

Computational Approach to solving Krusell-Smith:

1. Initialize the algorithm: Set parameters, grid bounds, number of grid points. States of the economy are $S = (k, \epsilon, K, z)$. Conjecture a law of motion for how average capital evolves. Guess values for a_0, a_1, b_0, b_1 . Initialize capital policy function and value function. Draw a panel of shocks \mathcal{E} — this is used to simulate your model.
 - Note: It is important that you draw a panel of shock up-front. Why? When you simulate, you want to make sure your economy is facing the “same shocks” so you can converge on values of a_0, a_1, b_0, b_1 (the objects we are interested in solving for). If you don’t, the code won’t converge.
 2. Value Function Iteration: Take regression parameters a_0, a_1, b_0, b_1 and the law of motion for mean capital as given. Solve household’s decision problem. Once done, you’ll have a capital policy function and value function: $\{V(k, \epsilon, K, z), k'(k, \epsilon, K, z)\}$
 - Note: To solve the HH’s problem, we’re going to need to rely on interpolation and function minimization techniques. K' — which we need to know to calculate the continuation value ($E_{\epsilon, z}[V(k', \epsilon, K', z)]$) — likely does not fall on one of our pre-specified average capital (K) grid points. So, we need to interpolate what the continuation value would be.
 3. Simulate Model: Take value and capital policy function solved for in (2) and panel of shocks \mathcal{E} that was obtained when you initialized the program. Simulate a panel of data on capital choice and calculate a time series of average capital \mathcal{K} . Given \mathcal{K} , re-estimate regression coefficients $\hat{a}_0, \hat{a}_1, \hat{b}_0, \hat{b}_1$.
 - Note: Don’t forget that you’ll need to sort your data based on which aggregate state of the world the economy is in, since you have two separate regression equations to estimate.
- If $|\hat{a}_0 - a_0| + |\hat{a}_1 - a_1| + |\hat{b}_0 - b_0| + |\hat{b}_1 - b_1| < \tilde{\epsilon}$, you are done. Otherwise, update regression coefficients and repeat steps (2) - (3) until convergence.

Pseudo Code to Solve Krusell-Smith:

Algorithm 1 Krusell-Smith

```
1: procedure MAIN CODE
2:   call DRAWSHOCKS( )
3:   return  $\mathcal{E}$ 

4:    $a_0 = a_0^{init}, a_1 = a_1^{init}, b_0 = b_0^{init}, b_1 = b_1^{init}$ 
5:   convergence flag = 0
6:   while convergence flag = 0 do
7:     call VFI( )
8:     return  $\{V(k, \epsilon, K, z), k'(k, \epsilon, K, z)\}$ 

9:   call SIMULATECAPITALPATH( )
10:  return  $\mathcal{K}$ 

11:  call ESTIMATEREGRESION( )
12:  return  $\{\hat{a}_0, \hat{a}_1, \hat{b}_0, \hat{b}_1\}$ 

13:  if  $|\hat{a}_0 - a_0| + |\hat{a}_1 - a_1| + |\hat{b}_0 - b_0| + |\hat{b}_1 - b_1| > \tilde{\epsilon}$  then ▷ Try  $\lambda = 0.5$ 
14:     $a_0 \leftarrow \lambda \hat{a}_0 + (1 - \lambda)a_0$ 
15:     $a_1 \leftarrow \lambda \hat{a}_1 + (1 - \lambda)a_1$ 
16:     $b_0 \leftarrow \lambda \hat{b}_0 + (1 - \lambda)b_0$ 
17:     $b_1 \leftarrow \lambda \hat{b}_1 + (1 - \lambda)b_1$ 
18:  else if  $|\hat{a}_0 - a_0| + |\hat{a}_1 - a_1| + |\hat{b}_0 - b_0| + |\hat{b}_1 - b_1| < \tilde{\epsilon}$  then
19:    convergence flag = 1
20:  end if

21:  end while
22: end procedure
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function DRAWSHOCKS( )
    See HelpfulFunctuons file
    return  $\mathcal{E}$ 
end function

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function VFI( )
    See HelpfulFunctuons file
    return  $\{V(k, \epsilon, K, z), k'(k, \epsilon, K, z)\}$ 
end function

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function SIMULATECAPITALPATH( )

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| person/time | z_1 | z_2 | ... |
|--------------|---|---|-----|
| $n = 1$ | $k_2^1 = g^i(K^{ss}, \varepsilon_1^1, K^{ss}, z_1)$ | $k_3^1 = g^i(k_2^1, \varepsilon_2^1, \bar{K}_2, z_2)$ | ... |
| $n = 2$ | $k_2^2 = g^i(K^{ss}, \varepsilon_1^2, K^{ss}, z_1)$ | $k_3^2 = g^i(k_2^2, \varepsilon_2^2, \bar{K}_2, z_2)$ | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $n = N$ | $k_2^N = g^i(K^{ss}, \varepsilon_1^N, K^{ss}, z_1)$ | $k_3^N = g^i(k_2^N, \varepsilon_2^N, \bar{K}_2, z_2)$ | ... |
| Agg. Capital | $\bar{K}_2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N k_2^n$ | $\bar{K}_3 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N k_3^n$ | |

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     $\mathcal{K} = [\bar{K}_2, \bar{K}_3, \dots \bar{K}_T]$ 
    return  $\mathcal{K}$ 
end function

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function ESTIMATEREGRESION( )
    Sort  $\mathcal{K}$  based on aggregate state  $z$ 
    Re-estimte regression
    return  $\{\hat{a}_0, \hat{a}_1, \hat{b}_0, \hat{b}_1\}$ 
end function

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