1 Unique and Stable Target and Steady State Points

This appendix proves Theorems **??**-**??** and:

Lemma 1. *If $\check{m}$ and $\hat{m}$ both exist, then $\check{m} \leq \hat{m}$.*

1.1 Proof of Theorem **??**

Theorem 2. *For the nondegenerate solution to the problem defined in Section **??** when FVAC, WRIC, and GIC-Mod all hold, there exists a unique cash-on-hand-to-permanent-income ratio $\hat{m} > 0$ such that*

$$\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1 \ \text{if} \ m_t = \hat{m}. \tag{1}$$

Moreover, $\hat{m}$ is a point of 'stability' in the sense that

$$\begin{aligned} \forall m_t \in (0, \hat{m}), \ \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] > m_t \\ \forall m_t \in (\hat{m}, \infty), \ \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] < m_t. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The elements of the proof of Theorem **??** are:

- Existence and continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$

- Existence of a point where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1$

- $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] - m_t$ is monotonically decreasing

1.2 Existence and Continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$

The consumption function exists because we have imposed sufficient conditions (the WRIC and FVAC; Theorem **??**).

Section **??** shows that for all t, $a_{t-1} = m_{t-1} - c_{t-1} > 0$. Since $m_t = a_{t-1}\mathcal{R}_t + \boldsymbol{\xi}_t$, even if $\boldsymbol{\xi}_t$ takes on its minimum value of 0, $a_{t-1}\mathcal{R}_t > 0$, since both a_{t-1} and $\mathcal{R}_t$ are strictly positive. With m_t and m_{t+1} both strictly positive, the ratio $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$ inherits continuity (and, for that matter, continuous differentiability) from the consumption function.

1.3 Existence of a point where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1$.

This follows from:

1. Existence and continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$ (just proven)

2. Existence a point where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] < 1$

3. Existence a point where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] > 1$

4. The Intermediate Value Theorem

1.3.1 Existence of m where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] < 1$

If RIC holds. Logic exactly parallel to that of Section **??** leading to equation (**??**), but dropping the Φ_{t+1} from the RHS, establishes that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\lim_{m_t \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] &= \lim_{m_t \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\mathcal{R}_{t+1}(m_t - \mathrm{c}(m_t)) + \xi_{t+1}}{m_t}\right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[(\mathsf{R}/\Phi_{t+1})\mathbf{P}_\mathsf{R}] \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{P}/\Phi_{t+1}] \\
&< 1
\end{aligned}
\tag{3}
$$

where the inequality reflects imposition of the GIC-Mod (**??**).

If RIC fails. When the RIC fails, the fact that $\lim_{m \uparrow \infty} c'(m) = 0$ (see equation (**??**)) means that the limit of the RHS of (3) as $m \uparrow \infty$ is $\bar{\mathcal{R}} = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathcal{R}_{t+1}]$. In the next step of this proof, we will prove that the combination GIC-Mod and ~~RIC~~ implies $\bar{\mathcal{R}} < 1$.

So we have $\lim_{m \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] < 1$ whether the RIC holds or fails.

1.3.2 Existence of m > 1 where $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] > 1$

Paralleling the logic for c in Section **??**: the ratio of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}]$ to m_t is unbounded above as $m_t \downarrow 0$ because $\lim_{m_t \downarrow 0} \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] > 0$.

Intermediate Value Theorem. If $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$ is continuous, and takes on values above and below 1, there must be at least one point at which it is equal to one.

1.3.3 $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] - m_t$ is monotonically decreasing.

Now define $\zeta(m_t) \equiv \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}] - m_t$ and note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta(m_t) < 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] < 1 \\
\zeta(m_t) = 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1 \\
\zeta(m_t) > 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] > 1,
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}
$$

so that $\zeta(\hat{m}) = 0$. Our goal is to prove that $\zeta(\bullet)$ is strictly decreasing on $(0, \infty)$ using the fact that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta'(m_t) \equiv \left(\frac{d}{dm_t}\right)\zeta(m_t) &= \mathbb{E}_t\left[\left(\frac{d}{dm_t}\right)\left(\mathcal{R}_{t+1}(m_t - \mathrm{c}(m_t)) + \xi_{t+1} - m_t\right)\right] \\
&= \bar{\mathcal{R}}\left(1 - \mathrm{c}'(m_t)\right) - 1.
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}
$$

Now, we show that (given our other assumptions) $\zeta'(m)$ is decreasing (but for different reasons) whether the RIC holds or fails.

