

# BY REPLICATION

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## SDF Derivation

The maximization problem is:

$$U_t = \max_{C_t, \alpha_t} \left\{ (1 - \beta) C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta (\mathbb{E}_t [U_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}}$$

subject to:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{t+1} &= (W_t - C_t) \alpha'_t (\iota + R_{t+1}) \\ \alpha'_t \iota &= 1 \\ C_t &\leq D_{w,t} \end{aligned}$$

where  $U_t \equiv U(W_t, S_t)$  and  $S_t$  is a vector of exogenous state variables.

Given the homogeneity of preferences and technology, optimal  $U_t$  and  $C_t$  take the form:

$$\begin{aligned} U_t &= \phi(S_t) W_t \equiv \phi_t W_t \\ C_t &= b(S_t) W_t \equiv b_t W_t \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the conjectured solution into the program gives:

$$\phi_t W_t = \max_{C_t, \alpha_t} \left\{ (1 - \beta) C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta (\mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1} W_{t+1})^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}} \quad (1)$$

Using the budget constraint  $W_{t+1} = (W_t - C_t) \alpha'_t (\iota + R_{t+1})$  and defining the portfolio return on wealth:

$$1 + R_{w,t+1} \equiv \alpha'_t (1 + R_{t+1})$$

we can rewrite (1) as:

$$\phi_t W_t = \max_{C_t, \alpha_t} \left\{ (1 - \beta) C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta (W_t - C_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} (\mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1} (1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}} \quad (2)$$

The first-order condition with respect to  $C_t$  is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\theta}{1-\gamma} \left\{ (1-\beta)C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta(W_t - C_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} (\mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1+R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}-1} \\ \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}(1-\beta)C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1} - \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}\beta(W_t - C_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}y_t^* \right) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

where:

$$y_t^* \equiv (\mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1+R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

Since

$$\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma} \left\{ (1-\beta)C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta(W_t - C_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} (\mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1+R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}-1} \neq 0$$

the FOC simplifies to:

$$\left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}(1-\beta)C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1} - \frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}\beta(W_t - C_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}y_t^* \right) = 0$$

Using  $C_t = b_t W_t$ , this condition can be rewritten as:

$$(1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1} = \beta(1-b_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}y_t^* \quad (3)$$

On the other hand, at the optimum, the Bellman equation (2) can also be written in terms of  $b_t$  as:

$$\phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta(1-b_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}}y_t^* \quad (4)$$

Combining (3) and (4), we obtain:

$$\frac{\phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} - (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}}}{1-b_t} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} - (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}(1-b_t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}(1-b_t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}[b_t + 1 - b_t]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} = (1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma-\theta}{\theta}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}} b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma-\theta}{1-\gamma}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma-\theta}{1-\gamma}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma - \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\psi}}{1-\gamma}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{1}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma - \frac{1-\gamma}{\psi-1}}{1-\gamma}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{(1-\gamma)(\psi-1)-\psi(1-\gamma)}{\psi-1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{(1-\gamma)(\psi-1)-\psi(1-\gamma)}{(\psi-1)(1-\gamma)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{(\psi-1)-\psi}{\psi-1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_t = (1-\beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}}$$

Thus, maximized lifetime utility depends only on the consumption–wealth ratio.

Rearranging (3), we get:

$$(1-\beta)b_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1} = \beta(1-b_t)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1}y_t^*$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\beta) \left( \frac{b_t}{1-b_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}-1} = \beta y_t^*$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta) \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma-\theta}{\theta}} = \beta y_t^* \\
&\Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{1-\gamma-\theta} = \beta^\theta y_t^{*\theta} \\
&\Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{1-\gamma-\theta} = \beta^\theta \mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}] \\
&\Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\theta(1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) - \theta} = \beta^\theta \mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}] \\
&\Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\theta(1 - \frac{1}{\psi} - 1)} = \beta^\theta \mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$(1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} = \beta^\theta \mathbb{E}_t [(\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}] \quad (5)$$

Using the solution for  $\phi_{t+1}$ , multiplying by  $(1 + R_{w,t+1})$ , and substituting in the normalized budget constraint, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_t &= (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1} = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{W_{t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{W_{t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1}) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{(1 + R_{w,t+1})(W_t - C_t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1}) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1} \textcolor{red}{C_t}}{(1 + R_{w,t+1})(W_t - C_t) \textcolor{red}{C_t}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{(1 + R_{w,t+1})C_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{C_t}{W_t - C_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{C_{t+1}}{(1 + R_{w,t+1})C_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{bW_t}{W_t - bW_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}) = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{\Delta C_{t+1}}{1 + R_{w,t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})$$

where  $\Delta C_{t+1} \equiv C_{t+1}/C_t$ .

