

Corrigenda to *Public Debt and Economic Growth* by Alfred Greiner and Bettina Fincke, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 2009.

Page 8, Proposition 1: The second part of that theorem must read as: For $\int_0^t \psi(\mu) d\mu > \int_0^t (r(\mu) - g(\mu)) d\mu$, the debt to GDP ratio converges to a constant and it diverges to plus or minus infinity for $\int_0^t \psi(\mu) d\mu \leq \int_0^t (r(\mu) - g(\mu)) d\mu$, for $t \rightarrow \infty$ respectively.

Page 10: In Proposition 3, last sentence, the debt to GDP ratio converges to a constant. This is proven by using $b(0) = m \int_0^\infty e^{-(C_1(\mu)-C_2(\mu))} d\mu$ which gives $b(t) = -m \int_\infty^t e^{-(C_1(\mu)-C_2(\mu))} d\mu / e^{-(C_1(t)-C_2(t))}$. Using l'Hôpital gives $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} b(t) = m/(r - g)$.

Page 12: Since $|\phi(t)|$ is bounded we set $\phi Y(0) = 1$ in the proof of Proposition 1.

Page 25: The y-axis must be denoted by Primary surplus as percentage of GDP in figure 2.11

Page 73: The parameter γ gives the inverse of the elasticity of labour supply.

Page 95, equation (4.23): delete \arg

Page 142: Bibliography, Enders, W. (1995) *Applied econometric time series*, New York: Wiley.

Page 142: Bibliography, Fincke, B. & Greiner, A. (2008): *How to assess debt sustainability? Some theory and empirical evidence for selected euro area countries*. Working Paper No. 144, Center for Empirical Macroeconomics, Bielefeld University.



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