If RIC holds. Equation (**??**) indicates that if the RIC holds, then $\underline{\kappa} > 0$. We show at the bottom of Section **??** that if the RIC holds then $0 < \underline{\kappa} < \mathrm{c}'(m_t) < 1$ so that

$$
\bar{\mathcal{R}}\left(1 - \mathrm{c}'(m_t)\right) - 1 < \bar{\mathcal{R}}(1 - \underbrace{(1 - \mathbf{P}_\mathsf{R})}_{\underline{\kappa}}) - 1
$$

$$= \bar{\mathcal{R}}\text{Þ}_\text{R} - 1$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\text{R}}{\mathbf{\Phi\Psi}}\frac{\text{Þ}}{\text{R}}\right] - 1$$

$$= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\text{Þ}}{\mathbf{\Phi\Psi}}\right]}_{=\text{Þ}_{\mathbf{\Phi}}} - 1$$

which is negative because the GIC-Mod says $\text{Þ}_{\mathbf{\Phi}} < 1$.

If RIC fails. Under ~~RIC~~, recall that $\lim_{m\uparrow\infty} \text{c}'(m) = 0$. Concavity of the consumption function means that c' is a decreasing function, so everywhere

$$\bar{\mathcal{R}}\left(1 - \text{c}'(m_t)\right) < \bar{\mathcal{R}}$$

which means that $\boldsymbol{\zeta}'(m_t)$ from (5) is guaranteed to be negative if

$$\bar{\mathcal{R}} \equiv \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\text{R}}{\mathbf{\Phi\Psi}}\right] < 1. \tag{6}$$

But the combination of the GIC-Mod holding and the RIC failing can be written:

$$\overbrace{\mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\text{Þ}}{\mathbf{\Phi\Psi}}\right]}^{\text{Þ}_{\mathbf{\Phi}}} < 1 < \overbrace{\frac{\text{Þ}}{\text{R}}}^{\text{Þ}_\text{R}},$$

and multiplying all three elements by $\text{R}/\text{Þ}$ gives

$$\mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\text{R}}{\mathbf{\Phi\Psi}}\right] < \text{R}/\text{Þ} < 1$$

which satisfies our requirement in (6).

1.4 Proof of Theorem ??

Theorem 3. *For the nondegenerate solution to the problem defined in Section ?? when FVAC, WRIC, and GIC all hold, there exists a unique pseudo-steady-state cash-on-hand-to-income ratio $\check{m} > 0$ such that*

$$\mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1 \text{ if } m_t = \check{m}. \tag{7}$$

Moreover, $\check{m}$ is a point of stability in the sense that

$$\forall m_t \in (0, \check{m}), \ \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{m}_{t+1}]/\mathbf{m}_t > \mathbf{\Phi}$$
$$\forall m_t \in (\check{m}, \infty), \ \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{m}_{t+1}]/\mathbf{m}_t < \mathbf{\Phi}. \tag{8}$$

The elements of the proof are:

- Existence and continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t]$

- Existence of a point where $\mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1$

- $\mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1} - m_t]$ is monotonically decreasing

3

1.4.1 Existence and Continuity of the Ratio

Since by assumption $0 < \underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}} \leq \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1} \leq \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}} < \infty$, our proof in 1.2 that demonstrated existence and continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t]$ implies existence and continuity of $\mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t]$.

1.4.2 Existence of a stable point

Since by assumption $0 < \underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}} \leq \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1} \leq \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}} < \infty$, our proof in Subsection 1.2 that the ratio of $\mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}]$ to m_t is unbounded as $m_t \downarrow 0$ implies that the ratio $\mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}]$ to m_t is unbounded as $m_t \downarrow 0$.

The limit of the expected ratio as m_t goes to infinity is most easily calculated by modifying the steps for the prior theorem explicitly:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\lim_{m_t\uparrow\infty} \mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] &= \lim_{m_t\uparrow\infty} \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{t+1}\left((\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{t+1})\mathrm{a}(m_t) + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\right)/\boldsymbol{\Phi}}{m_t}\right] \\
&= \lim_{m_t\uparrow\infty} \mathbb{E}_t\left[\frac{(\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi})\mathrm{a}(m_t) + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}}{m_t}\right] \\
&= \lim_{m_t\uparrow\infty}\left[\frac{(\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi})\mathrm{a}(m_t) + 1}{m_t}\right] \\
&= (\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi})\mathbf{P}_{\mathsf{R}} \\
&= \mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} \\
&< 1
\end{aligned}
\tag{9}
$$

where the last two lines are merely a restatement of the GIC (??).

The Intermediate Value Theorem says that if $\mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t]$ is continuous, and takes on values above and below 1, there must be at least one point at which it is equal to one.

1.4.3 $\mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}] - m_t$ is monotonically decreasing.

