

Online Appendix for (not for publication):  
The Pruned State-Space System for Non-Linear DSGE Models:  
Theory and Empirical Applications

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This technical appendix explains in great detail the derivations carried out in relation to our paper. In addition to the material reported in the paper, this technical appendix also provides some additional results - for instance alternative ways of computing second moments (at second and third order) and how to directly implement pruning based on the Dynare notation.

## 1 The class of DSGE model

We consider the class of DSGE models where the set of equilibrium conditions can be written as

$$E_t [\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_{t+1}, \mathbf{y}_t, \mathbf{x}_{t+1}, \mathbf{x}_t)] = \mathbf{0}. \quad (1)$$

Here,  $E_t$  is the conditional expectation given information available at time  $t$ . The vector  $\mathbf{x}_t$  is the set of state variables (pre-determined variables) and has dimension  $n_x \times 1$ . The vector  $\mathbf{y}_t$  contains the set of control variables (non pre-determined variables) and has dimension  $n_y \times 1$ . We also let  $n \equiv n_x + n_y$ .

The state vector is partitioned as  $\mathbf{x}_t \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1,t} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2,t} \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $\mathbf{x}_{1,t}$  with dimension  $n_{x_1} \times 1$  contains the set of endogenous state variables and  $\mathbf{x}_{2,t}$  with dimension  $n_{x_2} \times 1$  contains the set of exogenous state variables. Note also that  $n_{x_1} + n_{x_2} = n_x$ .

For the exogenous state variables we assume that

$$\mathbf{x}_{2,t+1} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_{2,t}, \sigma) + \sigma \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  has dimension  $n_e \times 1$ , and thus,  $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$  has dimension  $n_{x_2} \times n_e$ . We assume throughout that  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \sim IID(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$ , that is the innovations are identical and independent distributed with mean zero and covariance matrix  $\mathbf{I}$ . Further moment requirements on  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  will be imposed later.

The general solution to this class of DSGE model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_t, \sigma) \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_t, \sigma) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \quad (4)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

where the functions  $\mathbf{g}(\cdot, \cdot)$  and  $\mathbf{h}(\cdot, \cdot)$  are unknown. We will therefore approximate these functions up to any desired order. This is done around the non-stochastic steady state, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_{ss}$  and  $\sigma = 0$ . Formally, the expression for non-stochastic steady state is given as the solution of  $(\mathbf{y}_{ss}, \mathbf{x}_{ss})$  to

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_{ss}, \mathbf{y}_{ss}, \mathbf{x}_{ss}, \mathbf{x}_{ss}) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (6)$$

Note also that  $\mathbf{x}_{ss} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_{ss}, 0)$  and  $\mathbf{y}_{ss} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_{ss}, 0)$ .

## 2 The pruning scheme:

### 2.1 Second order approximation

We start by partitioning the state vector using the approximated expression

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s,$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$  denotes the first order terms and  $\mathbf{x}_t^s$  denotes the second order terms.

A second-order approximation of the state equation reads (for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ )

$$x_{t+1}(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

⇕

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

⇕

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

⇕

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

⇕

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

due to the symmetry of  $\mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :)$ .

A law of motion for the first order terms is thus

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

A law of motion for the second order terms is thus

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

Inserting the decomposition of the state variables into the control variables we get (for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ )

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

due to the symmetry of  $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :)$

We want to preserve terms up to second order, hence the pruned approximation is

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{2}g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1)\sigma^2$$

because  $(\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^s$  is a third order term and  $(\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^s$  is a fourth order term

## 2.2 Third order approximation

We decompose the state vector using the approximated expression

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd},$$

where the new term  $\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}$  denotes the third order term.

A third order approximation of the state equation reads (for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ )

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :)\mathbf{x}_t + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :)\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2}h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, 1, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, n_x, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :)\sigma^2\mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{6}h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :)\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{2}h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{6}(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, 1, :, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, n_x, :, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :)\sigma^2(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{6}h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :)\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}\left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{2}h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{6}(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \times \\ &\quad \begin{bmatrix} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, 1, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, 1, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, 1, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\ \dots \\ \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, n_x, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, n_x, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, n_x, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :)\sigma^2(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{6}h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1)\sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :)(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :)\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}\left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :)\mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \times \\
& \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\ \dots \\ \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \end{array} \right] \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) & = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

due to symmetry in  $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) & = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

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$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 \\
& \text{due to symmetries in } \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :)
\end{aligned}$$

A law of motion for  $x_t^f(j, 1)$  is then (as before)

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

because we only keep first order terms

A law of motion for  $x_t^s(j, 1)$  is then (as before)

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

because we only keep second order terms.

A law of motion for  $x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1)$  is then

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) & = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \frac{2}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} x_t^f(\gamma, 1) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

Note that  $\sigma^2$  is in perturbation a variable and  $\sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f$  is therefore a third order effect.

Inserting the decomposition of the state variables into the control variables we get (for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) & = \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) & = \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) & = \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :, :) \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +\frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& +\frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
& +\frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} \left( x_t^f(\gamma, 1) + x_t^s(\gamma, 1) + x_t^{rd}(\gamma, 1) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, \gamma, :, :) \right) \\
& \quad \times \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
& +\frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

We want to preserve terms up to third order, hence the pruned approximation is

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n_x} x_t^f(\gamma, 1) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, \gamma, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$$

### 2.3 Summary: NO pruning up to third order

The approximation of the state variables ( $\mathbf{x}_t$ ) is here

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{xxx}(j, 1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{xxx}(j, n_x, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

The approximation of the control variables ( $\mathbf{y}_t$ ) is

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, n_x, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$$

## 2.4 Summary: pruning up to third order

The approximation of the state variables is

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \quad (11)$$

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \frac{2}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^s) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xxx}(j, 1, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{xxx}(j, n_x, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} \quad (14)$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

The approximation of the control variables ( $\mathbf{y}_t$ ) is

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^{rd}(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + 2\mathbf{x}_t^s) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 1, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, n_x, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

for  $i = 1, \dots, n_y$ .

## 2.5 Increasing efficiency for the simulation in FORTRAN

When simulating the pruned state space system, the efficiency can be improved by re-expressing some of the sums in the matrices and by using some of the symmetry in the second and third order terms (due to Young's theorem). This is useful in FORTRAN because we can reduce the number of summations. However, in MATLAB, this trick does not work as it induces more loops.

First, to re-express some of the summations implied by the matrix notation, recall the following rules for the vec and kronecker operators:

1.  $\text{vec}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{A}) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{B})$

2.  $\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}\mathbf{B} & a_{12}\mathbf{B} & \dots & a_{1n_x}\mathbf{B} \\ a_{21}\mathbf{B} & a_{22}\mathbf{B} & \dots & a_{2n_x}\mathbf{B} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n_x1}\mathbf{B} & a_{n_x2}\mathbf{B} & \dots & a_{n_xn_x}\mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$

3.  $vec(\mathbf{ABC}) = (\mathbf{C}' \otimes \mathbf{A}) vec(\mathbf{B})$  hence  $\mathbf{x}'_t \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_t = vec(\mathbf{x}'_t \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_t) = (\mathbf{x}'_t \otimes \mathbf{x}'_t) vec(\mathbf{A})$
4.  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})' = (\mathbf{A}' \otimes \mathbf{B}')$  and hence  $vec(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})' = vec(\mathbf{A}' \otimes \mathbf{B}')$
5.  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD}$  if  $\mathbf{AC}$  and  $\mathbf{BD}$  are defined
6.  $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \otimes (\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{D}$  if  $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}$  are defined
7.  $[\mathbf{x}'_t \otimes \mathbf{x}'_t] = vec([\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t])' \iff [\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t] = vec([\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t])$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t$  has dimension  $n_x \times 1$  and  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ , and  $\mathbf{C}$  have dimension  $n_x \times n_x$ . Hence, we may also write the terms of the form  $\mathbf{x}'_t \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t$  in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}'_t \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t &= (\mathbf{x}'_t \otimes \mathbf{x}'_t) vec(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) \\ &= vec(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t) \\ &= vec(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vec([\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t]) \end{aligned}$$

To exploit the symmetry in the second and third order terms, we use the *vech*-operator which stacks all elements of a matrix on or below the diagonal. For instance, if  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$  then  $vech(A) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{32} \\ a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ .

It then holds that

$$vec(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vec([\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t]) = vech(2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) - diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) \quad (16)$$

Here,  $diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))$  is an  $n_x \times n_x$  with zeros except at the diagonal where the matrix has the diagonal elements of  $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n_x$ . To realize the validity of the expression in (16), consider

$$\begin{aligned} &vec(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vec([\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t]) \\ &= \mathbf{x}'_t \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\ &= \sum_{h=1}^{n_x} \sum_{k=1}^{n_x} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) x_t(h) x_t(k) \\ &= \sum_{h=1}^{n_x} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, h, h) x_t(h)^2 + 2 \sum_{h=1}^{n_x} \sum_{k=h+1}^{n_x} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) x_t(h) x_t(k) \\ &= \mathbf{x}'_t diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) \mathbf{x}_t + 2 \sum_{h=1}^{n_x} \sum_{k=h+1}^{n_x} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) x_t(h) x_t(k) \\ &= \mathbf{x}'_t diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) \mathbf{x}_t + 2 [vech(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) - \mathbf{x}'_t diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) \mathbf{x}_t] \\ &= 2vech(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) - \mathbf{x}'_t diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) \mathbf{x}_t \\ &= 2vech(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) - vec(diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)))' vec(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) \\ &= 2vech(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) - vech(diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)))' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) \\ &= [2vech(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)) - vech(diag(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :)))]' vech(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}'_t) \end{aligned}$$

**WITHOUT PRUNING:**

For the state variables in (7), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t + \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \\
&\quad + \mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \\ \dots \\ \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(j, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$  where we define

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1 : n_x, 1 : n_x(n_x + 1)/2) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \text{vech}(2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, :, :)))' \\ \dots \\ \text{vech}(2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_x, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_x, :, :)))' \end{bmatrix} \tag{18}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1 : n_x, 1 : n_x(n_x + 1)/2) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \text{vech}(2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :)))' \\ \dots \\ \text{vech}(2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :)))' \end{bmatrix} \tag{19}$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . The advantage of this formulation compared to one which use all the symmetry in the third order terms is simply that we only need to compute  $\text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t')$  once.

For the control variables in (9), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\
&\quad + \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \\
&\quad + \mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \\ \dots \\ \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, n_x, :) \text{vech}(\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t') \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$  where we define

$$\hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1 : n_y, 1 : n_x(n_x + 1)/2) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \text{vech}(2\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, :, :)))' \\ \dots \\ \text{vech}(2\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_y, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_y, :, :)))' \end{bmatrix} \tag{21}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1 : n_x, 1 : n_x(n_x + 1)/2) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \text{vech}(2\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :)))' \\ \dots \\ \text{vech}(2\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :) - \text{diag}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :)))' \end{bmatrix} \tag{22}$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ .

### WITH PRUNING:

For the state variables in (12) and (13), we have

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :) \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \tag{23}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :) \left( \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \end{pmatrix}' \right) + \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \end{pmatrix}' \right) \right) \\
&+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :) \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) \\ \dots \\ \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :) \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

For the control variables in (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t^{rd}(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) \\
&+ \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}}(i, :) \left[ \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) + \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) + \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \end{pmatrix}' \right) \right] \\
&+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, 1, :) \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) \\ \dots \\ \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(i, n_x, :) \text{vech} \left( \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix}' \right) \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

## 2.6 Increasing efficiency for the simulation in MATLAB

In MATLAB the most important thing is to avoid for-loops. We therefore provide a representation based on the kronecker product which does not require any loops. Even without using the symmetry in the non-linear terms, this greatly increases the execution speed in MATLAB. Note first that

$$\mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t = \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}, n_x, n_x^2) (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t)$$

where

$$\text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}, n_x, n_x^2) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, 1 : n_x, 1)' & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, 1 : n_x, 2)' & \dots & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(1, 1 : n_x, n_x)' \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(2, 1 : n_x, 1)' & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(2, 1 : n_x, 2)' & \dots & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(2, 1 : n_x, n_x)' \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_x, 1 : n_x, 1)' & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_x, 1 : n_x, 2)' & \dots & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(n_x, 1 : n_x, n_x)' \end{bmatrix}$$

And for the third order terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_t' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \end{bmatrix} &= \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_x} x_t(j_1, 1) \mathbf{x}_t' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, j_1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t \\
&= \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_x} \sum_{j_2=1}^{n_x} \sum_{j_3=1}^{n_x} x_t(j_1, 1) x_t(j_2, 1) x_t(j_3, 1) \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}(j, j_1, j_2, j_3) \\
&= \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}, n_x, n_x^3) (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t)
\end{aligned}$$

**WITHOUT PRUNING:**

For the state variables in (7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t) \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where we define

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} (\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}, n_x, n_x^2) \quad (27)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \equiv \frac{1}{6} \text{reshape} (\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xxx}}, n_x, n_x^3) \quad (28)$$

For the control variables in (9), we have

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}_x \mathbf{x}_t + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_t) \quad (29)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \quad (30)$$

where we define

$$\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} (\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xx}}, n_y, n_x^2) \quad (31)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \equiv \frac{1}{6} \text{reshape} (\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{xxx}}, n_y, n_x^3) \quad (32)$$

### WITH PRUNING:

For the state variables in (12) and (13), we have

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

For the control variables in (15), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + 2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$



### 3 Stastical properties: Second-order approximation

#### 3.1 Covariance-stationary

*Proposition 1:*

The pruned second-order approximation for  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_t^s$ , and  $\mathbf{y}_t^s$  is covariance-stationary if

1. the DSGE model has a unique stable equilibrium, i.e. all eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{h}_x$  have modulus less than one
2.  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  has finite fourth moment

*Proof*

Note first that

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \text{vec} \left( \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{xx}, n_x, n_x^2)$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

because  $\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) = \text{vec} \left( \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right)$

We now form the extended state vector

$$\mathbf{z}_t \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix}$$

We know the law of motion for  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t^s$ , so we only need to find the law of motion for  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f$ . Hence consider

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1}$$

using  $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \otimes (\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{D}$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)$$

using  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD}$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})$$

Note that  $E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] = \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})$ . Thus

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\eta & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

⇕

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \quad (36)$$

where  $\text{Cov}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t-s}) = \mathbf{0}$  for  $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  because  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  is independent across time

The absolute value of the eigenvalues in  $\mathbf{h}_x$  are all strictly less than one by assumption. Accordingly, all eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  are also strictly less than one. To see this note first that

$$p(\lambda) = |\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{2n_x + n_x^2}|$$

$$= \left| \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{B}_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

where we let

$$\mathbf{B}_{11} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} \end{bmatrix} \text{ which is } 2n_x \times 2n_x$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{12} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ which is } 2n_x \times n_x^2$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{21} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} \end{bmatrix} \text{ which is } n_x^2 \times 2n_x$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{22} \equiv \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} \text{ which is } n_x^2 \times n_x^2$$

$$= |\mathbf{B}_{11}| |\mathbf{B}_{22}|$$

$$\text{using } \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Y} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{U}| |\mathbf{Y}| \text{ where } \mathbf{U} \text{ is } m \times m \text{ and } \mathbf{Y} \text{ is } n \times n$$

$$= \left| \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x} \end{bmatrix} \right| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2}|$$

$$= |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x}| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2}|$$

Hence, the eigenvalue  $\lambda$  solves the problem

$$p(\lambda) = 0$$

⇕

$$|\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x}| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2}| = 0$$

⇕

$$|\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x}| = 0 \text{ or } |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2}| = 0$$

The absolute value of all eigenvalues to the first problem are strictly less than one. That is  $|\lambda_i| < 1$   $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . This is also the case for the second problem because the eigenvalues to  $\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x$  are  $\lambda_i \lambda_j$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$

Thus, the system in (36) is covariance stationary if  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$  has finite first and second moment. It follows directly that  $E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$  has finite second moments if  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  has a finite fourth moment. The latter holds by assumption.

For the control variables we have

$$y_t^s(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{g}_{xx}, n_y, n_x^2)$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x & \mathbf{g}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

where  $\mathbf{D} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x & \mathbf{g}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} \end{bmatrix}$

That is  $\mathbf{y}_t$  is linear function of  $\mathbf{z}_t$  and  $\mathbf{y}_t$  is therefore also covariance-stationary.

Q.E.D.

### 3.2 Method 1: Formulas for the first and second moments

This section computes first and second moments using the representation of the second-order system stated above. This method is fairly direct but has the computational disadvantage of requiring a lot of memory because we work directly with the big  $\mathbf{B}$  matrix.

The system

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

The mean values are

$$E[\mathbf{z}_t] = (\mathbf{I}_{2n_x+n_x^2} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{c}$$

$$E[\mathbf{y}_t] = \mathbf{D} E[\mathbf{z}_t] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

For the variances we first have that

$$E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_{t+1}'] = E \left[ (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \mathbf{c} (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right]$$

$$+ E \left[ \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right]$$

$$+ E \left[ \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c} \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right]$$

$$+ E \left[ \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right]$$

$$+ E \left[ \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}'$$

$$+ \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] \mathbf{B}'$$

$$+ \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] \mathbf{B}'$$

We then note that

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{ne}))' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \end{bmatrix} \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{ne}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{ne}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{ne}))' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \end{bmatrix} \right] \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}'_{t+1}] &= \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' \\
&= \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}'
\end{aligned}$$

Note also that

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t]' &= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t])' \\
&= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}'
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}'_{t+1}] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t]' &= \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' \\
&\quad - (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' - \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' - \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= \mathbf{A} (E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t]) \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}'
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}) = \mathbf{A}\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t) \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}'$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{A}\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t) \mathbf{A}') + \text{vec}(\mathbf{B}\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}')$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t)) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{B}\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}')$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) \left( \mathbf{I}_{(2n_x + n_x^2)^2} - (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \right) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{B}\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}')$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = \left( \mathbf{I}_{(2n_x + n_x^2)^2} - (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \right)^{-1} \text{vec}(\mathbf{B}\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}')$$

Hence we only need to compute  $\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \end{array} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \\ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' & \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \end{array} \right] \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n_e} & E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'] \\ E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}] & E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] & E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] & E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

All elements in this matrix can be computed (and coded) directly as shown below. The variance of the control variables is then given by

$$Var[\mathbf{y}_t^s] = \mathbf{D} Var[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{D}'$$

### 3.2.1 Computing the variance of the innovations

1) for  $E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})']$

$$E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'] = E \left[ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are :

`E_eps_eps2 = zeros(ne, (ne)2)`

`for phi1 = 1 : ne`

`index2 = 0`

`for phi2 = 1 : ne`

```

for phi3 = 1 : ne
    index2 = index2 + 1
    if (phi1 = phi2 = phi3)
        E_eps2_eps2(phi1, index2) = m^3 (epsilon_{t+1} (phi1))
    end
end
end
end
end

```

Note also that  $E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \epsilon'_{t+1}] = (E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'])'$

2)  $E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))']$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}
& E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\
&= E [((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) ((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\
&= E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) ((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\
&+ E [-\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) ((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\
&= E [((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' - (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))'] \\
&+ E [-\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' + \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'] \\
&= E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' \\
&- \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' + \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' \\
&= E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'
\end{aligned}$$

Here

$$E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})']$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are

$$E\_eps2\_eps2 = \text{zeros}(n_e^2, n_e^2)$$

index1 = 0

for phi1 = 1 : n\_e

for phi2 = 1 : n\_e

index1 = index1 + 1

index2 = 0

for phi3 = 1 : n\_e

for phi4 = 1 : n\_e

index2 = index2 + 1

% second moments

if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi4)

E\_eps2\_eps2(index1, index2) = 1

elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi2)

E\_eps2\_eps2(index1, index2) = 1

elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1 ~ = phi2)

E\_eps2\_eps2(index1, index2) = 1

```

                % fourth moments
                elseif(phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4)
                    E_eps2_eps2(index1, index2) = m^4 (epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end