Rearranging:

$$\Leftrightarrow [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi(1-\gamma)}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{\Delta C_{t+1}}{1 + R_{w,t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi(1-\gamma)}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\psi}} \left( \frac{\Delta C_{t+1}}{1 + R_{w,t+1}} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi(1-\gamma)}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{\theta(1-\frac{1}{\psi})}{1-\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{\frac{\theta(1-\frac{1}{\psi})}{1-\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma - \frac{\theta(1-\frac{1}{\psi})}{1-\psi}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^{\frac{\psi(1-\gamma)}{\psi-1}} \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\frac{\theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi})}{1-\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{\theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi})} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma - \theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{\theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi(1-\psi)})} \Delta C_{t+1}^{\theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi(1-\psi)})} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma - \theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi(1-\psi)})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\theta(\frac{1-\psi}{\psi(1-\psi)})} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\theta(\frac{1-\psi}{\psi(1-\psi)})} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma + \theta(\frac{1-\psi}{\psi(1-\psi)})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{1-\gamma + \frac{\theta}{\psi}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta(1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) + \frac{\theta}{\psi}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta(\frac{\psi-1}{\psi}) + \frac{\theta}{\psi}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta(\frac{\psi-1+1}{\psi})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta [\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1})]^{1-\gamma} = \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^\theta$$

Taking expectations and substituting into (5) yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \beta^\theta \mathbb{E}_t[(\phi_{t+1}(1 + R_{w,t+1}))^{1-\gamma}] &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^\theta \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} &= \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta (1 - \beta)^\theta \left( \frac{b_t}{1 - b_t} \right)^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^\theta \right] \end{aligned}$$

Finally:

$$1 = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{w,t+1}) \right] \quad (6)$$

Since the Euler equation holds for every return:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{i,t+1}) \right] = 1, \quad \forall i \quad (7)$$

where:

$$M_{t+1} = \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} \quad (8)$$

is the stochastic discount factor.

This is the asset pricing Euler equation for the model. The term  $(1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1}$  captures how the agent values long-term growth prospects.

## A's (Consumption)

The Epstein-Zin preferences are:

$$U_t = \max_{C_t, \alpha_t} \left\{ (1 - \beta) C_t^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\theta}} + \beta (\mathbb{E}_t [U_{t+1}^{1-\gamma}])^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \right\}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\gamma}}$$

with  $\theta = \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\frac{1}{\psi}}$ . The log consumption growth is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1} &= \rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \Delta c_{t+1} &= \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ \sigma_{t+1}^2 &= \sigma^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

And the log dividend growth is given by:

$$\Delta d_{t+1} = \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1}$$

with the shocks  $\eta_t, \epsilon_t, u_t, w_t$  i.i.d.  $N(0, 1)$  and uncorrelated. Now, let  $z_t = \ln(\frac{P_t}{C_t})$ . The Campbell-Shiller approximation for returns is:

$$r_{w,t+1} = \kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1}$$

Since there are two state variables, I conjecture that the price-to-consumption ratio is:

$$z_t = A_0 + A_1 x_t + A_2 \sigma_t^2$$

The Euler equation is:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{i,t+1}) \right] = 1, \quad \forall i$$

In particular, the equation is satisfied for  $1 + R_{i,t+1} = 1 + R_{w,t+1}$ . Hence:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^\theta \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\ln \left( \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^\theta \right)} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + \theta r_{w,t+1}} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and the Campbell-Shiller approximation:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + \theta(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1})} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  again and  $z_t, z_{t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + \theta(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) - A_0 - A_1 x_t - A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $x_{t+1}$  and  $\sigma_{t+1}^2$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\begin{bmatrix} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \\ + \theta(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1(A_0 + A_1[\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}] + A_2[\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}]) - A_0 - A_1 x_t - A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \end{bmatrix}} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\begin{bmatrix} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi}x_t - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ + \theta\kappa_0 + \theta\kappa_1(A_0 + A_1[\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}] + A_2[\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}]) - \theta A_0 - \theta A_1 x_t - \theta A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \theta\mu + \theta x_t + \theta\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\begin{bmatrix} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi}x_t - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ + \theta\kappa_0 + \theta\kappa_1 A_0 + \theta\kappa_1 A_1 \rho x_t + \theta\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} \\ + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ - \theta A_0 - \theta A_1 x_t - \theta A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \theta\mu + \theta x_t + \theta\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}} \right] = 1$$

