} + A}_{=0} \\ &\quad + X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_n^{\alpha_n} (\alpha_1 x_{1t} + \dots + \alpha_n x_{nt}) + \dots + Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_m^{\beta_m} (\beta_1 y_{1t} + \dots + \beta_n y_{nt}) \\ &= X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_n^{\alpha_n} (\alpha_1 x_{1t} + \dots + \alpha_n x_{nt}) + \dots + Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_m^{\beta_m} (\beta_1 y_{1t} + \dots + \beta_n y_{nt}) \end{aligned}$$

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Example

1. Labor supply

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_t &= v C_t (1 - N_t)^{-1} \\ \Omega_t - \Omega_t N_t &= v C_t \\ \Omega \omega_t - \Omega N (\omega_t + n_t) &\approx v C c_t \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

Notice we cancel out the value on steady state.

2. Price index

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}\Pi}\right)^{1-\varepsilon} &= \theta + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{P_t^*}{P_{t-1}\Pi}\right)^{1-\varepsilon} \\ (1-\varepsilon)(p_t - p_{t-1} - \pi) &\approx (1-\theta)(1-\varepsilon)(p_t^* - p_{t-1} - \pi) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

Notice the constant term  $\theta$  disappears.