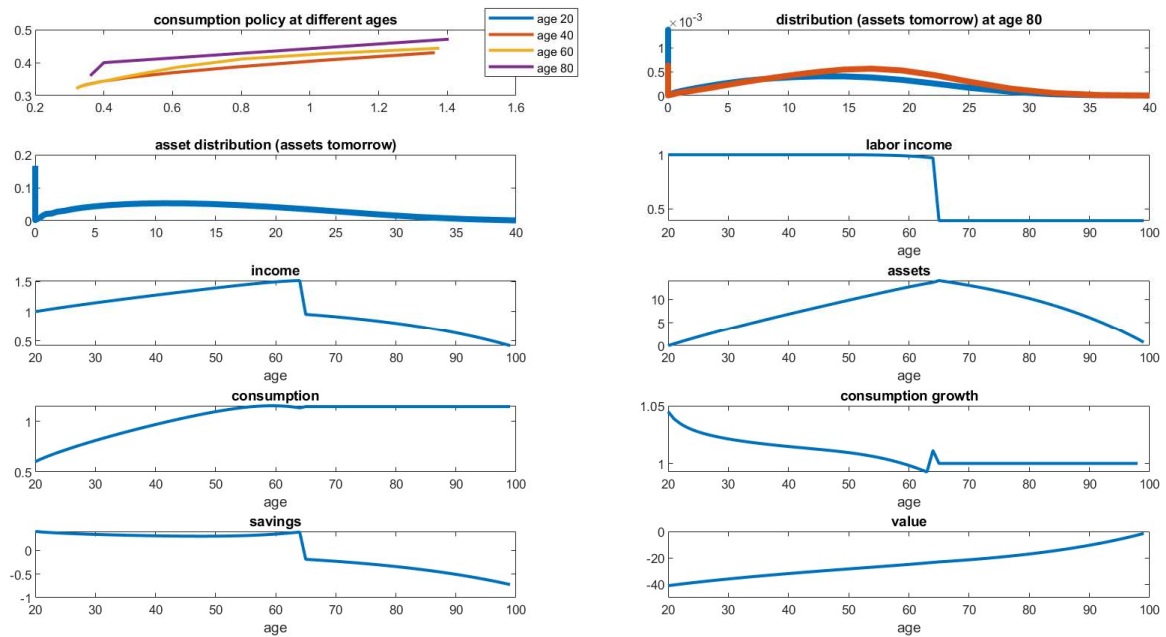


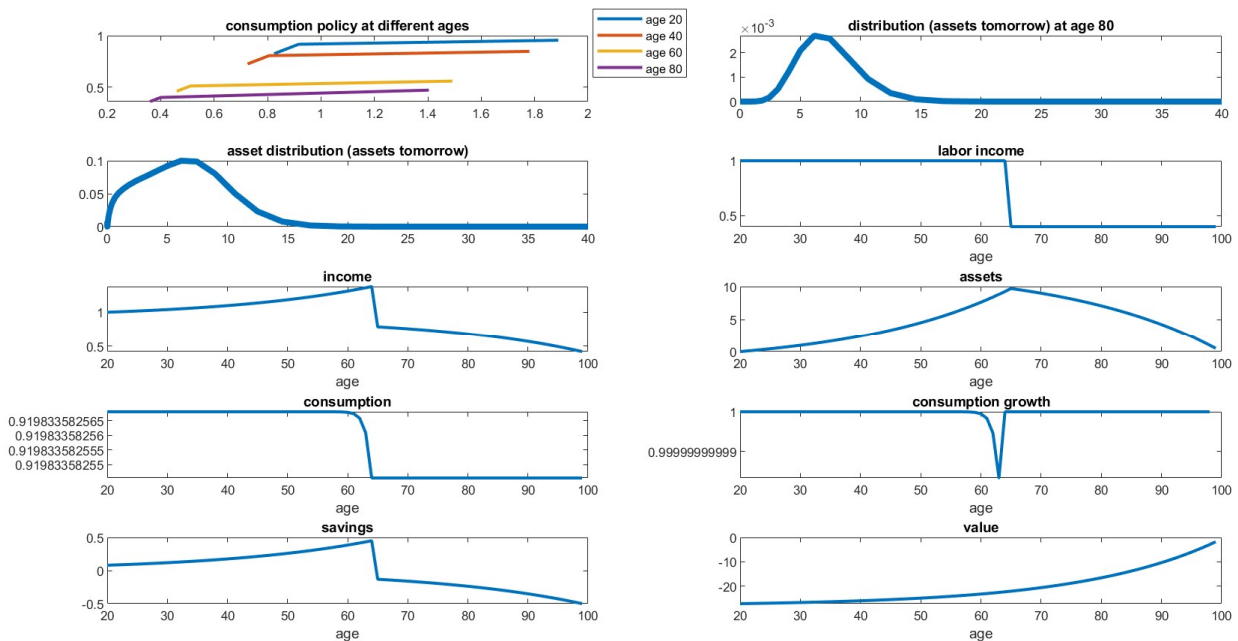
Standard: `opt_det = false`, `opt_nosr = true`, `tetta=2`, `r=0.04`, `rho=0.04`