Define $\boldsymbol{\zeta}(m_t) \equiv \mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}] - m_t$ and note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\zeta}(m_t) < 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] < 1 \\
\boldsymbol{\zeta}(m_t) = 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] = 1 \\
\boldsymbol{\zeta}(m_t) > 0 &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t[\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}/m_t] > 1,
\end{aligned}
\tag{10}
$$

so that $\boldsymbol{\zeta}(\hat{m}) = 0$. Our goal is to prove that $\boldsymbol{\zeta}(\bullet)$ is strictly decreasing on $(0, \infty)$ using the fact that

$$
\boldsymbol{\zeta}'(m_t) \equiv \left(\frac{d}{dm_t}\right)\boldsymbol{\zeta}(m_t) = \mathbb{E}_t\left[\left(\frac{d}{dm_t}\right)\left(\mathcal{R}(m_t - \mathrm{c}(m_t)) + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - m_t\right)\right]
\tag{11}
$$
$$
= (\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi})\left(1 - \mathrm{c}'(m_t)\right) - 1.
$$

Now, we show that (given our other assumptions) $\boldsymbol{\zeta}'(m)$ is decreasing (but for different reasons) whether the RIC holds or fails (~~RIC~~).

If RIC holds. Equation (**??**) indicates that if the RIC holds, then $\underline{\kappa} > 0$. We show at the bottom of Section **??** that if the RIC holds then $0 < \underline{\kappa} < c'(m_t) < 1$ so that

$$\mathcal{R}\left(1 - c'(m_t)\right) - 1 < \mathcal{R}(1 - \underbrace{(1 - \text{Þ}_\mathsf{R})}_{\underline{\kappa}}) - 1$$

$$= (\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi})\text{Þ}_\mathsf{R} - 1$$

which is negative because the GIC says $\text{Þ}_{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} < 1$.

If RIC fails. Under ~~RIC~~, recall that $\lim_{m\uparrow\infty} c'(m) = 0$. Concavity of the consumption function means that c' is a decreasing function, so everywhere

$$\mathcal{R}\left(1 - c'(m_t)\right) < \mathcal{R}$$

which means that $\boldsymbol{\zeta}'(m_t)$ from (11) is guaranteed to be negative if

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv (\mathsf{R}/\boldsymbol{\Phi}) < 1. \tag{12}$$

But we showed in Section **??** that the only circumstances under which the problem has a nondegenerate solution while the RIC fails were ones where the FHWC also fails (that is, (12) holds).

1.5 A Third Measure

A footnote in Section **??** mentions reasons why it may be useful to calculate $\mathbb{E}_t[\log(\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\log\mathbf{m}_t)]$. Here we show that one way of doing that is to calculate a nonlinear adjustment factor for the expectation of the growth factor.

$$\log\left(\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t\right) = \log(\boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}) - \log m_t$$
$$= \log\boldsymbol{\Phi}(a_t\mathcal{R} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) - \log m_t$$
$$= \log\boldsymbol{\Phi}(a_t\mathcal{R} + 1 + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)) - \log m_t$$

Now define $\breve{m}_{t+1} = a_t\mathcal{R} + 1$, and compute the expectation:

$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log\left(\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t\right)] = \mathbb{E}_t\left[\log\boldsymbol{\Phi}(\breve{m}_{t+1} + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1))\right] - \log m_t$$
$$= \log\boldsymbol{\Phi} + \mathbb{E}_t\left[\log\breve{m}_{t+1}\left(1 + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)\breve{m}_{t+1}^{-1}\right)\right] - \log m_t$$
$$= \underbrace{\log\boldsymbol{\Phi} + \log\breve{m}_{t+1} - \log m_t}_{\equiv\log\mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t]} + \mathbb{E}_t\left[\log(1 + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)\breve{m}_{t+1}^{-1})\right]$$

and exponentiating tells us that

$$\exp(\mathbb{E}_t[\log\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t]) = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t]\exp(\mathbb{E}_t\left[\log(1 + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)\breve{m}_{t+1}^{-1})\right]) \tag{13}$$

and this latter factor is a number that approaches 1 from below as m_t rises. Thus the expected growth rate of the log is smaller than the log of the growth rate of the expected growth factor. This implies that the m at which 'balanced growth' can be expected in the log, $\tilde{m}$, exceeds the corresponding point for the ratio, $\breve{m}$.

