## Model(Aiyagari, 1994)

- Preference:  $\mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(C_t)$
- Budget constraint:  $c_t + a_{t+1} = (1+r)a_t + w_t l_t$  where  $l_t$  follows the AR(1) process:  $l_t = \rho l_{t-1} + \sigma \epsilon_t$  and  $\epsilon_t \sim N(0,1)$ .
- $a_t \ge -B$  and  $c_t \ge 0$
- Bellman equation is  $v(a, s) = \max_{a_t \ge -B, c_t \ge 0} u((1 + r_t)a_t + w_t l_t a_{t+1}) + \beta \mathbb{E}[v(a', s') \mid s].$
- C-D production function:  $Y_t = A_t K_t^{\alpha} L_t^{1-\alpha}$  which could drive the prices from FOCs  $r = \alpha A_t \left(\frac{K}{L}\right)^{\alpha-1}$  and  $w = (1-\alpha)A_t \left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^{\alpha}$ .
- Market clearing conditions:  $Y = \int c d\mu + K' (1 \delta)K$  and  $L = \int l d\mu$  and capital  $K = \int k d\mu$ .
- Calibration: set  $\beta = 0.96$ ,  $\gamma = 2$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $\delta = 0.1$ ,  $\alpha = 0.33$ .

**Endogenous Grid Method(Carroll, 2006)** Start from at the end of period level of capital, using the Euler equation, one may recover the beginning-of-period consumption and level of capital without using a root-finding algorithm.

Cash-on-hand is  $m_t = (1 + r_t)a_t + w_t l_t$  and the Euler equation is  $u'(c_t) = \beta(1 + r_{t+1})u'(c_{t+1})$ .

Consider the Euler equation

$$u'(c(M)) = \beta R \mathbb{E}_y u'(c(RA + \tilde{y}))$$

if policy function c(M) is optimal, then it satisfies the above equation with A = M - c(M). given any policy function c(M) an updated policy function c'(M') with parametrized curve

$$\begin{cases} c' = (u')^{-1} \left( \beta R \mathbb{E}_y u' (c(RA + \tilde{y})) \right) \\ M' = A + c' \end{cases}$$

where A is the parameter ranges from 0 to M.

Recall Coleman-Reffet operator  $K(c)(M): \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$  is defined as

- takes as input policy function  $c(M) \in \mathcal{P}$
- returns the updated policy function  $c'(M) \in \mathcal{P}$  that for every M satisfies the Euler equation.  $u'(c'(M)) = \beta R \mathbb{E}_y u'(c[R(M-c'(M))+\tilde{y}])$

Standard implementation: fix grid over M; with given c(M) solve the equation for c in each point M on the grid. EGM implementation of Coleman-Reffet operator:

1. Fix grid over *A*;

2. With given c(M) for each point on the grid compute

$$c' = (u')^{-1} \left( \beta R \mathbb{E}_y u' (c(RA + \tilde{y})) \right) \quad M' = A + c'$$

3. Build the return policy function as interpolation over (M',c)

$$M \rightarrow c(M) \rightarrow A = M - c(M) \rightarrow M' = R(M - c(M)) + \tilde{y} = RA + \tilde{y}$$

A contains all the information about calculation of M' and c', and M' contains all the information about the calculation of c'.

BKM(Boppart et al., 2018)

SSJ(Auclert et al., 2021)

## References

**Aiyagari, S. Rao**, "Uninsured Idiosyncratic Risk and Aggregate Saving\*," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 08 1994, 109 (3), 659–684.

**Auclert, Adrien, Bence Bardóczy, Matthew Rognlie, and Ludwig Straub**, "Using the Sequence-Space Jacobian to Solve and Estimate Heterogeneous-Agent Models," *Econometrica*, 2021, 89 (5), 2375–2408.

**Boppart, Timo, Per Krusell, and Kurt Mitman**, "Exploiting MIT Shocks in Heterogeneous-Agent Economies: The Impulse Response as a Numerical Derivative," *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, April 2018, 89, 68–92.

**Carroll, Christopher D.**, "The Method of Endogenous Gridpoints for Solving Dynamic Stochastic Optimization Problems," *Economics Letters*, June 2006, *91* (3), 312–320.