(the model is not deterministic w.r.t. income processes; hence there is income risk represented by the Markov process & The agents know when they will die)

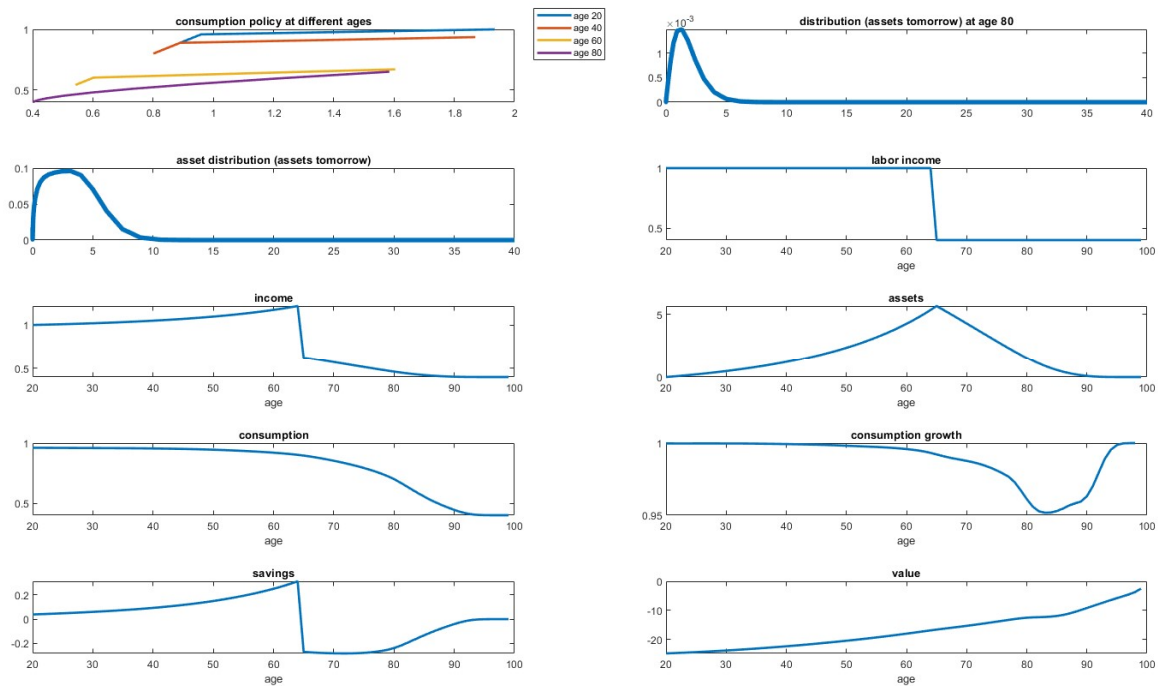


Variation 1: `opt_det = true`, `opt_nosr = true`, `tetta=2`, `r=0.04`, `rho=0.04`

