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$$\frac{\textit{M}_t}{\textit{P}_t} = \frac{\textit{Y}_t}{\alpha \textit{i}_t} = \frac{\textit{Y}_t}{\alpha (\textit{r}_t + \pi_t^e)} \underset{\mathsf{taking logs}}{\Longrightarrow} \log \textit{M}_t - \log \textit{P}_t = \log \textit{Y}_t - \log \textit{r}_t - \log \pi_t^e$$



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- ► A proxy is used to calculate expected inflation

$$\pi_t^e = \lambda \pi_{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) \pi_{t-1}^e$$



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Recall that
$$\pi_{t-1}^e = \frac{\gamma - (m_{t-1} - p_{t-1})}{\alpha_2}$$

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$$\implies m_t - p_t = \lambda (\gamma - \alpha_2 \pi_{t-1}) + (1 - \lambda) (m_{t-1} - p_{t-1})$$

► The variables on the right hand side are observed and can be estimated.



$$ho_t = rac{-\lambda \gamma + m_t + (lpha_2 \lambda + 1 - \lambda) p_{t-1} - (1 - \lambda) m_{t-1}}{1 - lpha_2 \lambda} \ = -rac{\lambda \gamma - m_t + (1 - \lambda) m_{t-1}}{1 - lpha_2 \lambda} + rac{lpha_2 \lambda + 1 - \lambda}{1 - lpha_2 \lambda} p_{t-1}$$

$$p_t = \frac{-\lambda \gamma + m_t + (\alpha_2 \lambda + 1 - \lambda) p_{t-1} - (1 - \lambda) m_{t-1}}{1 - \alpha_2 \lambda}$$

$$= -\frac{\lambda \gamma - m_t + (1 - \lambda) m_{t-1}}{1 - \alpha_2 \lambda} + \frac{\alpha_2 \lambda + 1 - \lambda}{1 - \alpha_2 \lambda} p_{t-1}$$

$$= A + B \cdot p_{t-1}$$