```

$$3) E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

Here

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are

```
E_epsxf_epsxf = zeros(n_e n_x, n_x n_e)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
        index2 = 0
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                if phi1 == phi2
```

```
                    E_epsxf_epsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

where  $E\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E[\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f], nx, nx)$

$$4) E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

Here

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are

```
E_epsxf_xfeps = zeros(n_e n_x, n_e n_x)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
        index2 = 0
```

```

    for gama2 = 1 : nx
      for phi2 = 1 : ne
        index2 = index2 + 1
        if phi1 = phi2
          E_epsxf_xfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
end

```

$$5) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

Here

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = \left[ E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \right]'$$

so  $E\_xfeps\_epsxf = E\_epsxf\_xfeps'$

$$6) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

Here

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}' \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are

$E\_xfeps\_epsxf = \text{zeros}(n_x n_e, n_x n_e)$

$index1 = 0$

for gama1 = 1 : nx

  for phi1 = 1 : ne

    index1 = index1 + 1

    index2 = 0

    for phi2 = 1 : ne

      for gama2 = 1 : nx

        index2 = index2 + 1

        if phi1 = phi2

$E\_xfeps\_epsxf(index1, index2) = E\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2)$

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

where  $E\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right], nx, nx)$



### 3.3 Method 2: Formulas for the first and second moments

This section computes first and second moments using a slightly different representation of the second-order system than stated above. (Basically, this was the first representation we considered for computing these moments). The advantage of this method is that it compared to Method 1 is less memory intensive because some of the matrix multiplications are done by hand.

We start by deriving an alternative representation of the pruned state space system (the old representation). Hence consider

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \text{using } (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \otimes (\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}) &= \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ \text{using } (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) &= \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1)$$

where

$$\mathbf{v}(t+1) = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) + (\sigma \eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)$$

Note that  $E[\mathbf{v}(t+1)] = (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})$  because  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  is independent across time and therefore also independent of  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$ . Moreover,  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = 0$  and  $E[\epsilon_{t+1}] = 0$ .

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix} \\ \Downarrow & \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}_t + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1} \quad (37)$$

where  $\text{Cov}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t-s}) = \mathbf{0}$  for  $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  because  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  is independent across time. The expression for the controls are as above, i.e.

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

The mean values are

$$E[\mathbf{z}_t] = (\mathbf{I}_{2n_x+n_x^2} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{c}$$

$$E[\mathbf{y}_t] = \mathbf{D} E[\mathbf{z}_t] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

and the covariance matrix is

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}) = \mathbf{A} \text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t) \mathbf{A}' + \text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{A}\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t)\mathbf{A}') + \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}))$$

⇕

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t)) + \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}))$$

⇕

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) \left( \mathbf{I}_{(2n_x+n_x^2)^2} - (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \right) = \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}))$$

⇕

$$\text{vec}(\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_{t+1})) = \left( \mathbf{I}_{(2n_x+n_x^2)^2} - (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{A}) \right)^{-1} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}))$$

The variance of the control variables is then given by

$$\text{Var}[\mathbf{y}_t^s] = \mathbf{D}\text{Var}[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{D}'$$

Hence we only need to compute  $\text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}) &= E \left( \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix}' \right) \\ &= E \left( \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}' & \mathbf{0}_{1 \times n_x} & \mathbf{v}'(t+1) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})' \end{bmatrix}' \right) \\ &= E \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}\sigma\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}' & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\mathbf{v}'(t+1) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})') \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ (\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))\sigma\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\eta}' & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{33} \equiv (\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))(\mathbf{v}'(t+1) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})')$$

Recall that

$$\mathbf{v}(t+1) = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$$

### 3.3.1 For $\text{Var}[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{13}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{13} &\equiv E[\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\mathbf{v}'(t+1) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})')] \\ &= E[\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}((\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \\ &\quad - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})')] \\ &= E[\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}((\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})' + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\ &\quad - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})))] \\ &= E[\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})' + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})'(\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})'] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'] \\
& = E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' + \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'] \\
& \text{because } E[\epsilon_{t+1}] = \mathbf{0} \\
& = E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1})(\sigma\eta' \otimes \sigma\eta')] \\
& \text{because } \epsilon_{t+1} \text{ is independent of } \mathbf{x}_t^f \text{ and } E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}. \text{ Hence, for shocks with a symmetry distribution } \text{Var}[\xi_{t+1}]_{13} = \mathbf{0}.
\end{aligned}$$

For the implementation, consider:

$$E[\epsilon_{t+1}(\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1})]$$

$$= E[\epsilon_{t+1}(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})']$$

$$= E\left[\left\{\epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1)\right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left(\left\{\epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1)\right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \left\{\epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1)\right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e}\right)'\right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are :

$$E\_eps\_eps2 = \text{zeros}(ne, (ne)^2)$$

for phi1 = 1 : ne

    index2 = 0

    for phi2 = 1 : ne

        for phi3 = 1 : ne

            index2 = index2 + 1

            if (phi1 = phi2 = phi3)

                E\_eps\_eps2(phi1, index2) = m^3 \* (epsilon\_{t+1}(phi1))

            end

        end

    end

end

### 3.3.2 For $\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33}$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33} \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))(\mathbf{v}'(t+1) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)')]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E\left[\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) - \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)\right. \\
& \quad \left.\left(\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)\right)' - \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'\right)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E\left[\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) - \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)\right)\right. \\
& \quad \left.\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) - \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)\right)\right]'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E\left[\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\right)\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + \left(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta\right)\left(\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right) - \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)\right)\right. \\
& \quad \left.\left(\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)'\left(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta\right)'\right) + \left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \left(\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)' - \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}\right)'\right)(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'\right)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= E[(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \times$$





$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) - (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) E \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \times \\
&\left( E (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' + \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) E \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( E (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})' \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})'
\end{aligned}$$

Next consider (with dimensions  $n_x n_e \times n_e n_x$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \right) \right]' \\
&= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \mathbf{x}_t^f \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]' \\
&= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]'
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfeps_epsxf = zeros( $n_x n_e, n_x n_e$ )
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
        index2 = 0
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                if phi1 = phi2
```

```
                    E_xfeps_epsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

end  
end  
end  
end

where  $E\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E [\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f], nx, nx)$

Note also that

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \epsilon'_{t+1} \right)' \otimes \left( \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \epsilon'_{t+1} \right]$$

$$\updownarrow \\ (E\_xfeps\_epsxf)' = E\_epsxf\_xfeps$$

Finally consider the matrix (with dimension  $n_e^2 \times n_e^2$ )

$$E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1})]$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$\otimes \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$\otimes \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

where  $\mathbf{A}_{\epsilon\epsilon} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) & \dots & \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,n_e) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,1) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1,2) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \\ \dots \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, n_e) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \\ \dots \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, n_e) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \\ \dots \\ \dots \quad \dots \\ \dots \quad \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, n_e) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \end{array} \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{t+1}(1,1) \left\{ \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, \phi_3) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(2,1) \left\{ \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, \phi_3) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1}(n_e,1) \left\{ \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, \phi_3) \{A_{\epsilon\epsilon}(\phi_1, \phi_2)\}_{\phi_1=1, \phi_2=1}^{n_e, n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are

```

E_eps2_eps2 = zeros(n_e^2, n_e^2)
index1 = 0
for phi4 = 1 : n_e
    for phi1 = 1 : n_e
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi3 = 1 : n_e
            for phi2 = 1 : n_e
                index2 = index2 + 1
                % second moments
                if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi4)
                    E_eps2_eps2(index1, index2) = 1
                elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi2)
                    E_eps2_eps2(index1, index2) = 1
                elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1 ~ = phi2)
                    E_eps2_eps2(index1, index2) = 1
                % fourth moments
                elseif (phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4)
                    E_eps2_eps2(index1, index2) = m^4(epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

### 3.4 Method 3: Simple formulas for first and second moments

This section computes first and second moments at second order using a more direct approach. The advantage of this method is that we do not in a second-order approximation re-compute some of the moments already know from a first-order approximation. A direct implication is that we in Method 3 only need to invert smaller matrices than in Method 1 and 2.



### 3.4.1 First moments

Note first that

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t] = E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]$$

For the first order effects, we have due to stationary of the linear model

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{h}_x E[\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f] + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{I} E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] - \mathbf{h}_x E[\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f] = E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{h}_x) E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{h}_x)^{-1} E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}$$

since  $E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t] = \mathbf{0}$

For the second order effects we have

$$E[x_{t+1}^s(j, 1)] = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] + \frac{1}{2} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) \left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{h}_x) E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E\left[\text{vec}\left(\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right) \left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)'\right]\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}, n_x, n_x^2)$

To compute  $E\left[\mathbf{x}_t^f \left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)'\right]$ , consider

$$\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right) = \mathbf{h}_x \text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right) \mathbf{h}_x' + \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}'$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}\left(\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right) = \text{vec}\left(\mathbf{h}_x \text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right) \mathbf{h}_x'\right) + \text{vec}\left(\sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}'\right)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}\left(\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right) = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \text{vec}\left(\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right) + \text{vec}\left(\sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}'\right)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)) \text{vec}\left(\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right) = \text{vec}\left(\sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}'\right)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec}\left(\text{Var}\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right) = (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x))^{-1} \text{vec}\left(\sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}'\right)$$

Notice there that

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{x}_t^f) = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] \right)' \right] = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$\text{since } E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec} \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) = \text{vec} \left( \text{Var}(\mathbf{x}_t^f) \right)$$

Hence,

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{h}_x)^{-1} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \text{vec} \left( \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right)$$

The mean value of the control variables is given by

$$E[\mathbf{y}_t^s] = \mathbf{g}_x \left( E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$\Downarrow$

$$E[\mathbf{y}_t^s] = \mathbf{g}_x E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

### 3.4.2 Second moments

We need to compute  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  and  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right]$  as this will allow us to find  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t)$ . This is because

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t) &= E \left[ (\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t]) (\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t])' \right] \\ &= E \left[ (\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t]) (\mathbf{z}_t' - E[\mathbf{z}_t']) \right] \\ &= E \left[ \mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t' - \mathbf{z}_t E[\mathbf{z}_t'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{z}_t' + E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t'] \right] \\ &= E \left[ \mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t' \right] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t'] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t'] &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= E \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \mathbf{x}_t^f & \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \mathbf{x}_t^f & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\textbf{Finding } E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

From above:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1)$$

where

$$\mathbf{v}(t+1) = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)$$

and  $E[\mathbf{v}(t+1)] = (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})$ . Note that  $\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t+1)'$  are uncorrelated

So

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \\
&= E \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \} \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \}' \\
&= E \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \} \left\{ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \right\}' \\
&= E \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \right)' \right] \\
&\quad + E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&\quad + E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right] E [\mathbf{v}(t+1)'] + E [\mathbf{v}(t+1)] E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + E [\mathbf{v}(t+1) \mathbf{v}(t+1)']
\end{aligned}$$

Letting

$$\mathbf{c} \equiv (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right] E [\mathbf{v}(t+1)'] + E [\mathbf{v}(t+1)] E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + E [\mathbf{v}(t+1) \mathbf{v}(t+1)']$$

we therefore have (due to stationarity)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{c}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec} \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) = \text{vec} \left( (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \right) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{c})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec} \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) = ((\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)) \text{vec} \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) + \text{vec}(\mathbf{c})$$

because  $\text{vec}(\mathbf{ABC}) = (\mathbf{C}' \otimes \mathbf{A}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{B})$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec} \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^4} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{c})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{vec} \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) = \text{vec}(\mathbf{c}) (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^4} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x))^{-1}$$

**Finding**  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&+ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Letting

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{c} \equiv \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

we therefore have (due to stationarity)

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] = \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{c}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] \right) = vec \left( \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' \right) + vec(\mathbf{c})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] \right) = \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) + vec(\mathbf{c})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_x^3} - \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \right) = vec(\mathbf{c})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) = vec(\mathbf{c}) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_x^3} - \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \right)^{-1}$$

**Finding**  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right)' \right] &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_x' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}' + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}'_x + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&+ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

Letting

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{c} &\equiv \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&+ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

we therefore have (due to stationarity)

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s)' \right] &= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \mathbf{h}'_x + \mathbf{c} \\
&\updownarrow \\
E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] &= \text{vec}(c) (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x))^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Finding } E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f)' \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \mathbf{v}(t+1) \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \mathbf{v}(t+1)' \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that  $\mathbf{v}(t+1) = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$  so we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{0} + E \left[ \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right)' \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right)' + \mathbf{0} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right)' \\
&\Downarrow \\
&vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] \right) = \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) \\
&\quad + vec \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right)' \right) \\
&\text{because } vec(\mathbf{ABC}) = (\mathbf{C}' \otimes \mathbf{A}) vec(\mathbf{B}) \\
&\Downarrow \\
&\left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right)' \right] \right) = \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \right)^{-1} vec \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right)' \right) \\
&\mathbf{Finding} \ E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right] \\
&E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \mathbf{h}_x' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{\mathbf{xx}} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}'_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right] \mathbf{h}_x' + \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{\mathbf{xx}} \\
&\Downarrow \\
&vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right)' \right] \right) = \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right] \right) + vec \left( \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{\mathbf{xx}} \right) \\
&\Downarrow \\
&vec \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right] \right) = \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \right)^{-1} vec \left( \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \tilde{\mathbf{H}}'_{\mathbf{xx}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

### 3.5 Decomposition: The total variance of the state variables

The previous subsection have computed  $Var(\mathbf{z}_t)$  and  $Var(\mathbf{y}_t^s)$ . We next discuss how the total variance of the state variables should be computed. Starting from our decomposition, we have

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s$$

Hence, it is natural to compute moments of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  based on this decomposition. Hence, for the variance we get

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\mathbf{x}_t) &= Var\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s\right) \\
&= Var\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + Var\left(\mathbf{x}_t^s\right) + Cov\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f, \mathbf{x}_t^s\right) + Cov\left(\mathbf{x}_t^s, \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that this procedure is fully consistent with the one adopted for the control variables. To realize that, let us consider the case where one element in  $\mathbf{y}_t$  simply reproduces one state variable. Then  $\mathbf{g}_x = \mathbf{0}$  except  $\mathbf{g}_x(k, j) = 1$  if we want to have the  $k$ 'th control variable to reproduce the  $j$ 'th state variable, while all remaining derivatives of  $\mathbf{g}$  are zero. Hence, we have

$$y(k)_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s.$$

Hence,  $Var(y(k)_t) = Var(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s)$ .

One potential short-coming of this procedure for computing the moments of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  might be that we do not include all higher order terms. In the case of the variance, one could believe that we omit the fourth order term  $Cov(\mathbf{x}_t^s, \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$  in our expression of  $Var(\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s)$ . However, this is not the case. To realize this, recall

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2\end{aligned}$$

The law of motion for the total state variable is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x (\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \epsilon_{t+1}\end{aligned}$$

We compute second moments of  $\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f$  based on the first line in this expression. But, of course, we could equally well have computed the moments based on the second line in this expression. Adopting this alternative approach, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}Var(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s) &= \mathbf{h}_x Var(\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f) \mathbf{h}_x + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{H}_{xx} Var(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \mathbf{H}'_{xx} + \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta}' \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_x Cov(\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f, \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \mathbf{H}'_{xx} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} Cov(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f, \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f) \mathbf{h}_x\end{aligned}$$

It is evident that this expression for  $Var(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s)$  includes the term  $Cov(\mathbf{x}_t^s, \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$ . Using this expression to solve directly for  $Var(\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f)$  gives exactly the same expression for  $Var(\mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^f)$  as the one we first suggested (which we obtain without solving more equations!)

### 3.6 The auto-correlations

This section derives the auto-correlations for the states and the control variables.

#### 3.6.1 The innovations

We start by showing that  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}$  are uncorrelated for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ . To see this note that

$$E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1+s}] =$$

$$\begin{aligned}& E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} & \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} & \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \end{bmatrix} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \begin{array}{cc}
\begin{matrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \\
\left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \\
\left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \\
\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \\
\left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \\
\left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \\
\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \end{matrix} \end{array} \right] \\
& = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

### 3.6.2 The auto-covariances

Recall that we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{z}_t &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{z}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \\
\mathbf{y}_t^s &= \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

To find the one period auto-correlation, i.e.  $Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t)$ , we have

$$Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) = Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}Var(\mathbf{z}_t)$$

because  $Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) = 0$  as shown above. And for two periods

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_{t+1} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= Cov(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= Cov(\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= Cov(\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= \mathbf{A}^2Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= \mathbf{A}^2Var(\mathbf{z}_t)
\end{aligned}$$

Here, we use the fact that  $Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) = 0$ . This follows from the same arguments as above, that is consider

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}'] &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2})' \end{bmatrix} \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbf{x}_t^f \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2})' \\
\mathbf{x}_t^s \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2})' \\
\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2})'
\end{array} \right] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, in the general case

$$Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+l}, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}^l Var(\mathbf{z}_t)$$

For the control variables:



$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(\mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s, \mathbf{y}_t^s) &= Cov(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_{t+l} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \\
&= Cov(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_{t+l}, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t) \\
&= \mathbf{D}Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+l}, \mathbf{z}_t)\mathbf{D}' \\
&= \mathbf{D}\mathbf{A}^l Var(\mathbf{z}_t)\mathbf{D}'
\end{aligned}$$

## 4 Stastical properties: Third order approximation

### 4.1 Covariance-stationary

*Proposition 1:*

The pruned third order approximation for  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_t^s$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}$ , and  $\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}$  is covariance-stationary if

1. the DSGE model has a unique stable equilibrium, i.e. all eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{h}_x$  have modulus less than 1
2.  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  has finite sixth moment

*Proof*

Note first that

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \frac{2}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(j, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \begin{bmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(j, 1, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\ \dots \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(j, n_x, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\text{xx}}, n_x, n_x^2)$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xxx}} \equiv \frac{1}{6} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}, n_x, n_x^3)$ . So we need to find the law of motion of  $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)$  and  $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$ .

Hence,

$$\left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) = \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$+ \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

using  $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \otimes (\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{D}$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sigma^2 \right)$$

$$+ (\sigma \eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \left( \sigma \eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \left( \sigma \eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma^2)$$

using  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD}$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \begin{bmatrix}
\sigma\eta & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}
\end{bmatrix} \\
& \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta
\end{bmatrix} \\
& \times \begin{bmatrix}
\epsilon_{t+1} \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\
\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\
\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) - E[(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})]
\end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \quad (38)$$

The absolute value of the eigenvalues in  $\mathbf{h}_x$  are all strictly less than one by assumption. Accordingly, all eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  are also strictly less than one. To see this note first that

$$p(\lambda) = |\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix}
\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\
\mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\
\mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^3} \\
\frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \\
\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \\
\mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I}
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{B}_{21} & \mathbf{B}_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

where we let

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{B}_{11} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{B}_{12} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^3} \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{B}_{21} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} \\ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2) & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{22} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I} & 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I} & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= |\mathbf{B}_{11}| |\mathbf{B}_{22}|$$

using  $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Y} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{U}| |\mathbf{Y}|$  where  $\mathbf{U}$  is  $m \times m$  and  $\mathbf{Y}$  is  $n \times n$

$$= |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{B}_{22}|$$

using the results from the second order approximation

$$= |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I}|$$

using the rule on block determinants repeatedly on  $\mathbf{B}_{22}$

Hence, the eigenvalue  $\lambda$  solves the problem

$$p(\lambda) = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$|\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I}| |(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$|\mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \text{ or } |\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \text{ or } |(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0$$

The absolute value of all eigenvalues to the first problem are strictly less than one. That is  $|\lambda_i| < 1$   $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . This is also the case for the second problem because the eigenvalues to  $\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x$  are  $\lambda_i \lambda_j$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . The same argument ensures that this is also the case for the third problem.

Thus, the system in (38) is covariance stationary if  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$  has finite first and second moment. It follows directly that  $E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$  has finite second moments if  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  has a sixth moment. The latter holds by assumption.