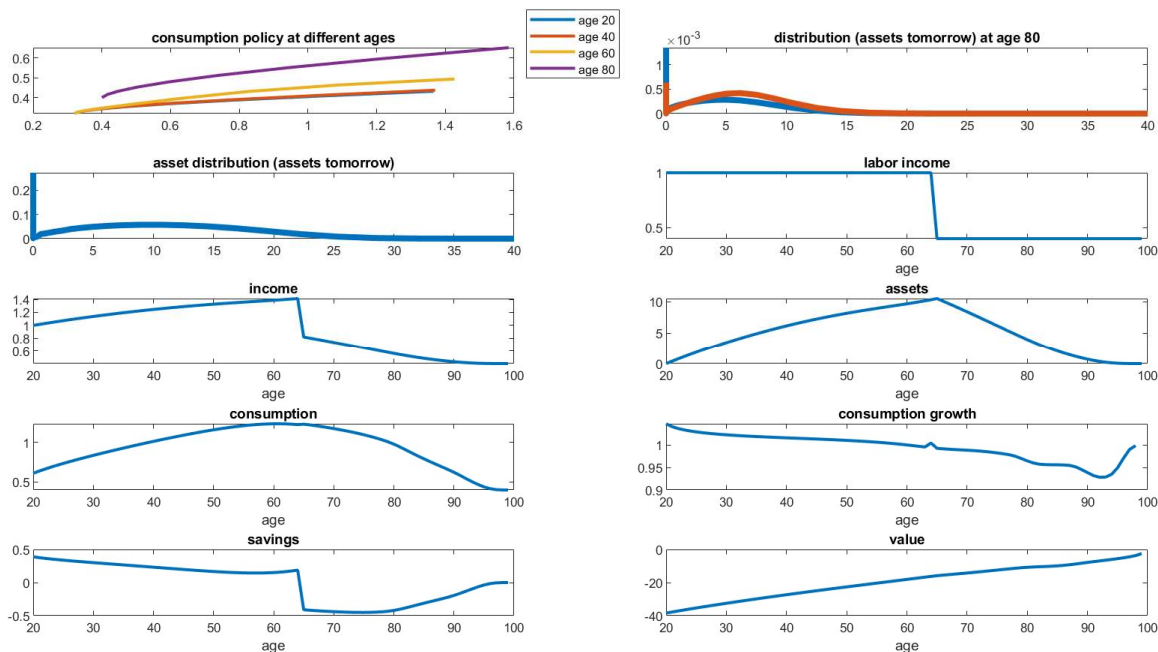
(the model is deterministic w.r.t. income; no income risk; & the agents know when they will die)