Rearranging:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\begin{bmatrix} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi}x_t + \theta\kappa_0 + \theta\kappa_1 A_0 \\ + \theta\kappa_1 A_1 \rho x_t + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) \\ - \theta A_0 - \theta A_1 x_t - \theta A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \theta\mu + \theta x_t \\ - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \theta\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \theta\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \theta\sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}} \right] = 1$$

Since  $\epsilon_{t+1}, \eta_{t+1}, w_{t+1} \sim N(0, 1)$  and are uncorrelated:

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi} x_t + \theta \kappa_0 + \theta \kappa_1 A_0 + \theta \kappa_1 A_1 \rho x_t + \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 + \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) \\ -\theta A_0 - \theta A_1 x_t - \theta A_2 \sigma_t^2 + \theta \mu + \theta x_t + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 ([\theta - \frac{\theta}{\psi}]^2 + (\theta \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 (\theta \kappa_1 A_2)^2 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

Since this equation must be satisfied for all values of  $x_t$ :

$$-\frac{\theta}{\psi} + \theta \kappa_1 A_1 \rho - \theta A_1 + \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta - \frac{\theta}{\psi} = \theta A_1 - \theta \kappa_1 A_1 \rho$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\psi} = A_1 (1 - \kappa_1 \rho)$$

Hence:

$$A_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\psi}}{1 - \kappa_1 \rho}$$

Since this equation must be satisfied for all values of  $\sigma_t^2$ :

$$\theta \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 - \theta A_2 + \frac{1}{2} ([\theta - \frac{\theta}{\psi}]^2 + (\theta \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_2 \theta (1 - \kappa_1 \nu_1) = \frac{1}{2} ([\theta - \frac{\theta}{\psi}]^2 + (\theta \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2)$$

Hence:

$$A_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} ([\theta - \frac{\theta}{\psi}]^2 + (\theta \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2)}{\theta (1 - \kappa_1 \nu_1)}$$

And  $A_0$  absorbs the constant terms:

$$\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu + \theta \kappa_0 + \theta \kappa_1 A_0 + \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 - \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 \sigma^2 - \theta A_0 + \theta \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 (\theta \kappa_1 A_2)^2 = 0$$

$$\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu + \theta \kappa_0 + \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 - \theta \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 \sigma^2 + \theta \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 (\theta \kappa_1 A_2)^2 = \theta A_0 - \theta \kappa_1 A_0$$

$$\ln(\beta) - \frac{1}{\psi} \mu + \kappa_0 + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 - \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 \sigma^2 + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 \theta (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 = A_0 (1 - \kappa_1)$$

Hence:

$$A_0 = \frac{\ln(\beta) + \mu (1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) + \kappa_0 + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 (1 - \nu_1) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 \theta (\kappa_1 A_2)^2}{1 - \kappa_1}$$

## Risk Premium (Consumption)

For the conditional risk premium on the consumption claim ( $r_{c,t} = r_{w,t}$ ), I calculate:

$$\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) = \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{c,t+1} - \theta \ln(\beta) + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1})$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and the Campbell-Shiller approximation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\theta}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1}) \end{array} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 z_{t+1} + \Delta c_{t+1}) \\ - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1 z_{t+1} + \Delta c_{t+1}) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  again and  $z_{t+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2)) \\ + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2)) \\ + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 x_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2 + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \\ - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1 A_1 x_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2 + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in the state variables in  $t + 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1(\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1})) \\ + \kappa_1 A_2(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}) + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ - (\theta - 1)\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1 A_1(\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1})) \\ + \kappa_1 A_2(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}) + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) &= -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, I calculate:

$$r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1})$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and  $z_{t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ - \mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_1 A_1 x_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2 + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1 A_1 x_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Plugging in the state variables in  $t+1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1}) &= \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_1 A_1 (\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_1 A_2 (\sigma_t^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}) + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_1 A_1 (\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_1 A_2 (\sigma_t^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})) \end{bmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1}) &= [\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}] \end{aligned}$$