For the control variables we have

$$y_t^{rd}(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + 2\mathbf{x}_t^s)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, 1, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(i, n_x, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}}(i, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} g_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^3$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^{rd} = \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + 2(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

$$\text{where } \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}, n_y, n_x^2) \text{ and } \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \equiv \frac{1}{6} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}, n_y, n_x^3)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^{rd} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 & \mathbf{g}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{g}_x & 2\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

$$= \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3$$

That is  $\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}$  is linear function of  $\mathbf{z}_t$  and  $\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}$  is therefore also covariance-stationary.

Q.E.D.

## 4.2 Method 1: Formulas for the first and second moments

This section computes first and second moments using the representation of the second-order system stated above. This method is fairly direct but has the computational disadvantage of requiring a lot of memory because we work directly with the big  $\mathbf{B}$  matrix.

The system

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{z}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{y}_t^{rd} &= \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3\end{aligned}$$

The mean values are

$$\begin{aligned}E[\mathbf{z}_t] &= (\mathbf{I}_{3n_x+2n_x^2+n_x^3} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{c}. \\ E[\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}] &= \mathbf{D}E[\mathbf{z}_t] + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3\end{aligned}$$

For the variances we first have as above that

$$\begin{aligned}E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_{t+1}'] &= E\left[(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})'\right] \\ &= E[\mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}\mathbf{z}_t'\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{c}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'\mathbf{B}'] \\ &\quad + E[\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t\mathbf{z}_t'\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'\mathbf{B}'] \\ &\quad + E[\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t'\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'\mathbf{B}'] \\ &= \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}'\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\mathbf{z}_t]' &= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t])(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t])' \\ &= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t])\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}'\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_{t+1}'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\mathbf{z}_t]' &= \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}' \\ &\quad - (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t])\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' - \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' \\ &= \mathbf{A}(E[\mathbf{z}_t\mathbf{z}_t'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\mathbf{z}_t'])\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t']\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}'\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}Var[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}] &= \mathbf{A}Var[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{A}(E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'])\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{B}(E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t'] - E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]E[\mathbf{z}_t'])\mathbf{A}' \\ &\quad + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}']\mathbf{B}'\end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $E[\mathbf{z}_t]E[\boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] = 0$  because  $E[\boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] = 0$

⇕

$$\text{Var}[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{A}\text{Var}[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}\text{Var}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{A}\text{Cov}[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{B}\text{Cov}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}'$$

Moreover,

$$\text{Var}[\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}] = \mathbf{D}\text{Var}[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{D}'$$

Contrary to a second-order approximation, we have that  $\text{Cov}[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}] \neq 0$ . This is seen as follows

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] &= E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{array} \right] \\ &\times \left[ \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \quad (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) - E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})])' \end{array} \right] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{1,9} & r_{1,10} & r_{1,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^3} \\ 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{2,9} & r_{2,10} & r_{2,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^3} \\ 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{3,9} & r_{3,10} & r_{3,11} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^3} \\ 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{4,9} & r_{4,10} & r_{4,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^3} \\ 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{5,9} & r_{5,10} & r_{5,11} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^3} \\ 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{6,9} & r_{6,10} & r_{6,11} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e^3} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{R} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

We now compute the non-zero elements in this matrix

1) The value of  $r_{1,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{1,9} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xf_xfeps2 = zeros(nx, nx * ne * ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xf_xfeps2(phi1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

end  
end  
end  
end

2) The value of  $r_{1,10}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{1,10} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

3) The value of  $r_{1,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{1,11} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

4) The value of  $r_{2,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{2,9} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

5) The value of  $r_{1,10}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{2,10} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

6) The value of  $r_{2,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{2,11} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

7) The value of  $r_{3,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{3,9} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

8) The value of  $r_{3,10}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{3,10} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

9) The value of  $r_{3,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{3,11} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

10) The value of  $r_{4,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{4,9} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

11) The value of  $r_{4,10}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{4,10} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

12) The value of  $r_{4,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{4,11} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

13) The value of  $r_{5,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{5,9} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

14) The value of  $r_{5,10}$

$$r_{5,10} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$



$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

15) The value of  $r_{5,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{5,11} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

16) The value of  $r_{6,9}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{6,9} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

17) The value of  $r_{6,10}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{6,10} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

18) The value of  $r_{6,11}$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{6,11} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Notice that all the required moments needed to compute these 18 terms are available from the covariance matrix at second order. Hence we only need to compute  $Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})$ . This is done below.

#### 4.2.1 Efficient computing of $BCov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]$

The matrix  $\mathbf{B}$  is very big and we therefore by hand try to simplify the summations  $BCov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]$ . Note that such a simplified expression is also useful when computing auto-correlations. We first note that

$$BCov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t] = \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}\mathbf{z}_t']$$

$$= \mathbf{B} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{R}' \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{because } E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] = [0 \quad \mathbf{R} \quad 0]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{bmatrix}
\sigma\eta & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_\sigma\sigma\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta & \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta & \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta
\end{bmatrix} \\
&\times \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{R}' \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right] \mathbf{R}' \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)} \\ \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right] \mathbf{R}' \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

We see that  $\left[ \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right]$  has dimensions  $n_x^3 \times 3(n_x n_e^2)$  and  $\mathbf{R}$  has dimensions  $(3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3) \times (3n_x^2 n_e)$ . Thus

$\left[ \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right] \mathbf{R}'$  has dimensions  $n_x^3 \times (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)$

Hence,

$$\text{Cov}[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}'$$

$$= (\mathbf{B} \text{Cov}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t])'$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{nn \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{nn \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{nn \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{nn \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{nn \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{R} \left[ \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \quad \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right]' \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $nn = (3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3)$

#### 4.2.2 Computing $\text{Var}[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]$

We start by noticing that

$$\begin{aligned}
E [\xi_{t+1} \xi'_{t+1}] &= E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) - E[(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})] \end{array} \right] \\
&\times \left[ \begin{array}{c} \epsilon'_{t+1} \quad (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \quad (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \quad (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \quad (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \quad (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \\ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad ((\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) - E[(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})])' \end{array} \right] \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} p_{1,1} & p_{1,2} & 0 & 0 & p_{1,5} & p_{1,6} & p_{1,7} & p_{1,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_{1,12} \\ & p_{2,2} & 0 & 0 & p_{2,5} & p_{2,6} & p_{2,7} & p_{2,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_{2,12} \\ & & p_{3,3} & p_{3,4} & p_{3,5} & p_{3,6} & p_{3,7} & p_{3,8} & p_{3,9} & p_{3,10} & p_{3,11} & p_{3,12} \\ & & & p_{4,4} & p_{4,5} & p_{4,6} & p_{4,7} & p_{4,8} & p_{4,9} & p_{4,10} & p_{4,11} & p_{4,12} \\ & & & & p_{5,5} & p_{5,6} & p_{5,7} & p_{5,8} & p_{5,9} & p_{5,10} & p_{5,11} & p_{5,12} \\ & & & & & p_{6,6} & p_{6,7} & p_{6,8} & p_{6,9} & p_{6,10} & p_{6,11} & p_{6,12} \\ & & & & & & p_{7,7} & p_{7,8} & p_{7,9} & p_{7,10} & p_{7,11} & p_{7,12} \\ & & & & & & & p_{8,8} & p_{8,9} & p_{8,10} & p_{8,11} & p_{8,12} \\ & & & & & & & & p_{9,9} & p_{9,10} & p_{9,11} & p_{9,12} \\ & & & & & & & & & p_{10,10} & p_{10,11} & p_{10,12} \\ & & & & & & & & & & p_{11,11} & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & & & & p_{12,12} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Only stating the elements on and above the diagonal. We first notice that  $E[(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})]$  can be computed as:

$E\_eps3 = \text{zeros}(ne \times ne \times ne, 1)$

$index = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

  for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

    for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index = index + 1$

      if  $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$

$E\_eps3(index, 1) = m^3 (\epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))$

      end

    end

  end

end

We next compute all the elements in this matrix. The method is illustrated below

1) for  $p_{1,1}$

$E[\epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1}] = \mathbf{I}$

2) for  $p_{1,2}$

$$E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' \right] = E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Hence the quasi MATLAB codes are :

```

E_eps_eps2 = zeros(ne, (ne)^2)
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    index2 = 0
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
        for phi3 = 1 : ne
            index2 = index2 + 1
            if (phi1 = phi2 = phi3)
                E_eps_eps2(phi1, index2) = m^3 (epsilon_t+1(phi1))
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end

```

3) for  $p_{1,5}$

$$E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] = E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes 1) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^s)') \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{I} \otimes E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right]$$

4) for  $p_{1,6}$

$$E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] = E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes 1) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)') \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{I} \otimes E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

5) for  $p_{1,7}$

$$E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right] = E \left[ 1 \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right]$$

$$= E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}$$

6) for  $p_{1,8}$

$$E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] =$$

$$E \left[ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_eps_xfepsxf = zeros(ne, nx × ne × nx)
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    index2 = 0
```

```
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                    index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                    if phi1 == phi2
```

```
                        E_eps_xfepsxf(phi1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

....

### 4.3 Method 2: Formulas for the first and second moments

This section computes first and second moments using a slightly different representation of the third-order system than stated above. (Basically, this was the first representation we considered for computing these moments). The advantage of this method is that it compared to Method 1 is less memory intensive because some of the matrix multiplications are done by hand.

We first recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &+ (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

We also know that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &+ (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \right) \\ &+ (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &+ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ &+ (\sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &+ (\sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{u}_{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{where } \mathbf{u}_{t+1} & \equiv (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we can construct the following extended system

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^3} \\ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{h}_x & 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \\ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2} & (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \end{bmatrix} \\
& \times \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \\
& + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times 1} + E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}] \end{bmatrix} \\
& \Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}$$

Hence,  $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1} \equiv \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$ . The expression for the controls are as before, i.e.

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

The mean values are

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_t] & = (\mathbf{I}_{3n_x + 2n_x^2 + n_x^3} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{c}. \\
E[\mathbf{y}_t] & = \mathbf{D}E[\mathbf{z}_t] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

We showed above that

$$Var[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{A}Var[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}Var[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{A}Cov[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{B}Cov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}'$$

which is equivalent to

$$Var[\mathbf{z}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{A}Var[\mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}' + Var[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}] + \mathbf{A}Cov[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}' + \mathbf{B}Cov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}'$$

We have already known how to compute the  $\mathbf{A}Cov[\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]\mathbf{B}'$  and  $\mathbf{B}Cov[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t]\mathbf{A}'$ . Hence we only need to compute  $Var[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]$ . Recall from above that

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})\left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}] \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$\mathbf{v}(t+1) \equiv (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}\right) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)\left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} &\equiv (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}\right) \\ &+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}\right) \\ &+ (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)\left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})\left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}\right) \\ &+ (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)\left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}] = (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta})E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})]$$

because  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  is iid,  $E[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{0}$ , and  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}$ . Note also that  $E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}]$  can be coded directly as:

```

E_eps3 = zeros(ne × ne × ne, 1)
index = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
        for phi3 = 1 : ne
            index = index + 1
            if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                E_eps3(index, 1) = m^3 (epsilon_t(phi1))
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end

```

Hence,

$$Var[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}] = E[\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1})']$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ \mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times 1} \\ (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)\epsilon_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}] \end{array} \right] \\ \times [ \sigma\epsilon'_{t+1}\eta' \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times n_x} \quad \mathbf{v}(t+1)' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times n_x} \\ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1}(\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \quad \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] ]$$

$$\text{Var}(\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}) = E \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}\sigma\epsilon'_{t+1}\eta' & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{13} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{15} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{16} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{31} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{35} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{36} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^2} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x^3} \\ \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{51} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^2 \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{53} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{55} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{56} \\ \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{61} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x^3 \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{63} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x \times n_x} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{65} & \text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{66} \end{array} \right]$$

where we have defined:

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{13} \equiv E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\mathbf{v}(t+1)' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)')] ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33} \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))(\mathbf{v}(t+1)' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'(\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)')] ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{15} \equiv E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1}(\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \right) ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{16} \equiv E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}(\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{35} \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) \times \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1}(\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \right) ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{36} \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)\text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))(\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{55} \equiv E[\left( (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)\epsilon_{t+1} \right) \times \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'(\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1}(\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \right) ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{56} \equiv E[\left( (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)\epsilon_{t+1} \right) (\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] ]$$

$$\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{66} \equiv E[(\mathbf{u}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}])(\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] ]$$

We have already derived the expressions for  $\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{13}$  and  $\text{Var}[\tilde{\xi}_{t+1}]_{33}$ , and we will now compute the remaining terms.



### 4.3.1 For $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{15}$

Note first that  $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{15}$  has dimensions  $n_x \times n_x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{15} &= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \right)] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}\epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^s)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \sigma\eta (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes 1) (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^s)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes 1) (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \sigma\eta (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta (\epsilon_{t+1}\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^s)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta (\epsilon_{t+1}\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \sigma\eta (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'] \\
&= \\
&1) \quad \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]') (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&2) \quad + \sigma\eta \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes \left( E[\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f] \right)' \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
&3) \quad + \sigma\eta (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'
\end{aligned}$$

Checking the dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Term 1: } & (n_x \times n_e) (n_e \times n_e n_x) (n_x n_x \times n_e n_x)' \quad \text{ok} \\
\text{Term 2: } & (n_x \times n_e) (n_e \times n_e n_x n_x) (n_x n_x \times n_e n_x n_x)' \quad \text{ok} \\
\text{Term 3: } & (n_x \times n_e) (n_x n_x \times n_e)' \quad \text{ok}
\end{aligned}$$

### 4.3.2 For $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{16}$

Note first that  $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{16}$  has dimensions  $n_x \times n_x^3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{16} &= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1}\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] \\
&= E[\sigma\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \right. \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
&\quad + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
&\quad \left. + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \right)] \\
&= \sigma\eta E \left( \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
&+ \sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& = \sigma\eta E \left( (1 \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1} \right) \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{0} \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes 1 \right) \left( \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right) \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + \mathbf{0} \\
& +\mathbf{0} + \sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& = \sigma\eta E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1} \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& = \sigma\eta \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& +\sigma\eta \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& +\sigma\eta E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we only need to compute directly the terms  $E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  and  $E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$ .

We first note that

$$E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

And

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] & = E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1} \right) \right] \\
& = E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} \left( \epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \left\{ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1} (1, \phi_3) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \epsilon_{t+1} (1, \phi_4) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right) \right] \\
& = E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \\ \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_4, 1) \end{array} \left( \left\{ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1} (1, \phi_2) \left\{ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1} (1, \phi_3) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \epsilon_{t+1} (1, \phi_4) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_eps_eps3 = zeros(ne, (ne)^3)
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    index2 = 0
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
        for phi3 = 1 : ne
            for phi4 = 1 : ne

```

```

% second moments
if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
    E_eps_eps3(phi1, index2) = 1
elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
    E_eps_eps3(phi1, index2) = 1
elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
    E_eps_eps3(phi1, index2) = 1
% fourth moments
elseif(phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4)
    E_eps_eps3(phi1, index2) = m^4 (epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

### 4.3.3 For $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{35}$

Note first that  $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{35}$  has dimensions  $n_x^2 \times n_x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{35} \\
& \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right)] \\
& = E\left[ \left( (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. \times \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right) \right] \\
& = E[ \\
& \quad (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& \quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
& \quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
& + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& \quad + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
& \quad + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
& + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& \quad + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
& \quad + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
& - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& \quad - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
& \quad - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
& ] \\
& = E[
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})' \\
&= (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{1}) \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})' \\
&= (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})'
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$Var [\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}]_{35} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1) & \quad (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
2) & \quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})' \\
3) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
4) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})' \\
5) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
6) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right] \otimes E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}})' \\
7) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma\boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)'
\end{aligned}$$

Checking the dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Term 1: } & (n_x n_x \times n_x n_e) (n_x n_e \times n_e n_x) (n_e n_x \times n_x n_x) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 2: } & (n_x n_x \times n_x n_e) (n_x n_e \times n_e n_x^2) (n_e n_x^2 \times n_x^2) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 3: } & (n_x n_x \times n_e n_x) (n_e n_x \times n_x n_e) (n_e n_x \times n_x n_x) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 4: } & (n_x^2 \times n_e n_x) (n_e n_x \times n_e n_x n_x) (n_e n_x n_x \times n_x n_x) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 5: } & (n_x^2 \times n_e^2) (n_e^2 \times n_e n_x) (n_e n_x \times n_x n_x) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 6: } & (n_x^2 \times n_e^2) (n_e^2 \times n_e n_x^2) (n_e n_x n_x \times n_x n_x) \quad ok \\
\text{Term 7: } & (n_x^2 \times n_e^2) (n_e^2 \times n_e) (n_e \times n_x n_x) \quad ok
\end{aligned}$$

We then need to show how to compute the following matrices

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \mathbf{x}_t^s \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^s (\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xfeps_epsxs = zeros(n_x n_e, n_e n_x)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : n_x
    for phi1 = 1 : n_e
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi2 = 1 : n_e
            for gama2 = 1 : n_x
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 = phi2
                    E_xfeps_epsxs(index1, index2) = E_xf_xs(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end

```

end  
end  
end  
where  $E\_xf\_xs = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] = \text{reshape} \left( \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] \right)', nx, nx \right)$ . This is so because  
 $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right] = E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \{ x_t^s (\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right]$

$$= E \begin{bmatrix} x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \{ x_t^s (\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \\ x_t^f (\gamma_2, 1) \{ x_t^s (\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \\ \dots \\ x_t^f (n_e, 1) \{ x_t^s (\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \end{bmatrix}$$

So simply doing (for a 2 by 2 matrix)

$$\text{reshape} \left( E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right], nx, nx \right) = E \begin{bmatrix} x^f (1, 1) x^s (1, 1) & x^f (2, 1) x^s (1, 1) \\ x^f (1, 1) x^s (2, 1) & x^f (2, 1) x^s (2, 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

and we therefore need to transpose  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right]$  in the expression above.

And

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x^2} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_2, 1) \{ x_t^f (\gamma_3, 1) \}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfeps_epsxfxf = zeros(nxne, ne (nx)^2)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfeps_epsxfxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
where E_xf_xf_xf = reshape( ( E [ x_t^f \otimes x_t^f \otimes x_t^f ] ), nx, nx, nx)

```

And

$$E [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)']$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_eps2_epsxs = zeros(n_e n_e, n_e n_x)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : n_e
    for phi2 = 1 : n_e
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi3 = 1 : n_e
            for gama1 = 1 : n_x
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 = phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                    E_eps2_epsxs(index1, index2) = E_xs(gama1, 1) * m^3 (epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

Finally:

$$E [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] = E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, \phi_2) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon'_{t+1}(1, \phi_2) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\} \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_eps2_eps = zeros((n_e)^2, n_e)
for phi2 = 1 : n_e
    index1 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : n_e
        for phi3 = 1 : n_e
            index1 = index1 + 1
            if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                E_eps2_eps(index1, phi2) = m^3 (epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

#### 4.3.4 For $Var [\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{36}$

Note first that  $Var [\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{36}$  has dimensions  $n_x^2 \times n_x^3$ .

$$Var [\tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1}]_{36} \equiv E[(\mathbf{v}(t+1) - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})) (\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])]$$









$$\begin{aligned}
6) & + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right) \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
7) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
8) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
9) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
10) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
11) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
12) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
13) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \otimes E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right] \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
14) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
15) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right] \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
16) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right) \right) \right] (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
17) & - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) E \left[ \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we need to compute the remaining matrices directly. This is done below where the number relates to the row in the expression for  $\text{Var} \left[ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{t+1} \right]_{36}$

1) None

2)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_xfeps\_xfepsxf = \text{zeros}(nx \times ne, nx \times ne \times nx)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

if  $phi1 == phi2$

$E\_xfeps\_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)$

```

end
end
end
end
end
where  $E\_xf\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E [\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f], nx, nx, nx)$ 

```

3)  
 $E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] = E [\epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}'] = (E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})])'$   
but  $E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})]$  is already computed

4)  

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right) \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfeps_epsxfxf = zeros(nx * ne, ne * nx * nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfeps_epsxfxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
where  $E\_xf\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E [\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f], nx, nx, nx)$ 

```

5)  

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1}' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfeps_epsxfeps = zeros(nx × ne, ne × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                        E_xfeps_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m3(εt+1(phi1))
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
where E_xf_xf = reshape(E [xtf ⊗ xtf], nx, nx)

```

6)

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfeps_eps2xf = zeros(nx × ne, ne × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
                for gama2 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                        E_xfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m3(εt+1(phi1))
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
where E_xf_xf = reshape(E [xtf ⊗ xtf], nx, nx)

```

7)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxf_xfxfepe = zeros(ne × nx, nx × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_epsxf_xfxfepe(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

8)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxf_xfepsxf = zeros(ne × nx, nx × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_epsxf_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

end

9)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxf\_xfeps2 = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx, nx \times ne \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

  for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

    for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

      for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

        for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

          if  $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$

$E\_epsxf\_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2) \times m^3(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(phi1))$

          end

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

10)

$$\left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right)$$

where  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = \text{reshape}(E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right], nx, (nx)^2)$

11)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxf\_epsxfeps = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx, ne \times nx \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

  for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

    for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

      for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

        for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

```

        index2 = index2 + 1
        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
            E_epsxf_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m3(εt+1(phi1))
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

12) none

13)

$$\left( E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \otimes E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right] \right)$$

Here we only need to compute

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \right] = E \left[ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}(1, \phi_3) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

*E\_eps2\_eps* = zeros(*ne* × *ne*, *ne*)

*index1* = 0

for *phi1* = 1 : *ne*

  for *phi2* = 1 : *ne*

*index1* = *index1* + 1

*index2* = 0

      for *phi3* = 1 : *ne*

*index2* = *index2* + 1

        if *phi1* == *phi2* && *phi1* == *phi3*

*E\_eps2\_eps*(*index1*, *index2*) = *m*<sup>3</sup>(ε<sub>t+1</sub>(*phi1*))

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

But we already know *E\_eps2\_eps* from previous derivations.