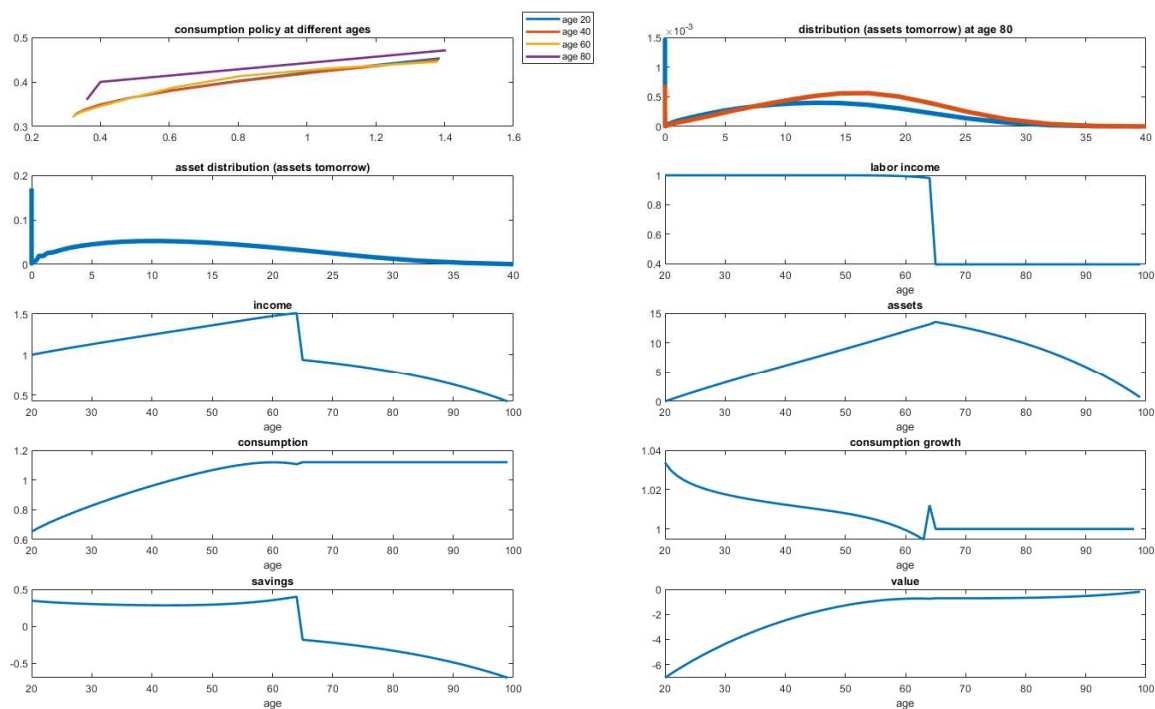
Variation 2: `opt_det = true`, `opt_nosr = false`, `tetta=2`, `r=0.04`, `rho=0.04`
 (the model is deterministic w.r.t. income; no income risk; & the agents do NOT know when they will die)



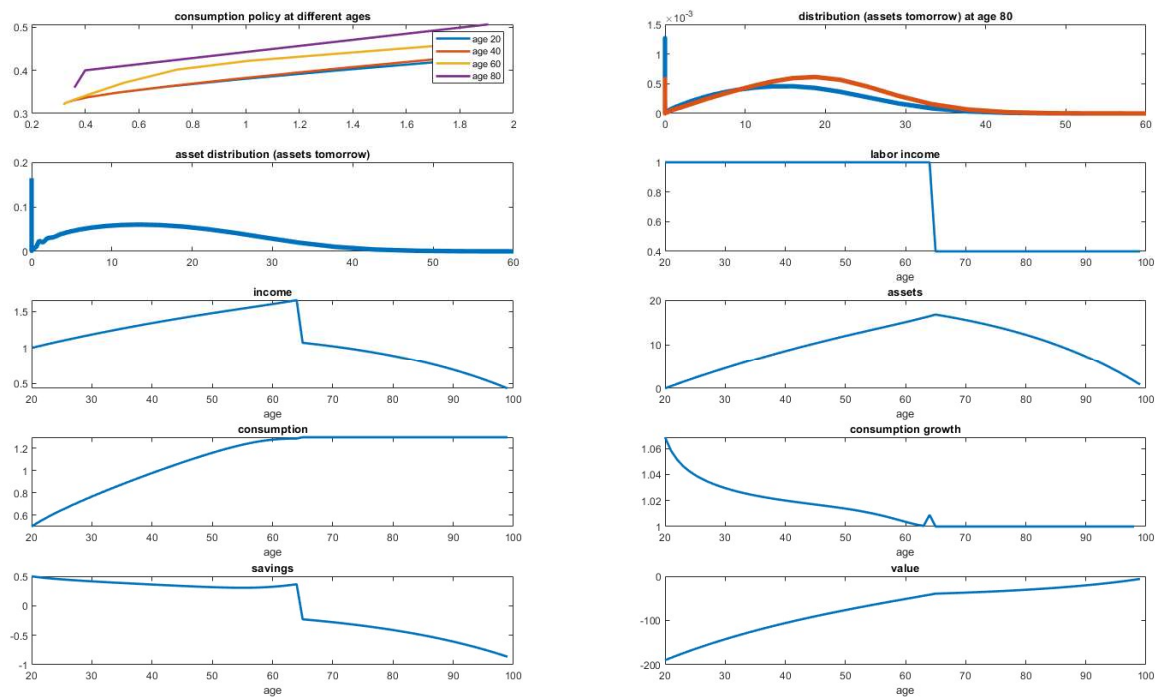
Variation 3: `opt_det = false`, `opt_nosr = false`, `tetta=2`, `r=0.04`, `rho=0.04`
 (the model is not deterministic w.r.t. income processes; hence there is income risk represented by the Markov process & The agents do NOT know when they will die)