Furthermore, in the limit as $\mathbf{m}_t$ gets arbitrarily large, if the RIC holds and thus $\underline{\kappa} > 0$, a_{t+1} rises without bound, as does $\breve{m}_{t+1} = a_{t+1}\mathcal{R} + 1$, so the approximation $\log(1 + \epsilon) \approx \epsilon$ becomes arbitrarily good. Consequently, the last term on the RHS of (13)

can be approximated as

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[\log(1 + (\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)\breve{m}_{t+1}^{-1})]\right) \approx \mathbb{E}_t \left[(\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} - 1)\breve{m}_{t+1}^{-1})]\right)$$
$$= 0$$

This demonstrates that

$$\lim_{\mathbf{m}_t \uparrow \infty} \exp(\mathbb{E}_t[\log \mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t]) = \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{m}_{t+1}/\mathbf{m}_t] \tag{14}$$

1.6 Proof of Lemma

1.6.1 Pseudo-Steady-State m Is Smaller than Target m

Designate

$$\breve{\mathrm{m}}_{t+1}(a) = 1 + a\mathcal{R}$$
$$\hat{\mathrm{m}}_{t+1}(a) = 1 + a\underbrace{\mathcal{R}/\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}}_{\bar{\mathcal{R}} > \mathcal{R}} \tag{15}$$

so that we can implicitly define the target and pseudo-steady-state points as

$$\hat{m} = \hat{\mathrm{m}}_{t+1}(\hat{m} - \mathrm{c}(\hat{m}))$$
$$\breve{m} = \breve{\mathrm{m}}_{t+1}(\breve{m} - \mathrm{c}(\breve{m})) \tag{16}$$

Then subtract:

$$\hat{m} - \breve{m} = \left(\hat{a}\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} - \breve{a}\right)\mathcal{R}$$
$$= \left(a(\hat{m})\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} - a(\breve{m})\right)\mathcal{R}$$
$$= \left(a(\hat{m})\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} - (a(\hat{m} + \breve{m} - \hat{m}))\right)\mathcal{R}$$
$$\approx \left(a(\hat{m})\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} - (a(\hat{m}) + (\breve{m} - \hat{m})a'(\hat{m}))\right)\mathcal{R} \tag{17}$$
$$(\hat{m} - \breve{m})(1 - \underbrace{a'(\hat{m})\mathcal{R}}_{<\boldsymbol{\mathsf{P}}_{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} < 1}) = (\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} - 1)\hat{a}\mathcal{R}$$

The RHS of this equation is strictly positive because $\underline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}^{-1} > 1$ and both $\hat{a}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ are positive; while on the LHS, $(1 - \mathcal{R}a') > 0$. So the equation can only hold if $\hat{m} - \breve{m} > 0$. That is, the target ratio exceeds the pseudo-steady-state ratio.[1]

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[1]The use of the first order Taylor approximation could be substituted, cumbersomely, with the average of a' over the interval to remove the approximation in the derivations above.

1.6.2 The m Achieving Individual Expected-Log-Balanced-Growth Is Smaller than the Individual Pseudo-Steady-State m

Expected log balanced growth occurs when

$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log \mathbf{m}_{t+1}] = \log \boldsymbol{\Phi}\mathbf{m}_t$$
$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log \mathbf{p}_{t+1}m_{t+1}] = \log \boldsymbol{\Phi}\mathbf{p}_t m_t$$
$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}m_{t+1}] = \log \boldsymbol{\Phi}m_t \qquad (18)$$
$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log (a(m_t)\mathsf{R} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\Phi})] = \log \boldsymbol{\Phi}m_t$$
$$\mathbb{E}_t[\log (a(m_t)\mathcal{R} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})] = \log m_t$$

and we call the m that satisfies this equation $\tilde{m}$.

Subtract the definition of $\check{m}$ from that of $\tilde{m}$:

$$\exp(\mathbb{E}_t[\log (a(\tilde{m})\mathcal{R} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})]) - (a(\check{m})\mathcal{R} + 1) = \tilde{m} - \check{m} \qquad (19)$$

Now we use the fact that the expectation of the log is less than the log of the expectation,

$$\exp(\mathbb{E}_t[\log (a(\tilde{m})\mathcal{R} + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})]) < (a(\tilde{m})\mathcal{R} + 1) \qquad (20)$$

so

$$\exp(\mathbb{E}_t[\log (a(\tilde{m})\mathcal{R} + 1)]) - (a(\check{m})\mathcal{R} + 1) < \tilde{m} - \check{m}$$
$$(a(\tilde{m})\mathcal{R} + 1) - (a(\check{m})\mathcal{R} + 1) < \tilde{m} - \check{m}$$
$$(a(\tilde{m}) - a(\tilde{m} + \check{m} - \tilde{m}))\mathcal{R} < \tilde{m} - \check{m}$$
$$(a(\tilde{m}) - (a(\tilde{m}) + (\check{m} - \tilde{m})\bar{\mathsf{a}}'))\mathcal{R} < \tilde{m} - \check{m} \qquad (21)$$
$$(\tilde{m} - \check{m})\bar{\mathsf{a}}'\mathcal{R} < \tilde{m} - \check{m}$$
$$\underbrace{\bar{\mathsf{a}}'\mathcal{R}}_{<\mathbf{P}_{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}} < 1$$

where we are interpreting $\bar{\mathsf{a}}'$ as the mean of the value of a' over the interval between $\tilde{m}$ and $\check{m}$.