14)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

*E\_eps2\_xfepsxf* = zeros(*ne* × *ne*, *nx* × *ne* × *nx*)

*index1* = 0

for *phi1* = 1 : *ne*

  for *phi2* = 1 : *ne*

*index1* = *index1* + 1

*index2* = 0

      for *gama1* = 1 : *nx*

        for *phi3* = 1 : *ne*



```

for gama2 = 1 : nx
    index2 = index2 + 1
    if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
        E_eps2_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m3 (epsilon_{t+1} (phi1))
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

15)

$$\left( E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \epsilon'_{t+1}] \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right)$$

None since we know  $E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \epsilon'_{t+1}]$

16)

$$\begin{aligned}
& E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes (\epsilon'_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon'_{t+1}))] \\
&= E [(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_5, 1) \right\}_{\phi_5=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]'
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_eps2_eps3 = zeros(ne*ne,ne*ne*ne);
index1 = 0;
for phi1=1:ne
    for phi2=1:ne
        index1 = index1 + 1;
        index2 = 0;
        for phi3=1:ne
            for phi4=1:ne
                for phi5=1:ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1;
                    % Second order moments times third order moments
                    if phi1 == phi2 && phi2 == phi3 && phi4 == phi5 && phi1 ~ = phi4
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                    elseif phi1 == phi3 && phi3 == phi4 && phi2 == phi5 && phi1 ~ = phi2
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                    elseif phi1 == phi4 && phi4 == phi5 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1 ~ = phi2
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                    elseif phi3 == phi4 && phi4 == phi5 && phi1 == phi2 && phi1 ~ = phi3
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi3);
                    elseif phi2 == phi3 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1 == phi5 && phi1 ~ = phi2
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi2);
                    elseif phi1 == phi3 && phi3 == phi5 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi2
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                    elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi4 && phi3 == phi5 && phi1 ~ = phi3
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                    elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi5 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi3
                        E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi1);
                end
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

elseif phi2 == phi4 & & phi2 == phi5 & & phi1 == phi3 & & phi1 ~ = phi2
E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi2);
elseif phi2 == phi3 & & phi2 == phi5 & & phi1 == phi4 & & phi1 ~ = phi2
E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom3(1,phi2);
% Fifth order moments
elseif phi1 == phi2 & & phi2 == phi3 & & phi3 == phi4 & & phi4 == phi5
E_eps2_eps3(index1,index2) = vectorMom5(1,phi1);
end
end
end
end
end
end
17) none

```

#### 4.3.5 For $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{55}$

Note first that  $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{55}$  has dimensions  $n_x^2 \times n_x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{55} &\equiv E \left[ \left( (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right) \right] \\
&= E \left[ \right. \\
&\quad (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right) \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right) \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \left( (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' + (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' + \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \right) \\
&\quad \left. \right] \\
&= E \left[ \right. \\
&\quad (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
&\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \epsilon'_{t+1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2)' \\
&\quad \left. \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s)']) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
& \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
& \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \\
= & \\
1) & \quad (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)']) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
2) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
3) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \\
4) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
5) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
6) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)' \\
7) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s)']) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
8) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx})' \\
9) & \quad + (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)'
\end{aligned}$$

Note here that we already know  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)']$ ,  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)']$  and  $E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)']$  from the variance of the states using a second order approximation. This is because

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}[\mathbf{x}_t^s] = E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]) (\mathbf{x}_t^s - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s])'] \\
& = E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]) ((\mathbf{x}_t^s)' - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]')] \\
& = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' - \mathbf{x}_t^s E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]' - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]'] \\
& = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)'] - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]' \\
& \Updownarrow \\
& \text{Var}[\mathbf{x}_t^s] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]' = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)']
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}(\mathbf{x}_t^s, (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)) = E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]) ((\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) - E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)])'] \\
& = E[(\mathbf{x}_t^s - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s]) \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' - E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'] \right)] \\
& = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' - \mathbf{x}_t^s E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'] - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)']] \\
& = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' - E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)']] \\
& \Updownarrow \\
& \text{Var}(\mathbf{x}_t^s, (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)) + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)'] = E[\mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)']
\end{aligned}$$

and











$$\begin{aligned}
7) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
8) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
9) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
10) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
11) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
12) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
13) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)') (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
14) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)) (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
15) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \right) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\
16) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
17) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \otimes E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] \right) (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\
18) & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)'
\end{aligned}$$

We thus need to explain how to compute each of these terms

$$\begin{aligned}
1) & E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right] \\
& = E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \{x_t^s (\gamma_1, 1)\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_2, 1) \{x_t^f (\gamma_3, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \} \}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxs_xfxfepeps = zeros(ne × nx, nx × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_epsxs_xfxfepeps(index1, index2) = E_xs_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end

```

end

end

where  $E\_xs\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \right]', nx, nx, nx)$

2)

$$E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \right]'$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \{x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1)\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \{x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1)\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxs\_xfepsxf = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx, nx \times ne \times nx)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

if  $phi1 == phi2$

$E\_epsxs\_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E\_xs\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3)$

end

end

end

end

end

end

3)

$$E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right]'$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \{x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1)\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxs\_xfeps2 = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx, nx \times ne \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

if  $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$

$E\_epsxs\_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E\_xs\_xf(gama1, gama2) \times m^3(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(phi1))$

end  
end  
end  
end  
end

4)  
None

5)

$$E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \{x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1)\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \{x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxs\_epsxfeps = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx, ne \times nx \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

if  $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$

$E\_epsxs\_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E\_xs\_xf(gama1, gama2) \times m^3(\epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))$

end

end

end

end

end

end

6)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) \right] = E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right] \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

Note that we already know  $E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right]$

7)

$$E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \right] = E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right] \otimes E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \right]$$

Note that we already know  $E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right]$

8)

$$E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \{x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1)\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \{x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right) \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxfxf_xfxfeps = zeros(ne × nx × nx, nx × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for gama4 = 1 : nx
                    for phi2 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_epsxfxf_xfxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

where  $E\_xf\_xf\_xf\_xf = \text{reshape}(E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right], nx, nx, nx, nx)$

9)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right) \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxfxf_xfepsxf = zeros(ne × nx × nx, nx × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    for gama4 = 1 : nx
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_epsxfxf_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

10)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

*E\_epsxfxf\_xfeps2* = zeros(*ne* × *nx* × *nx*, *nx* × *ne* × *ne*)

*index1* = 0

for *phi1* = 1 : *ne*

    for *gama1* = 1 : *nx*

        for *gama2* = 1 : *nx*

*index1* = *index1* + 1

*index2* = 0

            for *gama3* = 1 : *nx*

                for *phi2* = 1 : *ne*

                    for *phi3* = 1 : *ne*

*index2* = *index2* + 1

                        if *phi1* == *phi2* && *phi1* == *phi3*

*E\_epsxfxf\_xfeps2*(*index1*, *index2*) = *E\_xf\_xf\_xf*(*gama1*, *gama2*, *gama3*) × *m*<sup>3</sup> (*phi1*)

                            end

                        end

                    end

                end

            end

        end

    end

11)

None as  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  is known

12)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

*E\_epsxfxf\_epsxfeps* = zeros(*ne* × *nx* × *nx*, *ne* × *nx* × *ne*)

*index1* = 0

for *phi1* = 1 : *ne*

    for *gama1* = 1 : *nx*

        for *gama2* = 1 : *nx*

*index1* = *index1* + 1

*index2* = 0

            for *phi2* = 1 : *ne*

                for *gama3* = 1 : *nx*

                    for *phi3* = 1 : *ne*

*index2* = *index2* + 1

```

        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
            E_epsxfxf_epsxfeps(index1, index2)
            = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (ϵt+1 (phi1))
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

13)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right) \right] = E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] \otimes E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

Note that we already know  $E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})']$  and  $E \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right] = \text{reshape}(E [\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f], (nx)^2, nx)$

14)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \right) \right] = E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})'] \otimes E [\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f]$$

Note that we already know  $E [\epsilon_{t+1} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})']$

15) None

16)

$$E \left[ \epsilon_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \{\epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1)\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f (\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_eps_xfepsxf = zeros(ne, nx × ne × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
    index2 = 0
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                if phi1 == phi2
```

```
                    E_eps_xfepsxf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

17)

None

18)  
None

#### 4.3.7 For $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{66}$

Note first that  $Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{66}$  has dimensions  $n_x^3 \times n_x^3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} Var \left[ \tilde{\xi}_{t+1} \right]_{66} &= E[(\mathbf{u}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}])(\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}])] \\ &= E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} - \mathbf{u}_{t+1}E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}]\mathbf{u}'_{t+1} + E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}]E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}]] \\ &= E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] - E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}]E[\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] \end{aligned}$$

We already know  $E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}]$  so we only need to compute the first term. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{u}_{t+1}\mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] &= E[ \\ & \left( (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \right. \\ & + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\ & + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\ & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\ & + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ & \left. \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \right. \right. \\ & + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\ & + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\ & + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\ & + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\ & + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\ & \left. + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \right) \\ & \left. \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= E[ \\ & \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ & \quad \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \right. \\ & \quad + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\ & \quad + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\ & \quad + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \\ & \quad + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta)' \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)' \right) \end{aligned}$$













$$37) \quad + \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)'$$

$$38) \quad + \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})'$$

$$39) \quad + \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)'$$

$$+ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})$$

$$40) \quad \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})'$$

$$41) \quad + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)'$$

$$42) \quad + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)'$$

$$43) \quad + (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' (\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{\eta})'$$

]

We next derive how to compute the moments in these terms.

1)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfxfeeps_xfxfeeps = zeros(nx × nx × ne, nx × nx × ne)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
```

```
                for gama4 = 1 : nx
```

```
                    for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        if phi1 == phi2
```

```
                            E_xfxfeeps_xfxfeeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

2)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_xfxfeps\_xfepsxf = \text{zeros}(nx \times nx \times ne, nx \times ne \times nx)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

  for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

    for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

      for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

        for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

          for  $gama4 = 1 : nx$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

            if  $phi1 == phi2$

$E\_xfxfeps\_xfepsxf(index1, index2)$

$= E\_xf\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)$

            end

          end

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

3)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_xfxfeps\_xfeps2 = \text{zeros}(nx \times nx \times ne, nx \times ne \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

  for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

    for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

      for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

        for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

          for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

            if  $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$

$E\_xfxfeps\_xfeps2(index1, index2)$

$= E\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) \times m^3(\epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))$

            end

          end

        end

    end

end  
end  
end

4)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_xfxfeps\_epsxfxf = \text{zeros}(nx \times nx \times ne, ne \times nx \times nx)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

for  $gama4 = 1 : nx$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

if  $phi1 == phi2$

$E\_xfxfeps\_epsxfxf(index1, index2)$

$= E\_xf\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)$

end

end

end

end

end

end

end

5)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_xfxfeps\_epsxfeps = \text{zeros}(nx \times nx \times ne, ne \times nx \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

```

        index2 = index2 + 1
        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
            E_xfxfeps_epsxfeps(index1, index2)
            = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (εt+1 (phi1))
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

6)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfxfeps_eps2xf = zeros(nx × nx × ne, ne × ne × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for gama3 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
```

```
                            E_xfxfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2)
```

```
                            = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (εt+1 (phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

7)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:



```

E_xfxfeeps_eps3 = zeros(nx × nx × ne, ne × ne × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        % second moments of innovations
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
                            E_xfxfeeps_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_xfxfeeps_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_xfxfeeps_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        % fourth moments of innovations
                        elseif (phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4)
                            E_xfxfeeps_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m^4(ε_{t+1}(phi1))
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

8)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 2).

9)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\} \right)' \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfepsxf_xfepsxf = zeros(nx × ne × nx, nx × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx

```

```

index1 = index1 + 1
index2 = 0
for gama3 = 1 : nx
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
        for gama4 = 1 : nx
            index2 = index2 + 1
            if phi1 == phi2
                E_xfepsxf_xfepsxf(index1, index2)
                = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

10)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\
= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right. \\
\left. \times \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfepsxf_xfeps2 = zeros(nx * ne * nx, nx * ne * ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    for phi3 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                            E_xfepsxf_xfeps2(index1, index2)
                            = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) * m^3(epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

11)

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfepsxf_epsxfxf = zeros(nx * ne * nx, ne * nx * nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    for gama4 = 1 : nx
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_xfepsxf_epsxfxf(index1, index2)
                            = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

12)

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfepsxf_epsxfeps = zeros(nx * ne * nx, ne * nx * ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for gama3 = 1 : nx

```

```

        for phi3 = 1 : ne
            index2 = index2 + 1
            if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                E_xfepsxf_epsxfeps(index1, index2)
                = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (εt+1 (phi1))
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

13)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfepsxf_eps2xf = zeros(nx × ne × nx, ne × ne × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for gama3 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
```

```
                            E_xfepsxf_eps2xf(index1, index2)
```

```
                            = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (εt+1 (phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

14)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right.$$

$$\times \left( \left\{ \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\} \right)'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_xfepsxf_eps3 = zeros(nx * ne * nx, ne * ne * ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        % second moments of innovations
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
                            E_xfepsxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_xfepsxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_xfepsxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        % fourth moments of innovations
                        if phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
                            E_xfepsxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) * m^4(epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

15)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$  from 3).

16)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$  from 10)

17)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right]$$

$$\times \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right)'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfeps2_xfeps2 = zeros(nx × ne × ne, nx × ne × ne)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1 ~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1 ~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        % fourth moments of innovations
```

```
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m4(ϵt+1(phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

18)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfeps2_epsxfxf = zeros(nx × ne × ne, ne × nx × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```

    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            index2 = index2 + 1
            if (phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3
                E_xfeps2_epsxfxf(index1, index2)
                = E_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) × m3 (εt+1 (phi1))
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

19)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfeps2_epsxfeps = zeros(nx × ne × ne, ne × nx × ne)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        % fourth moments of innovations
```

```
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m4 (εt+1 (phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

end  
end

20)

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right) \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right) \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_xfeps2_eps2xf = zeros(nx × ne × ne, ne × ne × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        % fourth moments of innovations
```

```
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
```

```
                            E_xfeps2_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m4(ϵt+1(phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

21)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 4).

22)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$



where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 11)

23)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 18)

24)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] =$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right)'$$

$$\times \left( \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_4, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_4=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\} \right\} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_epsxfxf_epsxfxf = zeros(ne × nx × nx, ne × nx × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
```

```
                    for gama4 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2)
```

```
                            E_epsxfxf_epsxfxf(index1, index2)
```

```
                            = E_xf_xf_xf_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

25)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] =$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right)$$

$$\times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxfxf\_epsxfeps = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx \times nx, ne \times nx \times ne)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

  for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

    for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

      for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

        for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

          for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

            if ( $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$ )

$E\_epsxfxf\_epsxfeps(index1, index2)$

$= E\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) \times m^3(\epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))$

            end

          end

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

26)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]'$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

$E\_epsxfxf\_eps2xf = \text{zeros}(ne \times nx \times nx, ne \times ne \times nx)$

$index1 = 0$

for  $phi1 = 1 : ne$

  for  $gama1 = 1 : nx$

    for  $gama2 = 1 : nx$

$index1 = index1 + 1$

$index2 = 0$

      for  $phi2 = 1 : ne$

        for  $phi3 = 1 : ne$

          for  $gama3 = 1 : nx$

$index2 = index2 + 1$

            if ( $phi1 == phi2 \ \&\& \ phi1 == phi3$ )

$E\_epsxfxf\_eps2xf(index1, index2)$

$= E\_xf\_xf\_xf(gama1, gama2, gama3) \times m^3(\epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))$

            end

          end

        end

      end

    end

  end

end

end  
end  
end  
end  
end

27)  

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)'\right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \times \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right)'\right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```

E_epsxfxf_eps3 = zeros(ne × nx × nx, ne × ne × ne)
index1 = 0
for phi1 = 1 : ne
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for phi3 = 1 : ne
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        % second moments of innovations
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
                            E_epsxfxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_epsxfxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
                            E_epsxfxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
                        % fourth moments of innovations
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
                            E_epsxfxf_eps3(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m^4(ϵ_{t+1}(phi1))
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

28)  

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)'\right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)'\right]'$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)'\right]$  from 5).

29)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$  from 2)

30)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$  from 19).

31)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$  from 25).

32)

$$E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_epsfeps_epsfeps = zeros(ne × nx × ne, ne × nx × ne)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                    for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_epsfeps_epsfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_epsfeps_epsfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_epsfeps_epsfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        % fourth moments of innovations
```

```
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
```

```
                            E_epsfeps_epsfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m4 (epsilont+1 (phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

end  
end  
end  
end  
end

33)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_epsxfeps_eps2xf = zeros(ne × nx × ne, ne × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_epsxfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_epsxfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_epsxfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        % fourth moments of innovations
```

```
                        elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
```

```
                            E_epsxfeps_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2) × m^4(epsilon_{t+1}(phi1))
```

```
                        end
```

```
                    end
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

34)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 6).

35)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 13).

36)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 20).

37)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 26).

38)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$  from 33).

