

Optimal Delegation (Rogoff 1985):

• Agent w/ param A can delegate perfectly to \hat{A} , but cannot force him to follow any policy but his preferred

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\hat{A}} E(V(A, \hat{A})) = \max_{\hat{A}} E \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{A} y^T - \frac{\hat{A}}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon \right)^2 - \frac{A}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon - y^T \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial E(V(\cdot))}{\partial \hat{A}} = E \left[- \left(\hat{A} y^T - \frac{\hat{A}}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon \right) \left(y^T - \frac{1}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon + \frac{\hat{A}}{(1+\hat{A})^2} \right) + A \left(\frac{1}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon - y^T \right) \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{(1+\hat{A})^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[- \left(\hat{A} y^T - \frac{\hat{A}}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon \right) \left(y^T - \frac{\varepsilon}{(1+\hat{A})^2} \right) + A \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\hat{A}} - y^T \right) \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{(1+\hat{A})^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[-\hat{A} y^{T^2} + \hat{A} y^T \varepsilon / (1+\hat{A})^2 + \frac{\hat{A}}{1+\hat{A}} \varepsilon y^T - \frac{\hat{A}}{(1+\hat{A})^3} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{A}{(1+\hat{A})^3} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{A}{(1+\hat{A})^2} \varepsilon y^T \right]$$

$$= -\hat{A} y^{T^2} + 0 + 0 - \frac{\hat{A}}{(1+\hat{A})^3} \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + \frac{A}{(1+\hat{A})^3} \sigma_\varepsilon^2 - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{(1+\hat{A})^3} (A - \hat{A}) = \hat{A} y^{T^2}$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 (A - \hat{A}) = (1+\hat{A})^3 \hat{A} y^{T^2}$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon^2 A = \sigma_\varepsilon^3 \hat{A} + (1+\hat{A})^3 \hat{A} y^{T^2}$$

$$A = \hat{A} + \hat{A} (1+\hat{A})^3 y^{T^2} / \sigma_\varepsilon^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A > \hat{A}$$

Lohmann (92): Policymaker can fire banker at cost C

$$\Rightarrow \pi = \begin{cases} \pi_b^* & \text{for } z \text{ low} \\ \phi(z) \pi_g(z) + (1-\phi(z)) \pi_b(z) & \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{where} \\ z \text{ is random} \\ \text{shock} \end{array}$$

Comparing $\pi = \pi_c = 0$ to

$$\pi = \pi_d = Ay^T - \frac{A}{1+A} \epsilon$$

$$V = -\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 - \frac{A}{2} (y - y^T)^2$$

$$= -\frac{A}{2} \cdot (\epsilon - y^T)^2$$

$$= -\frac{A}{2} (\epsilon^2 - 2\epsilon y^T + y^{T^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(V) = -\frac{A}{2} (\sigma_\epsilon^2 + y^{T^2})$$

$$V = -\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 - \frac{A}{2} (y - y^T)^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(Ay^T - \frac{A}{1+A} \epsilon \right)^2 - \frac{A}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+A} \epsilon - y^T \right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left((Ay^T)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{A^2}{1+A} \cdot y^T \cdot \epsilon + \left(\frac{A}{1+A} \right)^2 \epsilon^2 \right)$$

$$- \frac{A}{2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1+A} \right)^2 \epsilon^2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{1+A} \right) \epsilon y^T + y^{T^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(V) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[(Ay^T)^2 + \left(\frac{A}{1+A} \right)^2 \sigma_\epsilon^2 \right]$$

$$- \frac{A}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1+A} \right)^2 \sigma_\epsilon^2 + y^{T^2} \right]$$

[mult both by $-\frac{2}{A}$]

Prefer Commit iff

$$\cancel{\sigma_\epsilon^2} + \cancel{y^{T^2}} < \frac{1}{A} \left[(Ay^T)^2 + \left(\frac{A}{1+A} \right)^2 \sigma_\epsilon^2 \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{1+A} \right)^2 \sigma_\epsilon^2 + y^{T^2} \right]$$

$$< Ay^{T^2} + \frac{A}{(1+A)^2} \sigma_\epsilon^2 + \frac{1}{(1+A)^2} \sigma_\epsilon^2 + \cancel{y^{T^2}}$$

$$\sigma_\epsilon^2 < Ay^{T^2} + \frac{1}{1+A} \sigma_\epsilon^2$$

$$\sigma_\epsilon^2 - \frac{1}{1+A} \sigma_\epsilon^2 < Ay^{T^2}$$

$$\sigma_\epsilon^2 \left(\frac{1+A}{1+A} \right) < Ay^{T^2}$$

PREFER COMMIT
IFF

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma_\epsilon^2 < y^{T^2} (1+A)}$$