

Correcting the Analytical Determinacy Boundary in Gust et al. (2022)

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Abstract. This note corrects a sign and ordering error in the matrix inversion appearing in Section II.A of “Short-term Planning, Macroeconomic Persistence, and Monetary Policy” (*American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics* Vol. 14, No. 4, October 2022, pp. 174–209). The misprint affects the analytical expression for the determinacy boundary (equation 20), but *not* the numerical results reported in the paper: all equilibrium classifications in the main text were obtained with GENSY, so the posterior estimates and impulse responses remain unchanged. We derive the correct condition, $(1 - \rho + \sigma\varphi_y)(1 - \beta\rho) + \kappa\sigma(\varphi_\pi - \rho) > 0$. We thank Emi Nakamura, Venance Riblier, and Jón Steinsson for bringing the error and correction to our attention.

Begin with

$$\tilde{x}_t = \rho M \mathbb{E}_t[\tilde{x}_{t+1}] + N u_t, \quad \tilde{x}_t = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{y}_t \\ \tilde{\pi}_t \end{bmatrix}.$$

where

$$M = \frac{1}{\delta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sigma(1 - \beta\varphi_\pi) \\ \kappa & \kappa\sigma + \beta(1 + \sigma\varphi_y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \delta = 1 + \sigma(\varphi_y + \kappa\sigma\varphi_\pi).$$

The original version incorrectly derives the inverse $A = \rho^{-1}M^{-1}$. The correct version is:

$$A = \rho^{-1}M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\beta\rho} \begin{bmatrix} \beta(1 + \sigma\varphi_y) + \kappa\sigma & \sigma(\beta\varphi_\pi - 1) \\ -\kappa & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We have:

$$\det A = \frac{1 + \sigma\varphi_y + \kappa\sigma\varphi_\pi}{\beta\rho^2}, \quad \text{tr} A = \frac{\beta(1 + \sigma\varphi_y) + \kappa\sigma + 1}{\beta\rho}.$$

The conditions for determinacy are:

$$(J1) \quad \det A > 1 \iff \kappa\sigma\varphi_\pi + \sigma\varphi_y + 1 > \beta\rho^2,$$

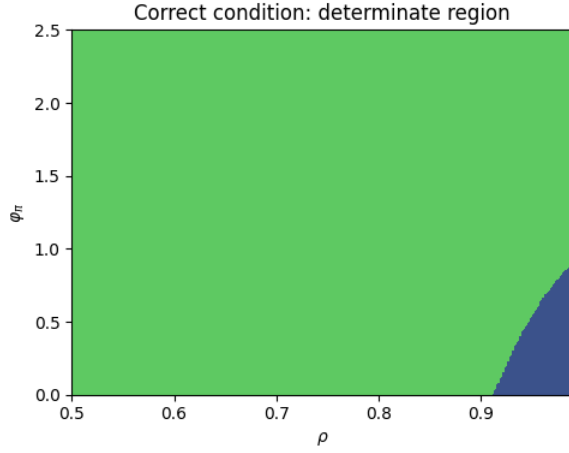
$$(J2) \quad \det A - \text{tr} A + 1 > 0 \iff (1 - \rho + \sigma\varphi_y)(1 - \beta\rho) + \kappa\sigma(\varphi_\pi - \rho) > 0,$$

$$(J3) \quad \det A + \text{tr} A + 1 > 0 \quad (\text{always satisfied for } \beta, \rho \in (0, 1), \sigma, \kappa > 0).$$

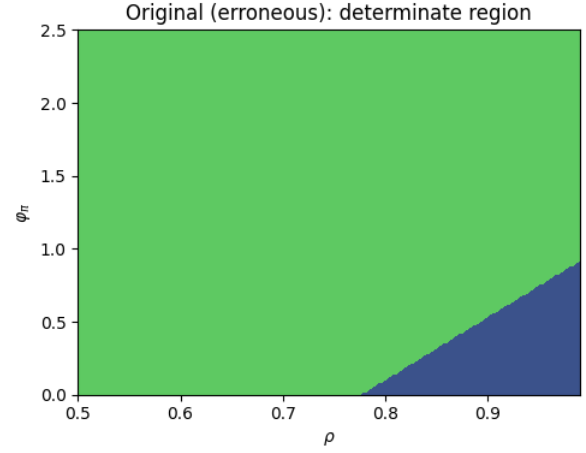
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Given the restrictions on the parameter space, only J2 is relevant for assessing determinacy.

To get a sense of the difference, we plot determinacy regions using the correct inequality and the one from the paper. Both panels set: $\beta = 0.99$, $\sigma = 1$, $\kappa = 0.015$, and $\varphi_y = 0.05$, with the determinacy maps drawn over the grid $\varphi_\pi \in [0, 2.5]$ (vertical axis) and $\rho \in [0.5, 0.99]$ (horizontal axis).



(a) Correct condition
 $(1 - \rho + \sigma\varphi_y)(1 - \beta\rho) + \kappa\sigma(\varphi_\pi - \rho) > 0$



(b) Appendix's original inequality
 $\varphi_\pi > \rho - \frac{1 - \beta\rho}{\kappa}\varphi_y$

Figure 1: Determinacy (shaded) versus indeterminacy across ρ and φ_π .