39)

$$E \left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left( \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right)' \right]$$

Thus the quasi Matlab codes are:

```
E_eps2xf_eps2xf = zeros(ne × ne × nx, ne × ne × nx)
```

```
index1 = 0
```

```
for phi1 = 1 : ne
```

```
    for phi2 = 1 : ne
```

```
        for gama1 = 1 : nx
```

```
            index1 = index1 + 1
```

```
            index2 = 0
```

```
            for phi3 = 1 : ne
```

```
                for phi4 = 1 : ne
```

```
                    for gama2 = 1 : nx
```

```
                        index2 = index2 + 1
```

```
                        % second moments of innovations
```

```
                        if (phi1 == phi2 && phi3 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi4)
```

```
                            E_eps2xf_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```
                        elseif (phi1 == phi3 && phi2 == phi4 && phi1~ = phi2)
```

```
                            E_eps2xf_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1, gama2)
```

```

elseif (phi1 == phi4 && phi2 == phi3 && phi1~ = phi2)
    E_eps2xf_eps2xf(index1,index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1,gama2)
% fourth moments of innovations
elseif phi1 == phi2 && phi1 == phi3 && phi1 == phi4
    E_eps2xf_eps2xf(index1,index2) = E_xf_xf(gama1,gama2) * m^4 (epsilon_{t+1} (phi1))
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

40)

$$E \left[ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]'$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]$  from 7).

41)

$$E \left[ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]'$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]$  from 14).

42)

$$E \left[ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]'$$

where we already know  $E \left[ \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]$  from 27).

43)

$$E \left[ (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \right\}_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \left( \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_4, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_5, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1}(\phi_6, 1) \right\}_{\phi_6=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_5=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_4=1}^{n_e} \right) \right]'$$

The codes are given in the matlab file. (too big for displaying)

#### 4.4 Method 3: Simple formulas for first and second moments

This section shows how to compute mean values up to third order in a very direct manner. As in the case of the second-order approximation, the advantage of Method 3 is that we do not recompute terms which are already known at a lower approximation order. As a result, the matrices which must be inverted are here smaller than in Method 1 and 2.

#### 4.4.1 First moments

This section derives the unconditional mean value of  $\mathbf{y}_t$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t$ . Recall

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}$$

Thus, we only need to find  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}]$ . Here

$$E[\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd}] = \mathbf{h}_x E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}] + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right] + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xxx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right] + \frac{3}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x}\sigma^2 E\left[\mathbf{x}_t^f\right] + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I}_{n_x} - \mathbf{h}_x) E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}] = 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right] + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xxx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right] + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3$$

because  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd}$  is stationary and  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}$

$\Downarrow$

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}] = (\mathbf{I}_{n_x} - \mathbf{h}_x)^{-1} \left( 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right] + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xxx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right] + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3 \right)$$

To compute  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xxx} E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right]$  recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$E\left[\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f\right] = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right] + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) E\left[\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)\right]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I}_{n_x^3} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)) E\left[\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right] = (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) E\left[\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)\right]$$

because  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f$  is stationary

$\Downarrow$

$$E\left[\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right] = (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^3} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x))^{-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) E\left[\left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}\right)\right]$$

Note that this term is zero if all third moments of  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  are zero.

To compute  $E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right]$  recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s\right) &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) \left(\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

So

$$E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s\right)\right] = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right] + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)) E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s\right)\right] = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) E\left[\left(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f\right)\right]$$



because  $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)$  is stationary

$\Updownarrow$

$$E[\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s] = (\mathbf{I}_{n_x^2} - (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x))^{-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx}) E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)]$$

Note that this term is zero if  $E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)] = \mathbf{0}$ , which is the case if all third moments of  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  are zero.

For the control variables, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{y}_t^{rd}] &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}] \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} \left( E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)] + 2E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)] \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xxx} E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( E[\mathbf{x}_t^s] + E[\mathbf{x}_t^{rd}] \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xx} \left( E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)] + 2E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)] \right) \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{xxx} E[(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

Now recall, if all third moments of  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  are zero, then  $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} = \mathbf{0}$ . Hence, we have the following

**Corollary 1** *The mean value in a third order approximation is identical to the mean value in a second order approximation if all third moments of  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  are zero.*

#### 4.4.2 Second moments

We start by noticing that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\mathbf{z}_t) &= E[(\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t])(\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t])'] \\ &= E[(\mathbf{z}_t - E[\mathbf{z}_t])(\mathbf{z}_t' - E[\mathbf{z}_t'])] \\ &= E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t' - \mathbf{z}_t E[\mathbf{z}_t'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{z}_t' + E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t']] \\ &= E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t'] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t'] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t'] &= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= E \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \end{array} \right]$$

Hence, we need to find the following terms:

$$\begin{aligned} & - \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)', \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)', \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right)' \\ & - \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)', \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)', \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \\ & - \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)', \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)', \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \end{aligned}$$

All these terms are easy to compute using the procedure outlined above and previous results.

## 4.5 The auto-correlations

This section derives the auto-correlations for the states and the control variables.

### 4.5.1 The innovations

We first show that  $Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}) \neq \mathbf{0}$  for  $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . To see this recall that

$$\begin{aligned} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}'] &= E \left[ \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) - E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] \end{array} \right] \\ & \times \left[ \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}' \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}) \right)' \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^s \right)' \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \\ \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \\ \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}) - E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] \right)' \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

We now inspect each of the rows in turn. Here, we need the following result that  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\dots \\
\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i}
\end{aligned}$$

1) Row with  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$   
Consider the sub-matrix

$$\begin{aligned}
&E\{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' & & & \\
(\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^s)' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' & & & \\
(\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & & \\
(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' & ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}) - E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})])' & & & & 
\end{array} \right] \} \\
&= E\{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}' \\
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' & & \\
(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' & \mathbf{0} & & & & 
\end{array} \right] \}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we only need to study the term of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&+ E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&= 0 + E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
&= E \left[ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{1}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}))' \right] \\
&= E \left[ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' \right] \\
&= \mathbf{I}_{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}_{n_e})'
\end{aligned}$$

2)  
To be completed

## 4.5.2 The covariances

Recall that we have

$$\mathbf{z}_t = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t^{rd} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}\sigma^3$$

To find the one period auto-covariances, i.e.  $Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{A}Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) \end{aligned}$$

And for two periods

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_{t+1} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) + Cov(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + Cov(\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{A}^2Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t)$$

And for three periods

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_{t+2} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}) + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}^3\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2} + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= Cov(\mathbf{A}^3\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_t) + Cov(\mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + Cov(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) + Cov(\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{A}^3Var(\mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{A}^3Var(\mathbf{z}_t) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{A}^{3-i}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+i}, \mathbf{z}_t) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+2}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+3}, \mathbf{z}_t)$$

Hence in general

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= \mathbf{A}^sVar(\mathbf{z}_t) + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{A}^{s-i}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+i}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ &\Updownarrow \\ Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= \mathbf{A}^sVar(\mathbf{z}_t) + \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} \mathbf{A}^{s-(j+1)}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+j+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) \\ i = j + 1 \text{ so } j &= i - 1 \\ &\Updownarrow \\ Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t) &= \mathbf{A}^sVar(\mathbf{z}_t) + \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} \mathbf{A}^{s-1-j}\mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+j+1}, \mathbf{z}_t) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A}Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s-1}, \mathbf{z}_t) + \mathbf{B}Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t)$$

For the control variables:

$$Cov(\mathbf{y}_{t+s}^{rd}, \mathbf{y}_t^{rd}) = Cov(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_{t+s} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2)$$

$$= Cov(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{z}_t)$$

$$= \mathbf{D}Cov(\mathbf{z}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t)\mathbf{D}'$$

Thus we only need to compute  $Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t) = E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+s}\mathbf{z}_t']$

### 4.5.3 Computing $Cov(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+s}, \mathbf{z}_t)$

We consider  $E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}']$  and note that  $E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}\mathbf{z}_t'] = (E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}'])'$ .

$$\begin{aligned} E[\mathbf{z}_t\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1+s}'] &= E\left[\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix}\right] \\ &\times \left[ \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1+s} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} - vec(\mathbf{I}_{n_e}))' (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' \\ (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^s)' (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' \\ (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})' \\ (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f)' ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}) - E[(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})])' \end{array} \right] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{1,9} & r_{1,10} & r_{1,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} \\ 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{2,9} & r_{2,10} & r_{2,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} \\ 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{3,9} & r_{3,10} & r_{3,11} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} \\ 0_{n_x \times n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{4,9} & r_{4,10} & r_{4,11} & 0_{n_x \times n_e^2} \\ 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{5,9} & r_{5,10} & r_{5,11} & 0_{n_x^2 \times n_e^2} \\ 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e^2} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e n_x} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e n_x^2} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2 n_e} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_x^2 n_e} & r_{6,9} & r_{6,10} & r_{6,11} & 0_{n_x^3 \times n_e^2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{R} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

We now compute the non-zero elements in this matrix

1) The value of  $r_{1,9}$

$$r_{1,9} = E\left[\mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s})'\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left\{x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1)\right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1)\left\{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1)\left\{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1)\right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e}\right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e}\right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x}\right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

$$E\_xf\_xfeps2 = \text{zeros}(nx, nx \times ne \times ne)$$

```

for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xf_xfeps2(gama1, index2) = E_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end

```

where  $E\_xf\_xfS = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

2) The value of  $r_{1,10}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{1,10} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xf_epsxfeps = zeros(nx, ne × nx × ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xf_epsxfeps(gama1, index2) = E_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end

```

3) The value of  $r_{1,11}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{1,11} &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xf_eps2xf = zeros(nx, ne × ne × nx)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for phi2 = 1 : ne

```

```

    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index2 = index2 + 1
        if phi1 == phi2
            E_xf_eps2xf(gama1, index2) = E_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2)
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

4) The value of  $r_{2,9}$

$$r_{2,9} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xs_xfeps2 = zeros(nx, nx * ne * ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xs_xfeps2(gama1, index2) = E_xs_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

where  $E_xs_xfS = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

5) The value of  $r_{2,10}$

$$r_{2,10} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xs_epsfeps = zeros(nx, ne * nx * ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xs_epsfeps(gama1, index2) = E_xs_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

```

        end
    end
end
end
end

```

6) The value of  $r_{2,11}$

$$r_{2,11} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xs_eps2xf = zeros(nx, ne × ne × nx)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xs_eps2xf(gama1, index2) = E_xs_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end

```

7) The value of  $r_{3,9}$

$$r_{3,9} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xfff_xfeps2 = zeros(nx × nx, nx × ne × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            for phi1 = 1 : ne
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfff_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end

```



end  
end  
end

where  $E\_xf\_xf\_xfS = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)'\right]$

8) The value of  $r_{3,10}$

$$r_{3,10} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)'\right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfxf_epsxfeps = zeros(nx × nx, ne × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index1 = index1 + 1
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index2 = 0
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfxf_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
```

9) The value of  $r_{3,11}$

$$r_{3,11} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)'\right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfxf_eps2xf = zeros(nx × nx, ne × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
```

```

        if phi1 == phi2
            E_xfxf_eps2xf(index1, index2) = E_xf_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3)
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

10) The value of  $r_{4,9}$

$$r_{4,9} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xrd_xfeps2 = zeros(nx, nx * ne * ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xrd_xfeps2(gama1, index2) = E_xrd_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

where  $E\_xrd\_xfS = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

11) The value of  $r_{4,10}$

$$r_{4,10} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xrd_epsfeps = zeros(nx, ne * nx * ne)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for gama2 = 1 : nx
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xrd_epsfeps(gama1, index2) = E_xrd_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

end  
end  
end  
end

12) The value of  $r_{4,11}$

$$r_{4,11} = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^{rd}(\gamma_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xrd_eps2xf = zeros(nx, ne × ne × nx)
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    index2 = 0
    for phi1 = 1 : ne
        for phi2 = 1 : ne
            for gama2 = 1 : nx
                index2 = index2 + 1
                if phi1 == phi2
                    E_xrd_eps2xf(gama1, index2) = E_xrd_xfS(gama1, gama2)
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
```

13) The value of  $r_{5,9}$

$$r_{5,9} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfxs_xfeps2 = zeros(nx × nx, nx × ne × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            for phi1 = 1 : ne
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfxs_xfeps2(index1, index2) = E_xf_xs_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

end  
end  
end  
where  $E\_xf\_xs\_xfS = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

14) The value of  $r_{5,10}$

$$r_{5,10} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfxs_epsxfeps = zeros(nx × nx, ne × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for gama3 = 1 : nx
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2
                        E_xfxs_epsxfeps(index1, index2) = E_xf_xs_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3)
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
```

15) The value of  $r_{5,11}$

$$r_{5,11} = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \{ x_t^s(\gamma_2, 1) \}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```
E_xfxs_eps2xf = zeros(nx × nx, ne × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        index1 = index1 + 1
        index2 = 0
        for phi1 = 1 : ne
            for phi2 = 1 : ne
                for gama3 = 1 : nx
                    index2 = index2 + 1
                    if phi1 == phi2

```

```

                                E_xfxs_eps2xf(index1,index2) = E_xf_xs_xfS(gama1,gama2,gama3)
                                end
                            end
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end

```

16) The value of  $r_{6,9}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{6,9} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xfxfxf_xfeps2 = zeros(nx × nx × nx, nx × ne × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for gama4 = 1 : nx
                for phi1 = 1 : ne
                    for phi2 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_xfxfxf_xfeps2(index1,index2)
                                = E_xf_xf_xf_xfS(gama1,gama2,gama3,gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end

```

where  $E_xf_xf_xf_xfS = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

17) The value of  $r_{6,10}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{6,10} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \right)' \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \left\{ \epsilon_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xfxfxf_epsxfeps = zeros(nx × nx × nx, ne × nx × ne)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi1 = 1 : ne
                for gama4 = 1 : nx
                    for phi2 = 1 : ne
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_xfxfxf_epsxfeps(index1, index2)
                                = E_xf_xf_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

18) The value of  $r_{6,11}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{6,11} &= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] \\
 &= E \left[ \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_1, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_2, 1) \left\{ x_t^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_1, 1) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+s}(\phi_2, 1) \left\{ x_{t+s}^f(\gamma_3, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \right\}_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the quasi Matlab codes are