To combine these two derivations, I use that  $\mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = -\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1})$ . First, for  $\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1})$ :

$$\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1})]^2)$$

From the previous calculations:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}]^2)$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Hence:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = \sigma_t^2 (1 + \kappa_1^2 A_1^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_1^2 A_2^2 \sigma_w^2}$$

Secondly, for  $\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1})$ :

$$\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([r_{c,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1})][\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}))])$$

From the previous calculations:

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1}) &= \mathbb{E}_t \left( \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ [-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})] \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1}) &= \mathbb{E}_t \left( \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ [-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\sigma_t \eta_{t+1}] \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Hence:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1}) = \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w + \sigma_t \sigma_t (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1}) = (\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_1^2 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_2^2 \sigma_w^2 + \sigma_t^2 (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})$$

Putting it all together:

$$\mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = -\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{c,t+1})$$

Hence the conditional risk premium on the consumption claim is:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1} - r_f) = \begin{bmatrix} -(\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_1^2 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 - (\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_2^2 \sigma_w^2 - \sigma_t^2 (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) \\ -\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_t^2 (1 + \kappa_1^2 A_1^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_1^2 A_2^2 \sigma_w^2) \end{bmatrix}}$$

Or without Jensen's correction term:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}_t(r_{c,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{c,t+1}) = -(\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_1^2 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 - (\theta - 1) \kappa_1^2 A_2^2 \sigma_w^2 - \sigma_t^2 (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})}$$

## A's (Dividend)

Similarly, I conjecture for the log price-dividend ratio  $z_{m,t} \equiv \ln(\frac{P_t}{D_t})$ :

$$z_{m,t} = A_{0,m} + A_{1,m}x_t + A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2$$

Using the Campbell-Shiller approximation for returns:

$$r_{m,t+1} = \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m}z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1}$$

The Euler equation is:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{i,t+1}) \right] = 1, \quad \forall i$$

In particular, the equation is satisfied for  $1 + R_{i,t+1} = 1 + R_{m,t+1}$ . Hence:

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{m,t+1}) \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\ln \left( \beta^\theta \Delta C_{t+1}^{-\frac{\theta}{\psi}} (1 + R_{w,t+1})^{\theta-1} (1 + R_{m,t+1}) \right)} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta-1)r_{w,t+1} + r_{m,t+1}} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and the Campbell-Shiller approximations:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} (\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + (\theta-1)(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1}) + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1}} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  again,  $z_t, z_{t+1}, z_{m,t}, z_{m,t+1}$ , and  $\Delta d_{t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi} x_t - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta-1)\kappa_0 + (\theta-1)\kappa_1 (A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) \\ \quad - (\theta-1)(A_0 + A_1 x_t + A_2 \sigma_t^2) + (\theta-1)(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} (A_{0,m} + A_{1,m} x_{t+1} + A_{2,m} \sigma_{t+1}^2) - A_{0,m} - A_{1,m} x_t - A_{2,m} \sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{array} \right]} \right] = 1$$

Plugging in  $x_{t+1}$  and  $\sigma_{t+1}^2$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi} x_t - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) \kappa_0 \\ + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 (A_0 + A_1 [\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}] + A_2 [\sigma^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}]) \\ - (\theta - 1) (A_0 + A_1 x_t + A_2 \sigma_t^2) + (\theta - 1) (\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + \kappa_{0,m} + \\ \kappa_{1,m} (A_{0,m} + A_{1,m} [\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}] + A_{2,m} [\sigma^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}]) \\ - A_{0,m} - A_{1,m} x_t - A_{2,m} \sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{array} \right]} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi} x_t - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) \kappa_0 \\ + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_0 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \rho x_t + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 \\ + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ - (\theta - 1) A_0 - (\theta - 1) A_1 x_t - (\theta - 1) A_2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1) \mu + (\theta - 1) x_t + (\theta - 1) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} \\ + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} \\ + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma^2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ - A_{0,m} - A_{1,m} x_t - A_{2,m} \sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{array} \right]} \right] = 1$$

