**Entry Point:**

Compile\_mexSolveModelGivenParms.m

* For compilation we will need the following files:
  + mexSolveGivenParms.cu
  + liquidity\_mex\_defs.cu
  + normaldist\_mex.cu
  + tauchen\_mex.cu
  + liquidity\_vfi\_mex.cu

mexSolveGivenParms.cu

* This is a mexfile and serves as the main link between the C++/CUDA and MATLAB.
* How this function is called in MATLAB to solve the model given the parameters:
  + For us to run this function, we need to have arguments, the arguments are given in:
    - Fit\_params\_10302020\_turnover\_1998\_2004\_run2.m
      * This file does not run mexSolveGivenParms.cu directly.
      * It calls FitParmsExactID\_Parallel\_5moments.m
        + This is the function that calls mexSolveModelGivenParms
        + Then computes moments using SimSinglePath\_mex\_output.m

Does this function use other functions?

* How is this function constructed in terms of the C++ code?
  + Once parameters are read into the model, the mexfunction calls the function SolveModel
  + This function is defined in liquidity\_vfi\_mex.cu along with other functions.
* What other things does this file do?
  + Read parameters and translate them to C.
  + Store the parameters in a class defined in the host.
  + Calls SolveModel and stores all the results in host memory.
  + Creates an output structure in MATLAB and exports the results to MALTAB.

liquidity\_vfi\_mex.cu

1. This file creates several functions:
   * Ggq\_topdown
   * Vfi\_iterate\_policy
   * Vfi\_iterate
   * Vfi\_interpolate
   * Vfi\_update1
   * Vfi\_update2
   * Update\_compute\_errors
   * Vfi
   * SolveModel
     + This is the first function that is called in from the Mex file.
     + This function oversees allocation of device memory.
     + Initializing device memory.
     + Initializing value functions.
     + Running vfi
     + Running vfi\_iterate\_policy
     + Copying memory to host
     + Freeing memory.
   * initValueFuns

liquidity\_mex\_def.cu

* This File oversees reading the parameters and storing them in host memory.
* It creates grids and performs memory allocation and elimination of dynamic memory.
* The file also defines arrays that will be useful in the future and are constant across iterations.
* In the header file there are also class definitions for storing memory in the host.

**Detailed information about some functions:**

SolveModel: Seems to use a constant grid of threads for all kernel launches.

* initValueFuns: This kernel sets all vectors to zero.
* Vfi: This is a normal function that runs multiple kernels.
  + Vfi\_iterate:
    - Ggq\_topdown algorithm:
  + Vfi\_update1: Use the result from ggq\_topdown and integrate over output to store the results.
  + Vfi\_interpolate: Working with R(b) and R(b)/b might demand interpolation.
  + Vfi\_update2: Updates continuation value of default and default prices.
* Vfi\_iterate\_policy: After all the updates are performed this function finds the optimal policy at E[m]

**Questions for Yu:**

1. What is the -dynamic term doing during compilation of the mex file?
   1. Flag at compile time.
   2. <https://www.mathworks.com/help/parallel-computing/mexcuda.html>

A screenshot of a computer program

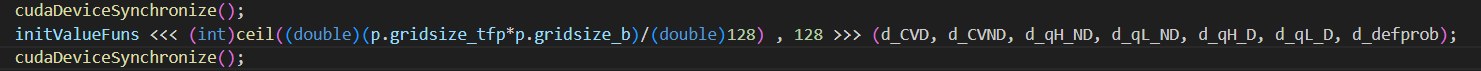
Description automatically generated

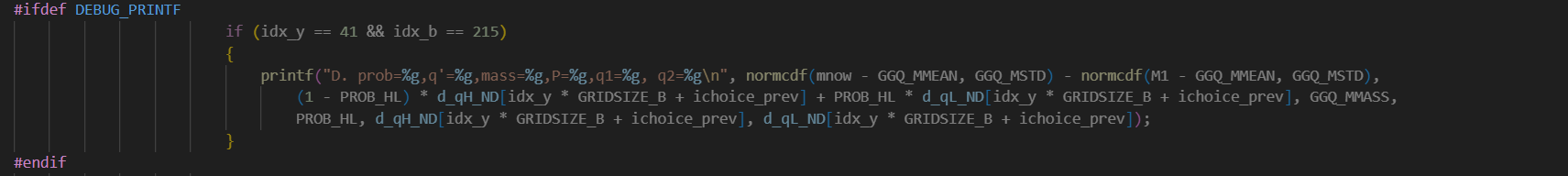
1. Why are you using the term?