```

E_xfxfxf_eps2xf = zeros(nx × nx × nx, ne × ne × nx)
index1 = 0
for gama1 = 1 : nx
    for gama2 = 1 : nx
        for gama3 = 1 : nx
            index1 = index1 + 1
            index2 = 0
            for phi1 = 1 : ne
                for phi2 = 1 : ne
                    for gama4 = 1 : nx
                        index2 = index2 + 1
                        if phi1 == phi2
                            E_xfxfxf_eps2xf(index1, index2)
                                = E_xf_xf_xf_xfS(gama1, gama2, gama3, gama4)
                        end
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end

```

end  
end  
end

We know all the required moments, except  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$ ,  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$ , and  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

a) For  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

Recall that  $\mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i}$ .

So

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \right)'$$

b) For  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^s \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \right)'$$

c) For  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right] = E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \right)'$$

d) For  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right] &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right] \\ &= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \right)'$$

So we only need to find  $E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$ . Recall that

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

So

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{h}_x E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

$$+ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right]$$

⇕

$$E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{h}_x)^{-1} \left[ 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{xxx} E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 E \left[ \mathbf{x}_t^f \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] \right]$$

e) For  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x^s)'$$

f) For  $E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$

$$E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+s}^f \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x^s \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{i=1}^s \mathbf{h}_x^{s-i} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i} \right)' \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \right] (\mathbf{h}_x^s)'$$

## 5 The Dynare++ notation

This section presents the pruning method up to third order using the notation in Dynare and Dynare++. The solution to DSGE models are in Dynare and Dynare++ given by

$$\mathbf{z}_t = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}_{t-1}, \mathbf{u}_t, \sigma) \quad (39)$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_t$  contains all the endogenous variables (i.e. control variables and all state variables), and  $\mathbf{u}_t$  with size  $n_u \times 1$  is the vector of disturbances with the property  $\mathbf{u}_t \sim \mathcal{NID}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ . It is convenient to express this more general solution in a notation that is similar to the one used above. We therefore write (39) as

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{u}_t, \sigma) \quad (40)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{u}_{t+1}, \sigma) \quad (41)$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_t$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t$  are as defined above. The key difference compared to the notation in Schmitt-Grohé & Uribe (2004) is that the function  $\mathbf{g}$  depends on the innovations  $\mathbf{u}_t$ . Note also that the innovations may enter in a non-linear fashion in the  $\mathbf{h}$  function. Below, it is useful to define

$$\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

where  $\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}$  has dimensions  $n_v \times 1$ . The first subscript of  $\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}$  refers to the time index of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and the second to the time index of  $\mathbf{u}_{t+1}$ .

A first-order approximation (40) and (41) around the deterministic steady state is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}_v \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} \quad (43)$$



$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{h}_v \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \quad (44)$$

A second-order approximation is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}_v \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{vv} (\mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \quad (45)$$

and

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{h}_v \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{vv} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \quad (46)$$

A third-order approximation is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t &= \mathbf{g}_v \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{vv} (\mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{vvv} (\mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t}) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma v} \sigma^2 \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{h}_v \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{vv} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{vvv} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma v} \sigma^2 \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

## 6 Pruning scheme in Dynare++:

### 6.1 Second order approximation:

We start considering (46) which we write as

$$x_{t+1}(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_v(j, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1})' \mathbf{h}_{vv}(j, :, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

$\Downarrow$

$$x_{t+1}(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_v(j, :) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}' \mathbf{h}_{vv}(j, :, :) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

Let us now decompose the state vector  $\mathbf{x}_t$  as

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \quad (49)$$

Notice, that we do not need to compose the innovations as they are a first order effect in the system. For the subsequent decomposition let

$$\mathbf{h}_v \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) & \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \end{bmatrix} \quad (50)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{vv}(j, :, :) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) \\ \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \quad (51)$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) & \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) \\ \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' & \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) \\ \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) + \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) \quad \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) + \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

A law of motion for the first-order terms is thus

$$x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) = \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \quad (52)$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

A law of motion for the second-order terms is thus

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{xx}(j, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)' \mathbf{h}_{xu}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . Note here, that non-linear shocks will imply that we have innovations to  $x_{t+1}^s(j, 1)$ , i.e. if  $\mathbf{h}_{ux}(j, :, :) \neq \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{h}_{uu}(j, :, :) \neq \mathbf{0}$ .

For the control variables, we introduce the following notation

$$\mathbf{g}_v \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) & \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \end{bmatrix} \quad (54)$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{vv}(i, :, :) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) \\ \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \quad (55)$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ . Thus

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_v(i, :) \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_{t-1,t})' \mathbf{g}_{vv}(i, :, :) \mathbf{v}_{t-1,t} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t(i, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) & \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) \\ \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right) + \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)' & \mathbf{u}_t' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) \\ \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) & \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right) + \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) + \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) & \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) + \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

⇕

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right) + \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right)' \right) \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ . We want to preserve terms up to second order, hence the pruned approximation is

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \right) + \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{ux}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right)' \mathbf{g}_{xu}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{uu}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$
(56)

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ .

## 6.2 Second order approximation: a convenient representation

When coding the derived formulas it is convenient to use  $\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1}$  directly, and the corresponding derivatives of  $\mathbf{g}$  and  $\mathbf{h}$ , because this is how the output from Dynare and Dynare++ is stored. Hence, we can write

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_v \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$
(57)

and

$$x_{t+1}^s(j, :) = \mathbf{h}_v(j, :) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}' \mathbf{h}_{vv}(j, :, :) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, :) \sigma^2$$
(58)

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ . For the control variables we have

$$y_t(i, 1) = \mathbf{g}_v(i, :) \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix}' \mathbf{g}_{vv}(i, :, :) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2$$
(59)

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_y$ .

Using the kronecker representation (fast for MATLAB) we have

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_v \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \quad (60)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}, n_x, n_v^2) \quad (61)$$

And

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}_v \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \quad (62)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape}(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}, n_y, n_v^2) \quad (63)$$

### 6.3 Third order approximation:

Let us now decompose the state vector  $\mathbf{x}_t$  as

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \quad (64)$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_v(j, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1})' \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, 1, :, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{v}_{t,t+1})' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, n_v, :, :) \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{v}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \mathbf{v}_{t,t+1} + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) & \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}}(j, :, :) \\ \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) & \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}(j, :, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' & \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \quad \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, 1, :, :) \left[ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{matrix} \right] \\ \dots \\ \left[ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \quad \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, n_v, :, :) \left[ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{matrix} \right] \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{v}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) + x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \right) \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \right) \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{6} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, 1, :, :) \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \\ \dots \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' + (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, n_v, :, :) \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{v}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

Without reducing the large term for with  $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, :, :, :)$ , it is straightforward to see that the law of motion for  $x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1)$  that only preserves third order terms is

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^{rd}(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s \\
& + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, 1, :, :) \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \\ \dots \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}(j, n_v, :, :) \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\bar{\mathbf{x}}}(j, :) \sigma^2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{6} h_{\sigma\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

Using the convenient representation we thus have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{v}} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \\
& + 2\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \right) \\
& + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{v}} \sigma^2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

It is by now straightforward to see that an expression for  $\mathbf{y}_t$  which only preserves up to third order terms are:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_t &= \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{v}} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{rd} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \right) \\
& + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \right) + 2 \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\
& + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{v}} \sigma^2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{u}_t \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

## 7 Dynare++ notation and statistical properties: second order

### 7.1 Co-variance stationarity

We start with the state variables. From above we have for the first-order effects that

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^f(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_u(j, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \Downarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

For the second-order effects

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1}^s(j, 1) &= \mathbf{h}_x(j, :) \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{ux}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xu}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{uu}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} h_{\sigma\sigma}(j, 1) \sigma^2 \\ \Downarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{ux}}(j, :, :) (\mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xu}}(j, :, :) \mathbf{u}_{t+1} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ \Updownarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{ux}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xu}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ \Updownarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{ux}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xu}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ \Updownarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{ux}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xu}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

where we have defined

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xx}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathit{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xx}}, n_x, n_x^2) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{uu}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathit{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{uu}}, n_u, n_u^2) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{ux}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathit{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{ux}}, n_x, n_u n_x) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathbf{xu}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathit{reshape}(\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{xu}}, n_x, n_x n_u) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we need to find the law of motions for  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t) + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{h}_u \mathbf{u}_t \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \mathit{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we can set up the following system

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{uu}} \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \\
&+ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_u & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{uu}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{ux}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xu}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u & (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) & (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}$$

where we have defined

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{c} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{uu}} \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{A} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xx}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{B} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_u & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{uu}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{ux}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{xu}} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u & (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) & (\mathbf{h}_u \otimes \mathbf{h}_u) \end{bmatrix} \\
\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Similar arguments as presented above ensure that all eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  have modulus less than one provided the same holds for  $\mathbf{h}_x$ .

For the control variables we have

$$\begin{aligned}
y_t(i, 1) &= \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s) + \mathbf{g}_u(i, :) \mathbf{u}_t \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{\text{ux}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xu}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_t' \mathbf{g}_{\text{uu}}(i, :, :) \mathbf{u}_t \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_t &= \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s) + \mathbf{g}_u \mathbf{u}_t + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) \\
&\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{ux}} (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{xu}} (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{uu}} (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s) + \mathbf{g}_u \mathbf{u}_t + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_t \right) + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} \left( (\mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{u}_t) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})
\end{aligned}$$

where we have defined

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} & \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} \left( \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}, n_y, n_x^2 \right) \\
\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} & \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} \left( \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}, n_y, n_u^2 \right) \\
\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}} & \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} \left( \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}}, n_y, n_u n_x \right) \\
\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}} & \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{reshape} \left( \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}}, n_y, n_x n_u \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_t & = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x & \mathbf{g}_x & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^s \\ \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \end{bmatrix} \\
& + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_u & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}} & \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_t \\ \mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{u}_t - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ \mathbf{u}_t \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \\ \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_t \end{bmatrix} \\
& \Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{E}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{\xi}_t$$

## 7.2 First and second moments

We also see that  $E_t[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}] = \mathbf{0}$ . Hence, the first and second moments for  $\mathbf{z}_t$  are:

$$E[\mathbf{z}_t] = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{c}$$

and for the variances we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_{t+1}'] & = E \left[ (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})' \right] \\
& = E \left[ (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right] \\
& = E \left[ \mathbf{c} (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right] \\
& + E \left[ \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right] \\
& + E \left[ \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} (\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}') \right] \\
& = E \left[ \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}\mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{c}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right] \\
& + E \left[ \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right] \\
& + E \left[ \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_t' \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}' \mathbf{B}' \right] \\
& = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c}E[\mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}' \\
& + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A}E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] \mathbf{B}' \\
& + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}_t'] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B}E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] \mathbf{B}'
\end{aligned}$$

We then note that

$$E[\mathbf{z}_t \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}'] = E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1}' & (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' & (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \end{bmatrix} \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^f (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ \mathbf{x}_t^s \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{x}_t^s (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}'_{t+1}] &= \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' \\
&= \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}'
\end{aligned}$$

Note also that

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t]' &= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t])' \\
&= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}'
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \mathbf{z}'_{t+1}] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}_t]' &= \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' \\
&\quad - (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t]) \mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{c} E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' - \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}' - \mathbf{A} E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t] \mathbf{A}' \\
&= \mathbf{A} (E[\mathbf{z}_t \mathbf{z}'_t] - E[\mathbf{z}_t] E[\mathbf{z}'_t]) \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}] \mathbf{B}'
\end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$Var(\mathbf{z}_t) = \mathbf{A} Var(\mathbf{z}_t) \mathbf{A}' + \mathbf{B} Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) \mathbf{B}'$$

For the control we have directly that

$$E[\mathbf{y}_t] = \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{E} E[\mathbf{z}_t]$$

$$Var[\mathbf{y}_t] = \mathbf{E} Var[\mathbf{z}_t] \mathbf{E}' + \mathbf{F} Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_t) \mathbf{F}'$$

where we use that  $Cov(\mathbf{z}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_t) = 0$ . Note that we trivially have  $E[\mathbf{x}_t^f] = \mathbf{0}$  which we will use below. Hence, we only need to compute  $Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})$ .

### 7.2.1 Computing $Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1})$

We have

$$Var(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1}) = E[\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\xi}'_{t+1}]$$

$$= E \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} \quad (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})' \quad (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' \quad (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & \mathbf{u}_{t+1} ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' \\ (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})) ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}'_{t+1} & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))' \end{array} \right] \\
&= E \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \mathbf{u}_{t+1} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \end{array} \right] \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & E [\mathbf{u}_{t+1} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})'] \\ E [(\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) \mathbf{u}'_{t+1}] & E [(\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma})) ((\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1}) - \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}))'] \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}' \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{u}_{t+1})' \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

These elements can be coded directly as shown above.

## 8 Equivalence between the SGU-notation and the Dynare notation

This section shows the equivalence between the notation by (Schmitt-Grohé & Uribe (2004)), i.e. the SGU-notation, where innovations only enter linearly and the Dynare and Dynare ++ notation where innovations may enter in a non-linear fashion. The key observation is that the SGU-notation actually also includes the Dynare and Dynare ++ notation when extending the state vector accordingly. Recall from above that the SGU-notation reads:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_t, \sigma) \quad (67)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_t, \sigma) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \quad (68)$$

By lagging (68) by one period we get

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \sigma) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t \quad (69)$$

and  $\mathbf{v}_t \equiv [ \mathbf{x}_{t-1} \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t ]$  can then be considered as the extended state vector. Hence, for this extended system we thus have

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t, \sigma) \quad (70)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{h}_1(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t, \sigma) \quad (71)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} = \mathbf{u}_{t+1} \quad (72)$$

which is the Dynare and Dynare ++ notation with innovations entering nonlinearly. Accordingly, we can without loss of generality consider the SGU-notation.

We next illustrate how the Dynare-notation can be implemented with SGU-codes for the simple neoclassical model. The standard implementation reads:

$$f \equiv \begin{bmatrix} c_t + k_{t+1} - (1 - \delta) k_t - a_t k_t^\alpha \\ c_t^{-\gamma} - \beta c_{t+1}^{-\gamma} (a_{t+1} \alpha k_{t+1}^{\alpha-1} + 1 - \delta) \\ \log a_{t+1} - \rho \log a_t \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t \equiv [k_t \quad a_t]$  and  $\mathbf{y}_t \equiv [c_t]$ . The equivalent Dynare-notation implementation is given by

$$f \equiv \begin{bmatrix} c_t + k_{t+1} - (1 - \delta) k_t - a_t k_t^\alpha \\ c_t^{-\gamma} - \beta c_{t+1}^{-\gamma} (\exp\{\rho \log a_t + \sigma \epsilon_{t+1}\} \alpha k_{t+1}^{\alpha-1} + 1 - \delta) \\ \log a_t - \rho \log a_{t-1} - \sigma \epsilon_t \\ \epsilon_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t \equiv [k_t \quad a_{t-1} \quad \epsilon_t]$  and  $\mathbf{y}_t \equiv [c_t]$ .

## 9 Existence of Skewness and Kurtosis

This section derives conditions for the existence of skewness and kurtosis in a linear system. We consider the system  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  where  $\mathbf{A}$  is stable and  $\mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  are mean-zero innovations. Thus, the pruned state-space representation for DSGE models belong to this class. For notational convenience, the system is re-express in deviation from its mean as  $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})E[\mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{a}$  and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1} &= (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})E[\mathbf{x}] + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\ \Downarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1} - E[\mathbf{x}] &= \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}_t - E[\mathbf{x}]) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\ \Downarrow \\ \mathbf{z}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

We then have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} &= (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} &= (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, to solve for  $E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1}]$  the innovations need to have a finite third moment. At second order,  $\mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  is function of  $\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}$ , meaning that  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  must have finite sixth moment. At third order,  $\mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  is function of  $\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}$ , meaning that  $\epsilon_{t+1}$  must have finite ninth moment.

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\
&= \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\
&+ \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1}) \\
&= \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \\
&+ \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{v}_{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, to solve for  $E[\mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{z}_{t+1}]$  the innovations need to have a finite fourth moment. At second order,  $\mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  is function of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$ , meaning that  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  must have finite eight moment. At third order,  $\mathbf{v}_{t+1}$  is function of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$ , meaning that  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  must have finite twelve moment.

## 10 Impulse response functions - the definition by Andreasen

This section derives closed-form solutions for the impulse response function in non-linear DSGE models. Note that this section uses the definition of an impulse response function suggested by Andreasen (2012). This definition is

$$\begin{aligned}
IRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{w}_t) &= E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l} | \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \boldsymbol{\nu}] \\
&\quad - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$  is stochastic (appologies for the bad notation!). To reduce the notational burden in the derivations below, we adopt the parsimonious notation

$$IRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{w}_t) = E_t[\widetilde{\mathbf{var}}_{t+l}] - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]$$

in relation to the conditional expectation operators.

### 10.1 At first order

Recall that we have:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+3}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+3} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbf{h}_x^{3-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}
\end{aligned}$$

In general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}$$

With a shock of  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  in period  $t+1$ , we have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta (\epsilon_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j})$$

where we define  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_t$  such that:

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} &= \boldsymbol{\nu} \quad \text{for } j = 1 \\
\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} &= \mathbf{0} \quad \text{for } j \neq 1
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta (\epsilon_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}) - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \\
&\quad \text{using the definition of } \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}. \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
&\quad \text{because } \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\nu}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^f \right] = \mathbf{g}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$

## 10.2 At second order

We need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

and in general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

for  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Thus, to compute  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s]$ , we need to find  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]$ . Hence, consider:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}) \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}) \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}) \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \\
&+ \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

This means that:

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \right. \\
&+ \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \right) \\
&\left. - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \right) \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \right) \\
& - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \right) \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& + \left( \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \\
& - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1}] \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& \text{because } \delta_{t+1} = \nu
\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu$

Or (using another index)

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] = \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu$$

for  $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Thus, we have in general

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] = E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \right) - \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) \right]$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right]$$

the shock hits in period  $t + 1$ , so  $(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f) = \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) \right)$$

If we restrict the focus and do the IRF's at the unconditional mean of  $\mathbf{x}_t^f = \mathbf{0}$ , then we get

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} ((\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}))$$

When implementing the IRF, it may be useful to have a recursive expression. Here, it is most convenient to use

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f]$$

So

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s] &= \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s] &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^s] = \mathbf{h}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f]$$

For the total state variable:

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] = E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s]$$

For the control variables:

$$\mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{g}_x (\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{g}_x (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s] = \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]$$

### 10.3 At third order

At third order, we additionally need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

and

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$





$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&\text{as the shock hits the economy in period } t+1
\end{aligned}$$

A recursive version:

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&= \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^{rd} \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^{rd} \right] &= \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^{rd} \right] + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s \right] \\
&+ \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we know  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$ . So we only need to compute  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$  and  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right]$ . This is done in the next two subsections.















$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&+ E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&+ E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right] \\
&+ E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu
\end{aligned}$$

The final three terms can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right. \\
&\quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
&\quad + \dots \\
&\quad \left. + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right. \\
&\quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \\
&\quad + \dots \\
&\quad \left. + \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

because the innovations are independent across time

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{j=1}^l E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \boldsymbol{\Omega}_j
\end{aligned}$$

Let  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_j \equiv E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}]$ . So

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Omega}_j &\equiv E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \\
&= E_t \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \times \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \times \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right\} \\
&= \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (:, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$

because the innovations are independent. This expression is directly implementable.

And

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} \equiv E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}]$ . To compute  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$  we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Lambda} &= E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] \\
&= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\gamma_2, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\gamma_1, :) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta} (\gamma_2, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\gamma_1, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_2, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_1, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \\
&= \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_2, \phi_1) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_1, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \\
&= \left\{ \left\{ \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_2, \cdot) \boldsymbol{\eta}(\gamma_1, \cdot)' \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$

And finally

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) \boldsymbol{\Lambda}
\end{aligned}$$

### 10.3.2 For $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)$

Recall from above that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\
&\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) [(\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\
&\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

We therefore have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] \\
&= E_t [ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f) \\
& - \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \} \\
& ] \\
&= E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) ((\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& - \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right\} \\
& ]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \right] \\
& ]
\end{aligned}$$

because  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s$  is a function of  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f$  which is a function of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i}$ . The zero-mean iid innovations therefore implies that,  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$  and  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$

The same argument implies that  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

and  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s]) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

using  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\nu}$  for else  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} = 0$

and therefore the index for  $l$  starts at 1

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s]) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f] \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) X_1 + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
X_3 & = \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^2 \left( \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^2 \left( \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) X_2 + \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, in general

$$\begin{aligned}
X_k & = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) X_{k-1} + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$

### 10.3.3 Summarizing

At third order, the total effect on the state variables is:

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] = E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd}]$$

For the control variables:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd} & = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\
\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} & = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd}] & = \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] + E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] + E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} \right] \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] + 2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$