Since  $\epsilon_{t+1}, \eta_{t+1}, w_{t+1}, u_{t+1} \sim N(0, 1)$  and are uncorrelated:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu - \frac{\theta}{\psi} x_t + (\theta - 1) \kappa_0 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_0 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \rho x_t \\ + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) - (\theta - 1) A_0 - (\theta - 1) A_1 x_t \\ - (\theta - 1) A_2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1) \mu + (\theta - 1) x_t + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \rho x_t \\ + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma^2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) - A_{0,m} - A_{1,m} x_t - A_{2,m} \sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_t^2 [(\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 + ((\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e)^2 + \varphi_d^2] \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 [((\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m})^2] \end{array} \right] = 0$$

Since this equation must be satisfied for all values of  $x_t$ :

$$-\frac{\theta}{\psi} + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \rho - (\theta - 1) A_1 + (\theta - 1) + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \rho - A_{1,m} + \phi = 0$$

From the previous part,  $-\frac{\theta}{\psi} + \theta \kappa_1 A_1 \rho - \theta A_1 + \theta = 0$ . Therefore:

$$\Leftrightarrow -\kappa_1 A_1 \rho + A_1 - 1 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \rho - A_{1,m} + \phi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_1(1 - \kappa_1\rho) - 1 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho - A_{1,m} + \phi = 0$$

From the previous part,  $A_1 = \frac{1-\frac{1}{\psi}}{1-\kappa_1\rho}$ . Hence:

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\psi}}{1 - \kappa_1\rho}(1 - \kappa_1\rho) - 1 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho - A_{1,m} + \phi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{\psi} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho - A_{1,m} + \phi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_{1,m} - \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho = \phi - \frac{1}{\psi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_{1,m}(1 - \kappa_{1,m}\rho) = \phi - \frac{1}{\psi}$$

Hence:

$$A_{1,m} = \frac{\phi - \frac{1}{\psi}}{1 - \kappa_{1,m}\rho}$$

Since this equation must be satisfied for all values of  $\sigma_t^2$ :

$$\left( (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 - (\theta - 1)A_2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1 - A_{2,m} + \frac{1}{2}[(\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 + ((\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e)^2 + \varphi_d^2] \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( A_2(\theta - 1)(\kappa_1\nu_1 - 1) + \frac{1}{2}[(\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 + ((\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e)^2 + \varphi_d^2] \right) = A_{2,m}(1 - \kappa_{1,m}\nu_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_{2,m}(1 - \kappa_{1,m}\nu_1) = \left( A_2(1 - \theta)(1 - \kappa_1\nu_1) + \frac{1}{2}[(\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 + ((\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e)^2 + \varphi_d^2] \right)$$

Hence:

$$A_{2,m} = \frac{A_2(1 - \theta)(1 - \kappa_1\nu_1) + \frac{1}{2}[(\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 + ((\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e)^2 + \varphi_d^2]}{(1 - \kappa_{1,m}\nu_1)}$$

And  $A_{0,m}$  absorbs the constant terms:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi}\mu + (\theta - 1)\kappa_0 + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_0 + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 - (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 \sigma^2 \right. \\ & \left. - (\theta - 1)A_0 + (\theta - 1)\mu + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma^2 - \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma^2 - A_{0,m} + \mu_d \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_w^2((\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m})^2 \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mu + (\theta - 1) \kappa_0 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_0 + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 - (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \nu_1 \sigma^2 \\ -(\theta - 1) A_0 + (\theta - 1) \mu + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma^2 - \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \nu_1 \sigma^2 + \mu_d \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 ((\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m})^2 \end{bmatrix} = A_{0,m} (1 - \kappa_{1,m})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_{0,m} (1 - \kappa_{1,m}) = \left[ \theta \ln(\beta) + \mu (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) + (\theta - 1) [\kappa_0 + A_0 (\kappa_1 - 1)] + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 [1 - \nu_1] \right. \\ \left. + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma^2 [1 - \nu_1] + \mu_d + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 ((\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m})^2 \right]$$

Finally:

$$A_{0,m} = \frac{\left[ \theta \ln(\beta) + \mu (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) + (\theta - 1) [\kappa_0 + A_0 (\kappa_1 - 1)] + (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma^2 [1 - \nu_1] \right. \\ \left. + \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma^2 [1 - \nu_1] + \mu_d + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 ((\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m})^2 \right]}{1 - \kappa_{1,m}}$$