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

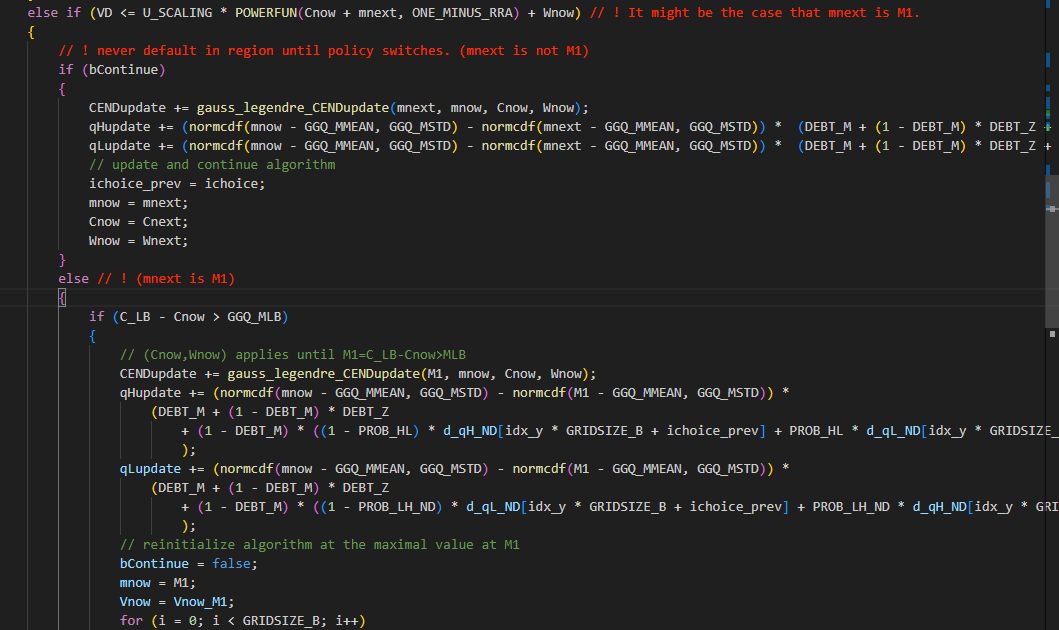
1. Why are you synchronizing the threads?
   1. Search for Cuda version
2. Why are you fixing the number of threads per block to 128?



1. Cuda occupancy calculator (Max occupancy)
2. Why are you using volatile integers?
   1. Use a smaller number of registers.
3. #ifdef debug statements: 
4. Why we allow for issuances that exceed probability of default?



* 1. Incentives near to default.

1. How can this be a relevant region? Near to the lower bound of consumption the value function becomes –infinity. How can this be preferred to the value of default?
2. What is the reason for Vfi\_iterate\_policy?
   1. Probably not used.
3. Why do we have to use interpolation? I think it is because b\_bar is one of the calibrated parameters of the model. Therefore, we need to make the code robust to many values of this parameter, and to account for the fact that it might, or it might not, fall inside the b\_grid.
4. How to proceed next? Start building a code from scratch or edit the existing code?
5. Why are you doing this?A white background with black text

   Description automatically generated
6. Why is the code using the policies evaluated at the mean randomization shock?
7. A fraction of the total bond holdings is held by high type investors. Do I get new high type investors when I issue bonds? Are the investors a continuum of unit one? Go back over that assumption. Will the sovereign issue new bonds just to increase the amount of high type investors and therefore provide liquidity to the market? No, low type investors can only trade against an intermediary.A computer screen shot of a code

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