## 11 Impulse response functions - GIRF

This section derives closed-form solutions for the generalized impulse response function in non-linear DSGE models when defined as the GIRF. That is

$$\begin{aligned} GIRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{w}_t) &= E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l} | \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\nu}] \\ &\quad - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}] \end{aligned}$$

To reduce the notational burden in the derivations below, we adopt the parsimonious notation

$$IRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \boldsymbol{\nu}, \mathbf{w}_t) = E_t[\widetilde{\mathbf{var}}_{t+l}] - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]$$

in relation to the conditional expectation operators.

### 11.1 At first order

Recall that we have:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbf{h}_x^{3-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \end{aligned}$$

In general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}$$

With a shock of  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  in period  $t+1$ , we have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}$$

where we define  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_t$  such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} &= \boldsymbol{\nu} \quad \text{for } j = 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} &= \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \quad \text{for } j \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, agents know the size of the shock  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  at time  $t+1$ , and it is therefore in agents' information set.

So

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\nu}$$

because  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\nu}$

and

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^f \right] = \mathbf{g}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$

## 11.2 At second order

We need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

and in general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

for  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Thus, to compute  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right]$ , we need to find  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$ . Hence, consider:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + 0 \\
&+ 0 + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
&- \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + 0 \\
&- 0 - \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \\
&+ 0 \\
&- \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\
&- 0] \\
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \\
&- \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&- E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]
\end{aligned}$$

So we only need to compute  $E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$ . We then note that  $E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})] \\
&\text{using } (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD} \text{ if } \mathbf{AC} \text{ and } \mathbf{BD} \text{ are defined}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$$

$$= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) \mathbf{\Lambda}$$

where  $\mathbf{\Lambda} \equiv E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$ . We then have

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$$

$$= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \eta (\gamma_2, \cdot) \epsilon_{t+1} \sigma \eta (\gamma_1, \cdot) \epsilon_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x}$$

$$= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \eta (\gamma_2, \phi_1) \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \sigma \eta (\gamma_1, \phi_2) \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}$$

$$= E_t \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \eta (\gamma_2, \phi_1) \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_1, 1) \sigma \eta (\gamma_1, \phi_2) \epsilon_{t+1} (\phi_2, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \eta (\gamma_2, \phi_1) \sigma \eta (\gamma_1, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \sigma^2 \eta (\gamma_2, \cdot) \eta (\gamma_1, \cdot)' \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
&\quad - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) \Lambda \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) \\
&\quad - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) \Lambda \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) ((\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \Lambda)
\end{aligned}$$

Or (using another index)

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] &= \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) ((\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \Lambda) \\
\text{for } j &= 1, 2, 3, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have in general

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \right) - \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&\quad \text{the shock hits in period } t+1, \text{ so } \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \right) = \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) ((\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \Lambda) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

If we restrict the focus and do the GIRF's at the unconditional mean of  $\mathbf{x}_t^f = \mathbf{0}$ , then we get

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu - \Lambda) \right)$$

When implementing the GIRF, it may be useful to have a recursive expression. Here, it is most convenient to use

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$$

So

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^s] = \mathbf{h}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f]$$

For the total state variable:

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] = E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s]$$

For the control variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s] = \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]$$

### 11.3 At third order

At third order, we additionally need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \right] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \\
& + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \left[ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
& + \left( \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \right) \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

In general

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} & = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \left[ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
& + \left( \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \right) \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} \right] & = E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \left[ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \left[ \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right\} \right] \\
& = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
& \text{as the shock hits the economy in period } t+1
\end{aligned}$$

A recursive version:

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} \right] & = \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
& = \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^{rd} \right] & = \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \right) \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \right) \\
& + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} \right] \\
& + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^{rd} \right] & = \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^{rd} \right] + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s \right] \\
& + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we know  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$ . So we only need to compute  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$

and  $E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s \right]$ . This is done in the next two subsections. For these derivations recall that we define  $\delta_t$  such that:

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{t+j} & = \nu \quad \text{for } j = 1 \\
\delta_{t+j} & = \epsilon_{t+j} \quad \text{for } j \neq 1
\end{aligned}$$

### 11.3.1 For $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$

Consider:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f & = \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}) \\
& \quad \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}) \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}
\end{aligned}$$

And we therefore have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f$$







$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right. \\
&\quad + \left( \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad - \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] \\
&= E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{0}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad + \left( \mathbf{0} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \mathbf{0}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad - \left( \mathbf{0} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f] \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad + \\
&\quad - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&\quad -] \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f] \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] \\
&\text{using } (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B}) (\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD} \text{ if } \mathbf{AC} \text{ and } \mathbf{BD} \text{ are defined} \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) E_t [(\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})] \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) \Lambda \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) ((\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \Lambda) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Note } A_1 \equiv E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right]$$

Therefore we immediately see from the structure of the terms that

$$\begin{aligned}
A_2 &\equiv \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}] \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) ((\sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \nu) - \Lambda)
\end{aligned}$$

For the third term:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_3 &\equiv \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu - \Gamma(l)
\end{aligned}$$

The only element which is not directly computable is  $\Gamma \equiv E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right]$  which must be computed element by element. Hence, consider

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma(l) &\equiv E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^l(\gamma_2, \cdot) \mathbf{x}_t^f \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_1, \cdot) \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \\
&= E_t \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_3, \cdot) \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^l(\gamma_2, \cdot) \mathbf{x}_t^f \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_1, \cdot) \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_3, \cdot) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^l(\gamma_2, \cdot) \mathbf{x}_t^f \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_1, \cdot) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_3, \cdot) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^l(\gamma_2, \cdot) \mathbf{x}_t^f \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_1, \cdot) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_3, \cdot) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^l(\gamma_2, \cdot) \mathbf{x}_t^f \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}(\gamma_1, \cdot) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(\cdot, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$

because the innovations are independent. This expression is directly implementable.

$$\begin{aligned}
A_4 &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \right] \\
&= E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \\
&\quad - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \\
&\quad - \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right)] \\
&= E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+1} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} + 0 \right) \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \\
& + (0) \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& + E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right] \\
& + E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right] \\
& + E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right] \\
& - E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

How consider the following terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,1} & \equiv E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \right] \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& \quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-3} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+3} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& \quad + \dots \\
& \quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-2} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+2} \\
& \quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-3} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+3} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-3} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+3} \\
& \quad + \dots \\
& \quad + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-l} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+l}]
\end{aligned}$$

because the innovations are independent across time

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \sum_{j=2}^l E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
& = \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) (\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j})] \\
& = \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) E_t [(\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})] \\
& \text{because the innovations are identical distributed across time} \\
& = \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) \Lambda
\end{aligned}$$

We therefore immediately have for the second term:

$$A_{4,2} \equiv E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \delta_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \right] = \sum_{j=2}^l \Lambda (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu$$

For the third term (when using the results from above)

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,3} &\equiv E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l \boldsymbol{\Omega}_j
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_j \equiv E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}]$ . So

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\Omega}_j &\equiv E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \\
&= E_t \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \\ &\times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \end{aligned} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= E_t \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_2=1}^{n_e} \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \\ &\times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \end{aligned} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \\
&= \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$

because the innovations are independent. This expression is directly implementable.

For the fourth term must be computed element by element

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,4} &\equiv E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] \\
&= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x} \right] \\
&= E_t [\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_3) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_3, 1) \times \\
&\quad \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_3=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_2, 1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}] \\
&= E_t [\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_3, :) \sigma \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \times \\
&\quad \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_1, :) \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}(\phi_1, 1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}] \\
&= \{ \sigma^3 \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_3, :) \sum_{\phi_1=1}^{n_e} \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) E_t [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}^3(\phi_1, 1)] \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_2, :) \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \times \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} (\gamma_1, :) \boldsymbol{\eta}(:, \phi_1) \right\}_{\gamma_1=1}^{n_x} \right\}_{\gamma_2=1}^{n_x} \}_{\gamma_3=1}^{n_x}
\end{aligned}$$







$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&- \left. \left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \right. \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s \right) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right\} \\
&] \\
&= E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s \right) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right] \\
&\text{because the shock hits in period } t+1, \text{ meaning that } \mathbf{x}_t^f = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \text{ and similar for } \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \delta_{t+1} \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\delta_{t+1} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s - \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\delta_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s - \epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \delta_{t+1} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f - \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \delta_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \delta_{t+1} \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\delta_{t+1} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s - \mathbf{0}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{0}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \delta_{t+1} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f - \mathbf{0} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=2}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{0})
\end{aligned}$$

because  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s$  is a function of  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f$  which is a function of  $\epsilon_{t+i}$ . The zero-mean iid innovations therefore implies that,  $E_t [(\epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$  and  $E_t [(\epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$

The same argument implies that  $E_t [(\epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

and  $E_t [(\epsilon_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$

the shock hitting in period  $t+1 \implies \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f = \mathbf{x}_t^f$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s = \mathbf{x}_t^s$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{1}) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
X_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^2 \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right) \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^2 \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \right) \\
&= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) X_2 + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, in general

$$\begin{aligned}
X_k &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) X_{k-1} + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right) \\
&\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right)
\end{aligned}$$

### 11.3.3 Summarizing

At third order, the total effect on the state variables is:

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] = E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd}]$$

For the control variables:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\
\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3
\end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd}] &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd}] \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + 2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]
\end{aligned}$$

## 12 Impulse response functions - GIRF version 2

In our derivations of the GIRF's above, we condition on the entire vector  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  even though only one or two elements in  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  may differ from zero. This interpretation of the definition of GIRF's has some unfortunate properties - for instance, following a disturbance to shock  $i$  we may actually see changes in shock  $j$  if shock  $j$  follows a non-linear law of motion! To avoid this odd behaviour we will now adopt another interpretation of the definition of a GIRF where we only condition on the one-zero shocks hitting the economy.

Hence, this section derives closed-form solutions for the generalized impulse response function in non-linear DSGE models defined as

$$GIRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \nu_i, \mathbf{w}_t) = E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}|\nu_i] - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]$$

for a disturbance to innovation  $i$ . To reduce the notational burden in the derivations below, we adopt the parsimonious notation

$$IRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \nu_i, \mathbf{w}_t) = E_t[\widetilde{\mathbf{var}}_{t+l}] - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]$$

in relation to the conditional expectation operators. The formulas we derive below also apply if we want to explore the joint effects of more than one shock - for instance simultaneous shocking disturbances  $i$  and  $j$ , i.e.  $GIRF_{\mathbf{var}}(l, \nu_i, \nu_j, \mathbf{w}_t) = E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}|\nu_i, \nu_j] - E_t[\mathbf{var}_{t+l}]$ .

### 12.1 The model for the conditional information

This subsection explains how we will compute conditional expectations by conditioning on  $\nu_i$  - and possible more disturbances. Let  $\mathbf{S}$  be  $n_e \times n_e$  diagonal selection matrix with either 1 or zeros on the diagonal, and let the shock sizes appear in the vector  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  of dimension  $n_e \times 1$ . For shocks which are not hit by a disturbance, we simply put them to zero.

As an example, consider an economy with three shocks and we want to condition our expectations on the first shock. Hence, we need the vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \epsilon_{2,t+1} \\ \epsilon_{3,t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

We can form this vector by letting

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{1,t+1} \\ \epsilon_{2,t+1} \\ \epsilon_{3,t+1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \epsilon_{2,t+1} \\ \epsilon_{3,t+1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if we want to condition on the first two shocks, then we let

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

meaning that

$$\mathbf{S}\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{3,t+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 12.2 At first order

Recall that we have:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} \right) + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \mathbf{h}_x \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+2} + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbf{h}_x^{3-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \end{aligned}$$

In general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}$$

With a shock of  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  in period  $t+1$ , we have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j}$$

where we define  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_t$  such that

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} & \text{for } j = 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} & \text{for } j \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

Agents know the size of the shock  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  at time  $t+1$ , and it is therefore in agents' information set. I.e.  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  is non-stochastic.

So

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\ &= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^f \right] = \mathbf{g}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$

### 12.3 At second order

We need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{h}_x^2 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^3 \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

and in general

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^s + \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) + \left( \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \right) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

for  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Thus, to compute  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s]$ , we need to find  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]$ . Hence, consider:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \end{aligned}$$

where we define  $\boldsymbol{\delta}_t$  such that:

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} & \text{for } j = 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} & \text{for } j \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

This means that:

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$





$$\begin{aligned}
& + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\nu + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}) + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \right) \\
& + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}) \\
& + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& - \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\
& - \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{0} \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}) + \mathbf{0} \\
& + \mathbf{0} \\
& + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \\
& - \mathbf{0} \\
& - \mathbf{0} \\
& - \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}] \\
& \text{using } E_t [\epsilon_{t+j}] = \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \epsilon_{t+j} \text{ are uncorrelated across time}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}) \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}] \\
& \text{canceling terms } \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+j}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}) \\
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} - \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1})]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (E_t [\sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] - E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}])
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we only need to compute  $E_t [\sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}]$  and  $E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$ . We know  $E_t [\sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}] = E_t [(\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})] = (\sigma \eta \otimes \sigma \eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})$  using  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD}$  if  $\mathbf{AC}$  and  $\mathbf{BD}$  are defined

and

$$E_t [\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] = E_t [(\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1})] = (\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) ((\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) ((\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [(\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu) + (\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu + \Lambda] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Lambda \equiv ((\sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma\eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta)) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})$$

Or (using another index)

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] = \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) [\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu + \Lambda]$$

for  $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Thus, we have in general

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \right) - \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\ &\quad \text{the shock hits in period } t+1, \text{ so } \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \right) = \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^j \mathbf{x}_t^f + (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) [\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu + \Lambda] \right) \end{aligned}$$

When implementing the GIRF, it may be useful to have a recursive expression. Here, it is most convenient to use the general expression

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right]$$

So

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^s \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \right] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\text{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right] \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \right]
\end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^s \right] = \mathbf{h}_x E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \right]$$

For the total state variable:

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l} \right] = E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] + E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right]$$

For the control variables:

$$\mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s \right] = \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] + E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right]$$

## 12.4 Second order: at the steady state with shock size of unity

If we restrict the focus and do the GIRF's at the unconditional mean of  $\mathbf{x}_t^f = \mathbf{0}$ , then we get

$$E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1-j} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( (\mathbf{h}_x^{j-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{j-1}) \left[ \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \right] \right)$$

If we further assume that there is only one shock to the  $i$ th innovation and that the size of this shock is one, i.e.  $\nu(i, 1) = \pm 1$  and  $\nu(j, 1) = 0$  for  $i \neq j$ . In this case we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \\
& = \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + ((\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nu}) + ((\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) ((\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) (\mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) + ((\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) ((\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& \text{because } \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \boldsymbol{\nu} = (\mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \{ \mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S} + ((\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I} \} \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& \text{because } \mathbf{I}_{n_e^2} = \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I} \text{ where } \mathbf{I} \text{ has dimension } n_e \times n_e \\
& = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \{ 2(\mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S}) - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S} - \mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{I} \} \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

We now only need to realize that the term in the curly bracket is zero. To do so, let us introduce the matrix  $\mathbf{D}_i$ , defined as  $\mathbf{D}_i(i, i) = 1$  with all remaining elements being zero. Hence,  $\mathbf{I}$  with dimension  $n_e \times n_e$  can be written as  $\mathbf{I} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_j$ . Furthermore,  $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{D}_i$  by assumption. Thus, we have for the expression in the curly bracket:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2(\mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S}) - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S} - \mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{I} \\
& = 2(\mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_i) - \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_j \right) \otimes \mathbf{D}_i - \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_j \right) \\
& = 2(\mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_i) - \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i \right) - \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j \right) \\
& = 2(\mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_i) - \left( \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i + \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_i \right) - \left( \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_e} \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j + \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_i \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j$$

Hence,

$$\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sigma\eta\nu + \mathbf{\Lambda} = (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \{2(\mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S}) - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S} - \mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{I}\} \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})$$

$$= (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left\{ -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j \right\} \text{vec}(\sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_k)$$

$$= (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left\{ -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j \right\} (\sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \text{vec}(\mathbf{D}_k))$$

$$= (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left\{ -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} (\mathbf{D}_j \otimes \mathbf{D}_i) \text{vec}(\mathbf{D}_k) - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} (\mathbf{D}_i \otimes \mathbf{D}_j) \text{vec}(\mathbf{D}_k) \right\}$$

$$= (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left\{ -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \text{vec}(\mathbf{D}_i \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{D}_j) - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \text{vec}(\mathbf{D}_j \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{D}_i) \right\}$$

because  $\text{vec}(\mathbf{ABC}) = (\mathbf{C}' \otimes \mathbf{A}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{B})$  and  $\mathbf{D}_i$  is symmetri

$$= (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left\{ -\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \text{vec}(\mathbf{0}) - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{n_\varepsilon} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\varepsilon} \text{vec}(\mathbf{0}) \right\} = \mathbf{0}$$

because  $\mathbf{D}_i \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{D}_j$  is only different from the zero matrix when  $i = k = j$ , but we have  $i \neq j$ . As a result,  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] = \mathbf{0}$  and from above, this also implies  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f]$ . Thus, we have that

For the states:

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] &= E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \\ &= E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] \end{aligned}$$

For the control variables:

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^s] &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{g}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] \end{aligned}$$

which are precisely the impulse response functions at first order.

## 12.5 At third order

At third order, we additionally need to consider:

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} = \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^2 \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$



A recursive version:  
 $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd}] = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd}] &= \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^1 \mathbf{h}_x^{1-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+3}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+3}^{rd}] &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^2 \mathbf{h}_x^{2-j} \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{h}_x \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^{rd}] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+2}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f] \end{aligned}$$

So in general

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k}^{rd}] &= \mathbf{h}_x E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^{rd}] + \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^s] \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+k-1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+k-1}^f] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we know  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f]$ . So we only need to compute  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f]$

and  $E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+j}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+j}^s]$ . This is done in the next two subsections. For these derivations recall that we define  $\delta_t$  as above, i.e.

$$\delta_{t+j} = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} & \text{for } j = 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} & \text{for } j \neq 1 \end{cases} .$$

### 12.5.1 For $(\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f)$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f &= \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}) \end{aligned}$$









$$\begin{aligned}
& - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + \mathbf{0}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& - \left( 0 + \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& \text{using } \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \text{ has mean zero and is independent across time} \\
& = E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& \quad + 0 \\
& \quad - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& \quad - (0) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f] \\
& \text{cancelling } \left( \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& = E_t [(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& \quad + (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
& \quad - (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f] \\
& \text{using } (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B}) (\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD} \text{ if } \mathbf{AC} \text{ and } \mathbf{BD} \text{ are defined} \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) E_t [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) - (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f
\end{aligned}$$

From the GIRF's at second order we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] \\
& = E_t [\text{vec}(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}'))] \\
& \text{using } a \otimes b = \text{vec}(ba') \\
& = E_t [\text{vec}(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}' \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{\sigma})] \\
& = \text{vec}(E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}' \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{\sigma}]) \\
& = \text{vec}(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \mathbf{I} \boldsymbol{\eta}') \\
& = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& \text{using } \text{vec}(ABC) = (C' \otimes A) \text{vec}(B)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t [\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] = E_t [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})] = (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
& \text{and defined} \\
& \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \equiv ((\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) - (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 & \equiv E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right] \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}] \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we immediately see from the structure of the terms that

$$\begin{aligned}
A_2 & \equiv \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} - \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}]
\end{aligned}$$

For the third term:

$$A_3 \equiv E_t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} - \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=1}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{cancelling the term } \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \\
& = E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& \quad - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}]
\end{aligned}$$

So we only need to compute the two terms involving  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$ . We next consider:

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& = E_t \left[ \text{vec} \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } a \otimes b = \text{vec}(ba') \\
& = E_t \left[ \text{vec} \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1} \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right)' \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } \text{vec}(ABC) = (C' \otimes A) \text{vec}(B) \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right] \\
& = \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& = E_t \left[ \text{vec} \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right)' \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } a \otimes b = \text{vec}(ba') \\
& = E_t \left[ \text{vec} \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})' \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right)' \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } \text{vec}(ABC) = (C' \otimes A) \text{vec}(B) \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
& \quad \text{using } \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}'_{t+1}) = \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& = E_t \left[ \left( \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right] \\
& = \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) E_t [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}] \\
& = \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$











$$A_{4,8}) \quad - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \epsilon_{t+1}]$$