## Risk Premium (Dividend)

I already derived  $\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}))$ . Now, I calculate:

$$r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1})$$

Plugging in  $\Delta d_{t+1}$  and  $z_{m,t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \left[ -\mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_{1,m} (A_{0,m} + A_{1,m} x_{t+1} + A_{2,m} \sigma_{t+1}^2)) + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \left[ \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} x_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_{t+1}^2 + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \right. \\ \left. - \mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} x_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_{t+1}^2) \right]$$

Plugging in the state variables in  $t + 1$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \left[ \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} (\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} (\sigma^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}) + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1} \right. \\ \left. - \mathbb{E}_t(\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} (\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} (\sigma^2 + \nu_1 (\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})) \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1}) = [\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1}]$$

To combine these two derivations, I use that  $\mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = -\text{Cov}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1})$ . First, for  $\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1})$ :

$$\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1})]^2)$$

From the previous calculations:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1}]^2)$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Hence:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = \sigma_t^2(\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{2,m}^2 \sigma_w^2}$$

Secondly, for  $\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1})$ :

$$\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1})][\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}))])$$

From the previous calculations:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t \left( \frac{[\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1}]}{[-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})]} \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t \left( \frac{[\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \varphi_d \sigma_t u_{t+1}]}{[-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)\sigma_t \eta_{t+1}]} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1}) = \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} \varphi_e \sigma_t (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} \sigma_w (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w \\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1}) = \kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 + \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w^2 \end{aligned}$$

Putting it all together:

$$\mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = -\mathbb{C}ov_t(\ln(M_{t+1}), r_{m,t+1})$$

Hence the conditional risk premium on the dividend claim is:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1} - r_f) = \left[ -\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 - \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_t^2 (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{2,m}^2 \sigma_w^2) \right]}$$

Or without Jensen's correction term:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}_t(r_{m,t+1} - r_f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(r_{m,t+1}) = -\kappa_{1,m} A_{1,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e^2 \sigma_t^2 - \kappa_{1,m} A_{2,m} (\theta - 1) \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w^2}$$

## Unconditional Market Return Volatility

I calculate:

$$r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}(\kappa_{0,m} + \kappa_{1,m} z_{m,t+1} - z_{m,t} + \Delta d_{t+1})$$

Plugging in  $\Delta d_{t+1}$ ,  $z_{m,t}$ , and  $z_{m,t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}(A_{0,m} + A_{1,m}x_{t+1} + A_{2,m}\sigma_{t+1}^2) - A_{0,m} \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}(A_{0,m} + A_{1,m}x_{t+1} + A_{2,m}\sigma_{t+1}^2) - A_{0,m}) \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \mu_d + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}x_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_{t+1}^2 - A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}x_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_{t+1}^2 - A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Plugging in the state variables in  $t+1$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}(\rho x_t + \varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}) \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}(\rho x_t + \varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1}) + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})) \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1}) \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the shocks are independent:

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \\ -\mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 - A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Notice that  $\mathbb{E}(x_t) = 0$ . Therefore:

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho x_t + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ -A_{1,m}x_t - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2 + \phi x_t + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}(\kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\nu_1\sigma_t^2 - A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_t(\kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\rho - A_{1,m} + \phi) + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ + A_{2,m}\sigma_t^2(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1) + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} - A_{2,m}\mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2)(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_t(A_{1,m}(\kappa_{1,m}\rho - 1) + \phi) + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \\ + A_{2,m}(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1)(\sigma_t^2 - \mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2)) + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

From the previous part:

$$A_{1,m} = \frac{\phi - \frac{1}{\psi}}{1 - \kappa_{1,m}\rho} = \frac{\frac{1}{\psi} - \phi}{\kappa_{1,m}\rho - 1}$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) &= \left[ x_t \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\psi} - \phi}{\kappa_{1,m}\rho - 1} (\kappa_{1,m}\rho - 1) + \phi \right) + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + A_{2,m}(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1)(\sigma_t^2 - \mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2)) + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1}) &= \left[ \frac{x_t}{\psi} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + A_{2,m}(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1)(\sigma_t^2 - \mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2)) + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the unconditional variance is:

$$\mathbb{V}ar(r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}([r_{m,t+1} - \mathbb{E}(r_{m,t+1})]^2)$$

From the previous calculations:

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{V}ar(r_{m,t+1}) = \mathbb{E} \left( \left[ \frac{x_t}{\psi} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{1,m}\varphi_e\sigma_t\epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_{1,m}A_{2,m}\sigma_w w_{t+1} \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. + A_{2,m}(\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1)(\sigma_t^2 - \mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2)) + \varphi_d\sigma_t u_{t+1} \right)$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Additionally,  $\mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2) = \sigma^2$ . Hence:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{V}ar(r_{m,t+1}) = \frac{\mathbb{V}ar(x_t)}{\psi^2} + \sigma^2(\kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2 + \varphi_d^2) + A_{2,m}^2 (\kappa_{1,m}\nu_1 - 1)^2 \mathbb{V}ar(\sigma_t^2) + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{2,m}^2 \sigma_w^2}$$

The unconditional variance of  $z_{m,t}$  (the price–dividend ratio for the market portfolio) is:

$$\mathbb{V}ar(z_{m,t}) = A_{1,m}^2 \mathbb{V}ar(x_t) + A_{2,m}^2 \mathbb{V}ar(\sigma_t^2)$$

Finally:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2})) &= \left[ \sigma_{t+1}^2 (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{2,m}^2 \sigma_w^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \mathbb{E}_t(\sigma_{t+1}^2 (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2) + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{2,m}^2 \sigma_w^2) \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2})) &= [\sigma_{t+1}^2 (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2) - \mathbb{E}_t(\sigma_{t+1}^2 (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2))] \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in  $\sigma_{t+1}^2$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2})) = \left[ \frac{(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})(\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2)}{-\mathbb{E}_t((\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})(\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2))} \right]$$

Finally:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\mathbb{V}ar_{t+1}(r_{m,t+2})) = \sigma_w w_{t+1} (\varphi_d^2 + \kappa_{1,m}^2 A_{1,m}^2 \varphi_e^2)}$$

## Risk-Free Rate

For the risk-free rate:

$$1 + R_{f,t+1} = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}_t(M_{t+1})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(\mathbb{E}_t(M_{t+1}))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(\mathbb{E}_t(e^{\ln(M_{t+1})}))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(\mathbb{E}_t(e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta-1)r_{w,t+1}}))$$

Because shocks are normally distributed:

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (\theta-1)\mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta-1)r_{w,t+1})})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\theta \ln(\beta) + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) - (\theta-1)\mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta-1)r_{w,t+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = r_{f,t+1} + \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (\theta-1)\mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta-1)r_{w,t+1}) \quad (9)$$

Similarly, for  $r_{w,t+1}$ :

$$\mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + \theta r_{w,t+1}} \right] = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \left( \mathbb{E}_t \left[ e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + \theta r_{w,t+1}} \right] \right) = 0$$

Because shocks are normally distributed:

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{\theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \theta \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + \theta r_{w,t+1})}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \theta \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + \theta r_{w,t+1}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(\beta) - \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{\theta}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + r_{w,t+1}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\theta - 1) \ln(\beta) - \frac{(\theta - 1)}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (\theta - 1) \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + r_{w,t+1}) = 0 \quad (10)$$

From 9 and 10, I have:

$$\begin{aligned} & r_{f,t+1} + \theta \ln(\beta) - \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (\theta - 1) \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) r_{w,t+1}) = \\ & (\theta - 1) \ln(\beta) - \frac{(\theta - 1)}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (\theta - 1) \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + r_{w,t+1}) \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + r_{w,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) r_{w,t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and  $r_{w,t+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + \kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi}(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} - z_t + \Delta c_{t+1})) \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \kappa_1 z_{t+1} + \Delta c_{t+1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 z_{t+1} + \Delta c_{t+1})) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$  and  $z_{t+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{1}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1(A_0 + A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2) + \mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})) \end{array} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \kappa_1(A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2)) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1(A_1 x_{t+1} + A_2 \sigma_{t+1}^2))) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in  $x_{t+1}$  and  $\sigma_{t+1}^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \kappa_1(A_1(\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ + A_2(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1}))) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1(A_1(\rho x_t + \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ + A_2(\sigma^2 + \nu_1(\sigma_t^2 - \sigma^2) + \sigma_w w_{t+1})))) \end{array} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} &= \left[ \begin{array}{c} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta(\theta - 1)}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((1 - \frac{1}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1}) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{V}ar_t((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi}) \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1})) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\epsilon_{t+1}, \eta_{t+1}, w_{t+1} \sim N(0, 1)$  and are uncorrelated:

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2} ((1 - \frac{1}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2) \\ - \frac{1}{2} ((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{1}{2} (\theta^2 - \theta) (1 - \frac{2}{\psi} + \frac{1}{\psi^2}) \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 \\ - \frac{1}{2} (\theta^2 - 2\theta + 1 - \frac{2\theta^2}{\psi} + \frac{\theta^2}{\psi^2} + \frac{2\theta}{\psi}) \sigma_t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{1}{2} (\theta^2 - \theta - \frac{2\theta^2}{\psi} + \frac{2\theta}{\psi} + \frac{\theta^2}{\psi^2} - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 \\ - \frac{1}{2} (\theta^2 - 2\theta + 1 - \frac{2\theta^2}{\psi} + \frac{\theta^2}{\psi^2} + \frac{2\theta}{\psi}) \sigma_t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Plugging in  $\Delta c_{t+1}$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\mu + x_t + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1}) \\ + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence:

$$r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mu + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 + \frac{1}{\psi} x_t + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) \sigma_t^2 + \frac{\theta-1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2$$

From my previous calculations:

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\theta \ln(\beta) + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) - (\theta - 1) \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) r_{w,t+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\theta \ln(\beta) + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (1 - \theta) \mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1) r_{w,t+1})$$

Subtracting  $(1 - \theta)r_{f,t+1}$  from both sides:

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta r_{f,t+1} = -\theta \ln(\beta) + \frac{\theta}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + (1 - \theta)(\mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) - r_{f,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1})$$

Dividing both sides by  $\theta$ :

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{f,t+1} = -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}_t(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{(1 - \theta)}{\theta} (\mathbb{E}_t(r_{w,t+1}) - r_{f,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2\theta} \text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1})$$

Since I already computed everything except for  $\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1})$ :

$$\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1}) = \text{Var}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}))$$

$$\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1}))]^2)$$

From my previous calculations:

$$\ln(M_{t+1}) - \mathbb{E}_t(\ln(M_{t+1})) = -\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})$$

Therefore:

$$\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1}) = \mathbb{E}_t([-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \sigma_t \eta_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e \sigma_t \epsilon_{t+1} + \kappa_1 A_2 \sigma_w w_{t+1} + \sigma_t \eta_{t+1})]^2)$$

Since the shocks are independent, the cross products are zero. Hence:

$$\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1}) = (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2$$

For the unconditional expectation of the risk-free rate, notice that  $\mathbb{E}(x_t) = 0$  and  $\mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2) = \sigma^2$ . Hence:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}(r_{f,t+1}) = -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mu + \frac{\theta - 1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) \sigma^2 + \frac{\theta - 1}{2} (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma^2}$$

Alternatively:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(r_{f,t+1}) &= -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{(1 - \theta)}{\theta} \mathbb{E}((r_{w,t+1}) - r_{f,t+1}) - \frac{1}{2\theta} \mathbb{E}(\text{Var}_t(-\frac{\theta}{\psi} \Delta c_{t+1} + (\theta - 1)r_{w,t+1})) \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}(r_{f,t+1}) &= \left[ -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi} \mathbb{E}(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{(1 - \theta)}{\theta} \mathbb{E}((r_{w,t+1}) - r_{f,t+1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2\theta} \mathbb{E}((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \sigma_t^2 + (\theta - 1)^2 (\kappa_1 A_2)^2 \sigma_w^2) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}(r_{f,t+1}) = \begin{bmatrix} -\ln(\beta) + \frac{1}{\psi}\mathbb{E}(\Delta c_{t+1}) + \frac{(1-\theta)}{\theta}\mathbb{E}((r_{w,t+1}) - r_{f,t+1}) \\ -\frac{1}{2\theta}((\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi})^2\mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2) + (\theta - 1)^2(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2\mathbb{E}(\sigma_t^2) + (\theta - 1)^2(\kappa_1 A_2)^2\sigma_w^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Finally, the unconditional variance of the risk-free rate is:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{V}ar(r_{f,t+1}) = \frac{1}{\psi^2}\mathbb{V}ar(x_t) + \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{V}ar(\sigma_t^2) \left[ (\theta - 1 - \frac{\theta}{\psi^2}) + (\theta - 1)(\kappa_1 A_1 \varphi_e)^2 \right]^2}$$