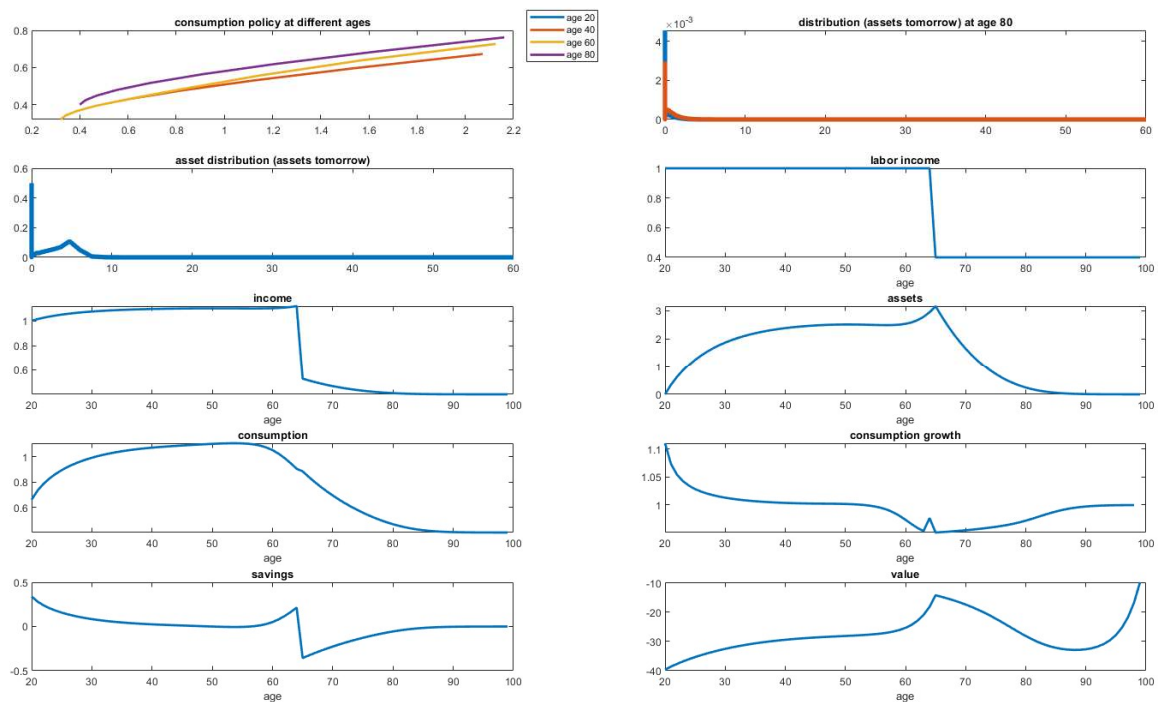
Variation 4: $\text{opt_det} = \text{false}$, $\text{opt_nosr} = \text{true}$, $\text{tetta}=1$, $r=0.04$, $\rho=0.04$
(low relative risk aversion = high IES)



Variation 5: $\text{opt_det} = \text{false}$, $\text{opt_nosr} = \text{true}$, $\text{tetta}=5$, $r=0.04$, $\rho=0.04$
(high relative risk aversion = low IES)



Variation 6: $\text{opt_det} = \text{false}$, $\text{opt_nosr} = \text{true}$, $\text{tetta}=2$, $r=0.04$, $\text{rho}=0.4$
 (rel. low return given high discount factor beta)



Variation 7: $\text{opt_det} = \text{false}$, $\text{opt_nosr} = \text{true}$, $\text{tetta}=2$, $r=0.4$, $\text{rho}=0.04$
 (rel. higher return than discount factor beta)

