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## Appendix Derivation of 5-B Transfer Functions for Prices

The hypothesis of rational expectations in our model implies that the expected  $p_t$  is computed as if the public attempted to obtain an optimal unbiased forecast of  $p_t$  using Equation (5-6). Combining (5--14) and (5-6) we can write:

$$p_{t} = (1/[1-b]) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1/[1-b^{-1}])^{j} (E\phi m_{t+j} - y_{n,t+j})$$

$$+ [J_{3}/(1-J_{0})] \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\alpha/[1-b^{-1}])^{j} y_{c,t-1} + c_{0} + u_{4t}$$
(B5-1)

In (B5-1) we have a term in  $E\phi m_{t+j}$ . Developing this term for  $j = 0, 1, \ldots$  taking expectations and recalling that

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 L + \phi_2 L^2 + \dots$$

we have

$$E\phi m_{t+j} = E\phi_0 m_t + \phi_1 m_{t-1} + \phi_2 m_{t-2} + \dots \qquad j = 0$$

$$E\phi m_{t+j} = E\phi_0 m_{t+1} + E\phi_1 m_t + \phi_2 m_{t-1} + \dots \qquad j = 1$$
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$$E\phi m_{t+j} = E\phi_0 m_{t+2} + E\phi_1 m_{t+1} + E\phi_2 m_{t-1} + \dots \qquad j=2$$

Recall that the *E* operator is conditional on the information in period t - 1, so  $Em_{t-1} = m_{t-1}$ , and so on, for periods before period t - 1. Now provided that we use the process (5-12) to obtain  $Em_{t+j}$ , j = 1, 2, ..., we notice that the forecasts of  $m_t$  are obtained through linear combinations of  $m_{t-1}$ ,  $m_{t-2}$ ,  $m_{t-3}$ , .... These linear combinations should be combined with the other terms in  $m_{t-1}$ ,  $m_{t-2}$ ,  $m_{t-3}$ , ... that appear because of the lagged response of prices to changes in  $m_t$ , and with  $y_{n,t+j}$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \ldots$  and  $y_{c,t-1}$  to forecast  $p_t$ . Then we can rearrange the terms in  $m_{t-1}$ ,  $m_{t-2}$ ,  $m_{t-3}$ , ..., and rewrite (B5-1) as

$$p_{t} = v(L)Lm_{t} - (1/[1-b])\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1/[1-b^{-1}])^{j}y_{n,t+j}$$
$$+ (J_{3}/[1-J_{0}])\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\alpha/[1-b^{-1}])^{j}y_{c,t-1} + c_{0} + u_{4t}$$

The first difference form of this equation is:

$$Dp_{t} = v(L)LDm_{t} + h_{0}Dy_{c,t-1} + c + u_{5t}$$
(B5-3)

where c accounts for the term in  $y_{n,t+j}$  after differencing (recall that  $y_{n,t}$  is a trend and differencing it yields the trend) and  $h_0$  represents the coefficient of  $y_{c,t-1}$ .

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Equation (B5-3) is reproduced in the text as equation (5-14-a), which in turn is parsimoniously (in terms of the number of parameters) represented by the transfer function (5-15).