We can directly compute the first term in this expression. As for all remaining terms, we provide formulas below:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{4,1} &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes ((\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}))] \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \times 1 \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (1 \otimes \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})) \\ &\text{using } (\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD} \text{ if } \mathbf{AC} \text{ and } \mathbf{BD} \text{ are defined} \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{4,2} &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu] \\ &= E_t[(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu] \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{4,3} &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &= E_t\left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1})' \right\} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &\text{using } a \otimes b = \text{vec}(ba') \\ &= E_t\left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \epsilon'_{t+1} (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}))' \right\} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &= E_t\left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu) \text{vec}(\epsilon'_{t+1}) \right\} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &\text{using } \text{vec}(ABC) = (C' \otimes A) \text{vec}(B) \\ &= E_t[(\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &= E_t\left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right\} (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta \nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{4,4} &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1}] \\ &= E_t\left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \epsilon_{t+1} \right\} \\ &= E_t\left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \eta (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$= \{\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})\} \mathbf{m}^3(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$   
where  $\mathbf{m}^3(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$  has dimension  $n_e^3 \times 1$  and contains all the third moments of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,5} &= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \left( \sum_{j=2}^l \sum_{k=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-k}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+k}) \right)] \\
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j})] \\
&\text{because } \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \text{ are independent across time} \\
&= E_t[\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j})] \\
&= \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,6} &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,7} &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t [\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}] \\
&\text{because } \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \text{ is independent across time} \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu) (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j})' \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&\quad \text{using } a \otimes b = \text{vec}(ba') \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}' (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta)' \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}\sigma\eta\nu) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}') \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j}\sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&\text{using } \text{vec}(ABC) = (C' \otimes A) \text{vec}(B)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l E_t \left[ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^l (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{4,8} &= E_t \left[ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right] \\
&= E_t \left[ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \right] \\
&= \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \mathbf{m}^3 (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathbf{m}^3 (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})$  has dimension  $n_e^3 \times 1$  and contains all the third moments of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$ .

Thus, we finally have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right] &= \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
&+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \left( (\mathbf{h}_x^l \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \right) \\
&+ \left( (\mathbf{h}_x^l \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \right) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
A_1 &+ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}] \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \\
A_2 &+ \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1}) [(\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}] \\
A_3 &+ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
&+ \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) - \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^l \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,1} &+ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S})) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,2} &+ (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,3} &+ \left( (\mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,4} &+ \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \right\} \mathbf{m}^3 (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \\
A_{4,5} &+ \sum_{j=2}^l \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,6} &+ \sum_{j=2}^l \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \\
A_{4,7} &+ \sum_{j=2}^l \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-j} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{I}) \\
A_{4,8} &- \left( \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x^{l-1} \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \right) \mathbf{m}^3 (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1})
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+2}^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+3} \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^3 (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^2 (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{2-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

And in general

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s & = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

for  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

We therefore have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s & = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_t \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right] \\
& = E_t [ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& - \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^l (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f) \} \\
& ] \\
& = E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i}) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right] \\
& = E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) ((\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \\
& \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right] \\
& \text{using } \boldsymbol{\delta}_{t+j} = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\nu} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} & \text{for } j = 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+j} & \text{for } j \neq 1 \end{cases} . \\
& = E_t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \\
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) (\boldsymbol{\nu} + 0 - \mathbf{0}) \\
& \left. + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) ((\boldsymbol{\nu} + 0) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s - \mathbf{0}) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{0})$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( (\boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{0}) \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f - \mathbf{0} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{0})]$$

using  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s$  is a function of  $\mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f$  which is a function of  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+i}$ . The zero-mean iid innovations therefore implies that,  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$  and  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^s)] = \mathbf{0}$

The same argument implies that  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

and  $E_t [(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1+i} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f)] = \mathbf{0}$

$$= E_t \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right)$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\nu}$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s)$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right)]$$

because the shock hits in period  $t + 1$ , meaning that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f$  and similar for  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} \left\{ (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \boldsymbol{\nu} + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} \left\{ \sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 + \sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x\mathbf{x}_t^s + \sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right\}$$

using  $(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{AC} \otimes \mathbf{BD}$  if  $\mathbf{AC}$  and  $\mathbf{BD}$  are defined

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) E_t \left[ \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right) \right]$$

$$+ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1} \left\{ \sigma\eta\boldsymbol{\nu} \otimes \left( \mathbf{h}_x\mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2 \right) \right\}$$

To derive a recursive version for this sum, we let

$$X_l = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{H}_{xx}) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x)^{l-1-i} (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}\sigma^2) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+i}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+i}^f \right)$$





### 12.5.3 Summarizing

At third order, the total effect on the state variables is:

$$E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}] = E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd}]$$

For the control variables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + 2 \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{y}_{t+l}^{rd}] &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] + E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^{rd}] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + 2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^s] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 E_t [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+l}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+l}^f] \end{aligned}$$

## 13 Alternative notation with $\sigma$ in the state vector

When deriving the perturbation approximation, the perturbation parameter  $\sigma$  is treated as a variable. It may therefore be natural to consider  $\sigma$  as a part of the state vector when constructing the state space system for the approximated model.

We therefore define  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]'$ ,  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^s)' \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]'$ , and  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^{rd} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^{rd})' \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]'$ .

At first-order:

$$\mathbf{y}_t^f = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{g}_x & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t^f &= \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] &= \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{h}_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sigma \eta \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t+1}^f = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \sigma \eta \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right] \epsilon_{t+1}$$

At second order:

$$y_t^s(i) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{g}_x(i, \cdot) & 0 \end{array} \right] \left( \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, \cdot, \cdot) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]$$

⇕

$$y_t^s(i) = \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}(i, \cdot) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s) + \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}}(i, \cdot, \cdot) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f$$

$$x_t^s(i) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{h}_x(i, \cdot) & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \\ \sigma \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{h}_{xx}(i, \cdot, \cdot) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & h_{\sigma\sigma}(i, 1) \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{array} \right]$$

⇕

$$x_t^s(i) = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}(i, :) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}}(i, :, :) \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_x$ .

At third order:

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^{rd}(i) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_x(i, :) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g_{\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 1, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 2, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \dots \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, n_x, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^{rd}(i) &= \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}(i, :) (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^{rd}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xx}(i, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g_{\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f + 2\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^s) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 1, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 2, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ \dots \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, n_x, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 1, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, 2, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \dots \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{xxx}(i, n_x, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3g(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 3g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 2, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 3g(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \\ \dots \\ (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 3g(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \\ g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n_x} x_t^f(k) \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' \mathbf{g}_{\text{xxx}}(i, k, :, :) \mathbf{x}_t^f + 3g(i, k)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \right) + g(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3$$

as desired.

$$\begin{aligned} x_t^{rd}(i) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x(i, :) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & h_{\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^s \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 2, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \dots \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & h(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ \sigma \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x_t^{rd}(i) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_x(i, :) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^{rd} \\ &+ \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xx}}(i, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & h_{\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 1, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, 2, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, 2)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ \dots \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{xxx}}(i, n_x, :, :) & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & 3h(i, n_x)_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \\ \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f)' & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ \mathbf{0} & h(i, 1)_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t^f \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 14 Accuracy of the pruned state-space system with $\sigma \rightarrow 0$

This section shows that the errors induced by the pruned state-space system at second order are  $O(\sigma^3)$  for  $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ , and that the errors induced by the state space system at third order are  $O(\sigma^4)$  for  $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ . This corresponds to showing that the errors implied by the unpruned and pruned approximations are of the same order for  $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ , provided that the





$$+ (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) + O(\sigma^4)$$

Next, recall that the pruned approximation at third order reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma\eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^s + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} + \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

Adding up these terms we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + 2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma\eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

For the controls we have without pruning that

$$\mathbf{y}_t^{(2)} = \mathbf{g}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} &= \mathbf{g}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + O(\sigma^4) \end{aligned}$$

in an unpruned second- and third-order approximation, respectively

## 14.2 Proof for a second order approximation

### 14.2.1 First order terms

At first order we trivially have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(2)} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma\eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma\eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + O(\sigma^3) \right\} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + O(\sigma^2) \end{aligned}$$

We therefore see that errors in  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$  are of second order, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ . Note, that we do not need to require that the initial errors are of second order, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_0^f - \mathbf{x}_0^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , provided that  $t$  is sufficiently far away from zero. This is because any error committed at time 0 will die out because all eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{h}_x$  are less than one.

For the controls, the pruned expression is  $\mathbf{y}_t^f = \mathbf{g}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f$ , so  $\mathbf{y}_t^f - \mathbf{y}_t^{(2)} = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + O(\sigma^2)$ . Given that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , this clearly also holds for the controls, i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_t^f - \mathbf{y}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ .

### 14.2.2 Second order terms

At second order the pruned approximation of the states is given by

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s = \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}$$

Comparing this approximation to a second-order expansion without pruning, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(2)} &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + O(\sigma^3) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(2)} = \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + O(\sigma^3)$$

We next want to show that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$ . To do so, we recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(2)} &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad - \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \sigma \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \sigma \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \sigma^2 + O(\sigma^3) \} \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + O(\sigma^3) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) \right) + O(\sigma^3) \end{aligned}$$

We know that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ . Now recall the meaning of our notation. We say that a function  $f(\sigma)$  is

$$f(\sigma) = O(\sigma^m)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sigma)}{\sigma^m} < M < \infty$$

This clearly implies that

$$\frac{\sigma f(\sigma)}{\sigma^{m+1}} = O(\sigma^{m+1}),$$

or  $\sigma f(\sigma) = O(\sigma^{m+1})$ . So in our case we have  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , and therefore  $\sigma \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) = O(\sigma^3)$ . Hence,  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$ . This in turn means that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$  as desired.



For the controls we have in the pruned approximation

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

So we have

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s - \mathbf{y}_t^{(2)} = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \right) + O(\sigma^3)$$

Given that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$ , we clearly have  $\mathbf{y}_t^s - \mathbf{y}_t^{(2)} = O(\sigma^3)$  as desired.

### 14.3 Proof for a third order approximation

#### 14.3.1 First order terms

At first order we trivially have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} &= \mathbf{h}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &\quad - \left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + O(\sigma^4) \right\} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + O(\sigma^2) \end{aligned}$$

We therefore see that errors in  $\mathbf{x}_t^f$  are of second order, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ . For the controls, the pruned expression is  $\mathbf{y}_t^f = \mathbf{g}_x \mathbf{x}_t^f$ , so  $\mathbf{y}_t^f - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + O(\sigma^2)$ . Given that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , this clearly also holds for the controls, i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_t^f - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ .

#### 14.3.2 Second order terms

Comparing this approximation to a third-order expansion without pruning, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\ &\quad - \left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} + O(\sigma^4) \right\} \\ \Downarrow \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} &= \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + O(\sigma^3) \end{aligned}$$

We next want to show that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$  and  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$ . To do so, we recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad - \left\{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma^2 \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \sigma^3 \\
& + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \sigma \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}}) \left( \sigma \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}) \sigma^3 + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1}) \sigma^2 + O(\sigma^4) \} \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + O(\sigma^3) \\
& = (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \otimes \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right) \\
& + (\boldsymbol{\eta} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \sigma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \otimes \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \right) + O(\sigma^3)
\end{aligned}$$

We know that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ . Now recall the meaning of our notation. We say that a function  $f(\sigma)$  is

$$f(\sigma) = O(\sigma^m)$$

⇕

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sigma)}{\sigma^m} < M < \infty$$

This clearly implies that

$$\frac{\sigma f(\sigma)}{\sigma^{m+1}} = O(\sigma^{m+1}),$$

or  $\sigma f(\sigma) = O(\sigma^{m+1})$ . So in our case we have  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , and therefore  $\sigma \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) = O(\sigma^3)$ . Hence,  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$ . This in turn means that  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$  as desired.

For the controls we have in the pruned approximation

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2$$

So we have

$$\mathbf{y}_t^s - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} = \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + O(\sigma^3)$$

Given that  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$  and  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$ , we clearly have  $\mathbf{y}_t^s - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^3)$  as desired.

### 14.3.3 Third order terms

Comparing this approximation to a third-order expansion without pruning, we obtain at third order

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}_t^f \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \\
& - \left\{ \left( \mathbf{h}_x + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \right) \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 + \sigma \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t+1} \right\} \\
& = \mathbf{h}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xx}} \left( \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s \right) + \left( \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{xxx}} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma\mathbf{x}} \sigma^2 \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

We then need to show that each of the terms are accurate up to  $O(\sigma^4)$ . We start by considering the last term. Here,  $\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^2)$ , and therefore  $\sigma^2 (\mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)}) = O(\sigma^4)$ , as desired. We clearly also have  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$ . To consider the single remaining term, recall from above that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \left( \mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + \left( \sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \right) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \left( \sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \right) \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \otimes \mathbf{h}_x \right) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) (\mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \sigma\eta \right) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \otimes \sigma\eta \right) \epsilon_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \right) + \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f \right) - \left( \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} \right) \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \sigma\eta) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\sigma\eta \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2) \epsilon_{t+1} \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) (\mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \sigma\eta) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \epsilon_{t+1}) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \otimes \sigma\eta) \epsilon_{t+1} \\ &\quad - \{ (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)}) + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)}) + \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma^2) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \eta\epsilon_{t+1}) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \eta\epsilon_{t+1}) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma) + (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \otimes \eta\epsilon_{t+1}) \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + (\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma) + (\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx}) (\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \sigma) + (\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma}) \sigma^3 + (\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \eta\epsilon_{t+1}) \sigma^2 \} \\ &= (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)}) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \sigma\eta) \left( (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) \otimes \epsilon_{t+1} \right) \\ &\quad + (\sigma\eta \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \left( \epsilon_{t+1} \otimes (\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s) \right) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) (\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \\ &\quad + (\mathbf{h}_x \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 \otimes \mathbf{h}_x) \mathbf{x}_t^f \\ &\quad + (\eta\epsilon_{t+1} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}_{xx} \otimes \eta\epsilon_{t+1}) (\sigma \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f) \end{aligned}$$



$O(\sigma^3)$ , so  $\sigma \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) = O(\sigma^4)$ . This means that  $\left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) = O(\sigma^4)$ .

In conclusion we have  $\mathbf{x}_{t+1}^f + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^s + \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$  as desired.

For the controls we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t^{rd} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma\sigma} \sigma^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \right) + \frac{3}{6} \mathbf{g}_{\sigma\sigma x} \sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t^f \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_t^{rd} - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} &= \mathbf{g}_x \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{G}_{xx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{G}_{xxx} \left( \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Given that  $\mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^{rd} - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f + \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^s + \mathbf{x}_t^s \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$ , and  $\mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^f - \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$ , we clearly have  $\mathbf{y}_t^{rd} - \mathbf{y}_t^{(3)} = O(\sigma^4)$  as desired.

## 15 The pruning schemes in Den Haan and De Wind (2012)

In the paper Haan & Wind (2012) suggest two pruning schemes for perturbation approximations beyond a second order approximation (see page 1490 in their paper). We shortly present each of these suggestions with special focus devoted to a third order approximation.

Throughout this section we adopt the notation in Haan & Wind (2012). That is all endogenous variables in the DSGE model are in  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and all exogenous shocks are in  $\mathbf{z}_t$ . The policy function is denoted by  $\mathbf{f}(\cdot)$ . Furthermore, we use the notation that  $\mathbf{f}_{n^{th}}^{(j)}$  is the  $j$ 'th order term in a  $n$ 'th order Taylor series expansion. Finally, let  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch}$  denote the stochastic steady state, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch} = \mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \sigma = 1)$  where  $\mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\cdot)$  is the  $n$ 'th order Taylor series expansion

### 15.1 First proposal

Let  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch}$  denote the stochastic steady state, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch} = \mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \sigma = 1)$  where  $\mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\cdot)$  is the  $n$ 'th order Taylor series expansion. The pruning scheme is as follows

$$\mathbf{x}_t^{(j)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} = \sum_{i=1}^j \mathbf{f}_{n^{th}}^{(i)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(j-i+1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right)$$

for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

Thus for a third order approximation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_t^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(2)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(3)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(2)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(3)} \left( \mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we see that in the expression for  $\mathbf{x}_t^{(3)}$ , we are squaring some second-order terms in  $\mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right)$ , which therefore is of fourth order. This holds even when  $\sigma$  is considered as a constant.

## 15.2 Second proposal

Let  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch}$  denote the stochastic steady state, i.e.  $\mathbf{x}_{stoch} = \mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \sigma = 1)$  where  $\mathbf{h}_{n^{th}}(\cdot)$  is the  $n$ 'th order Taylor series expansion. The pruning scheme is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_t^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{2nd}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{2nd}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) + \mathbf{f}_{2nd}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(j)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{n^{th}}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(j)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) + \sum_{i=2}^j \mathbf{f}_{n^{th}}^{(i)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(j-i)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right)\end{aligned}$$

for  $j = 3, 4, \dots, n$ . Thus for a third order approximation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_t^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ \mathbf{x}_t^{(3)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch} &= \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(1)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(3)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(2)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(3)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right)\end{aligned}$$

Thus, in the last term  $\mathbf{f}_{3rd}^{(3)}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}_{stoch}, \mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{z}, \sigma\right)$ , we are taking the third power of all the second order effects, thus including terms up to sixth order. Again, this holds even when  $\sigma$  is considered as a constant.

## 16 A New Keynesian Model

### 16.1 Households

The dynamic optimization problem faced by the representative household is of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{c_t, b_t, h_t, k_{t+1}, i_t \forall t \geq 0}{Max} \quad & V_t = u \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_t \right) - \beta \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}} \\ \text{St.} \quad & k_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) k_t + i_t - i_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - k_t \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2 \\ & b_t + c_t + \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t} = \frac{b_{t-1} \exp\{r_{t-1}^b\}}{\pi_t} + h_t w_t + r_t^k k_t + div_t^h \\ & \text{a no-Ponzi-game condition} \\ & c_t, h_t, k_{t+1}, i_t \geq 0 \forall t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

As for the notation:

- $c_t$  = consumption
- $h_t$  = hours
- $z_t^*$  = the deterministic trend in technology and hence consumption
- $V_t$  = the value function
- $k_t$  = the capital stock
- $i_t$  = investments
- $D_{t,t+1}$  = the nominal stochastic discount factor
- $b_t$  = deposit in the financial intermediary in time period  $t$
- $r_t^b$  = the continuously compounded net rate on deposits offered by the financial intermediary
- $\Upsilon_t^{-1}$  = deterministic trend in the relative price of investments when measured in terms of consumption good units
- $\pi_t$  = gross inflation of consumption good prices
- $w_t$  = the wage level measured in consumption good units
- $r_t^k$  = the rental rate for capital services sold to firms as measured in consumption good units
- $div_t^h$  = net transfers of profit from firms to households as measured in consumption good units

We follow Altig, Christiano, Eichenbaum & Linde (2011) and define  $z_t^* \equiv \Upsilon_t^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t$ , meaning that  $\mu_{z^*, t} \equiv \mu_{\Upsilon, t}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z, t}$ . The process for  $\Upsilon_t$  is assumed to evolve according to a deterministic trend and so does  $z_t$ . That is

$$z_{t+1} \equiv z_t \mu_{z, t+1}$$

where  $\log \mu_{z, t} = \log \mu_{z, SS}$ , and

$$\Upsilon_{t+1} \equiv \Upsilon_t \mu_{\Upsilon, t+1}$$

where  $\log \mu_{\Upsilon, t} = \log \mu_{\Upsilon, SS}$ .

We allow for habit formation in consumption via  $b \in [0, 1]$ . In the derivation, we allow this habit formation to be external or internal via the indicator function  $1_{[ha\_in]}$ , where

$$1_{[ha\_in]} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for internal habits} \\ 0 & \text{for external habits} \end{cases} .$$

To simplify the presentation we follow Rudebusch & Swanson (2012) and consider a finite number of states in each period.<sup>1</sup> As in Rudebusch & Swanson (2012), the optimization problem is formulated as a Lagrange problem maximizing  $V_t$ . The Lagrangian is therefore given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & V_t + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} E_t \beta^l m_{t+l} \left[ u \left( \frac{c_{t+l} - bc_{t-1+l}}{(z_{t+l}^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_{t+l} \right) - \beta \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+l+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}} - V_{t+l} \right] \\ & + E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \beta^l \lambda_{t+l} \left[ \frac{b_{t-1+l} \exp\{r_{t-1+l}^b\}}{\pi_{t+l}} + h_{t+l} w_{t+l} + r_{t+l}^k k_{t+l} + div_{t+l} - b_{t+l} - c_{t+l} - \frac{i_{t+l}}{\Upsilon_{t+l}} \right] \\ & + E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \beta^l q_{t+l} \lambda_{t+l} \left[ (1 - \delta) k_{t+l} + i_{t+l} - i_{t+l} \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+l}}{\Upsilon_{t+l} z_{t+l}^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - k_{t+l} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+l}}{k_{t+l}} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2 - k_{t+1+l} \right] \end{aligned}$$

That is, we introduce three lagrange multipliers:

- $m_t$  = for the constraint on the utility function
- $\lambda_t$  = for the budget constraint
- $q_t \lambda_t$  = for the capital accumulation equation

**FOC** (Kuhn-Tucker conditions)

We look for a solution in the interior, i.e.  $c_t, b_t, h_t, k_{t+1}, i_t, V_{t+1} > 0 \forall t \geq 0$

**1) Consumption,  $c_t$  :**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial c_t} = m_t u_c \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_t \right) \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t m_{t+1} u_c \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_{t+1} \right) \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} - \lambda_t = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\lambda_t = m_t u_c \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_t \right) \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t m_{t+1} u_c \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_{t+1} \right) \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}}$$

**2) Deposits,  $b_t$  :**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b_t} = E_t \left[ \beta \lambda_{t+1} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} - \lambda_t \right] = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\exp\{r_t^b\} E_t \left[ \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} \right] = 1$$

**3) The labor supply,  $h_t$**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_t} = -m_t u_{1-h} \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_t \right) + \lambda_t w_t = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$m_t u_{1-h} \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}, 1 - h_t \right) = \lambda_t w_t$$

**4) The physical capital stock,  $k_{t+1}$  :**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k_{t+1}} = \lambda_t q_t (-1) + E_t \beta \lambda_{t+1} [r_{t+1}^k + q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)]$$

<sup>1</sup>This assumption is without loss of generality as shown by Epstein & Zin (1989).



$$-q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} k_{t+1} = 0$$

⇕

$$q_t \lambda_t = E_t \beta \lambda_{t+1} \left[ r_{t+1}^k + q_{t+1} (1 - \delta) - q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} \right]$$

5) Investments,  $i_t$  :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial i_t} = -\Upsilon_t^{-1} \lambda_t + q_t \lambda_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right) = 0$$

⇕

$$1 = q_t \Upsilon_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

6) The value function

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial V_{t+1}(s)} = m_t(s) \left( -\beta \frac{1}{1-\phi_3} \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3} - \frac{1-\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} (1-\phi_3) (-V_{t+1}(s))^{-\phi_3} (-1) \text{prob}_t(s) \right) - m_{t+1}(s) \text{prob}_t(s) \beta = 0$$

⇕

$$m_{t+1}(s) = m_t(s) \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} (-V_{t+1}(s))^{-\phi_3} \quad \text{for all states}$$

## 16.2 Firms

### 16.2.1 Final Good producers

The representative competitive consumption good producer chooses  $y_{i,t}$  for  $i \in [0, 1]$  to solve:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{y_{i,t}} \quad & P_t y_t - \int_0^1 P_{i,t} y_{i,t} di \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \\ y_t = \quad & \left( \int_0^1 (y_{i,t})^{\frac{\eta-1}{\eta}} di \right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

As for the notation:

- $y_{i,t}$  = denotes the output from firm  $i$  at time  $t$
- $P_{t,i}$  = the price of  $y_{i,t}$ .
- $y_t$  = output from the final good producers
- $P_t$  = price of  $y_t$

The first order condition to the problem is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t.$$

To find the expression for the aggregate price level we use the zero-profit condition, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
P_t y_t &= \int_0^1 P_{i,t} y_{i,t} di \\
&= \int_0^1 P_{i,t} \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t di \\
&= y_t P_t^\eta \int_0^1 (P_{i,t})^{1-\eta} di \\
\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_t^{1-\eta} &= \int_0^1 (P_{i,t})^{1-\eta} di \\
\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$P_t = \left[ \int_0^1 (P_{i,t})^{1-\eta} di \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}}$$

### 16.2.2 Intermediate Good Producer

This section derives the first-order-conditions for the  $i$ th firm's optimization problem. We start by deriving the equation for the real dividend payments  $div_{i,t}$ :

$$div_{i,t} \equiv \left[ \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right) y_{i,t} - r_t^k k_{i,t} - w_t h_{i,t} \right].$$

So the problem is

$$\begin{aligned}
&Max_{h_{i,t}, k_{i,t}, P_{i,t} \forall t \geq 0} E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} div_{i,t+l} \\
\text{St. } &\phi_{i,t} \equiv \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{1-\eta} y_t - r_t^k k_{i,t} - w_t h_{i,t} \\
&a_t k_{i,t}^\theta (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta} = \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t \\
&\text{a no-Ponzi-game condition}
\end{aligned}$$

Here, we use the following notation:

- $r_t^k$  = the rental rate for capital services sold to firms as measured in consumption good units
- $k_{i,t}$  = the capital stock used by firm  $i$  at time  $t$
- $w_t$  = the wage level measured in consumption good units
- $h_{i,t}$  = hours used by firm  $i$  at time  $t$
- $a_t$  = stationary technology shocks
- $z_t$  = non-stationary technology shocks
- $D_{t,t+l}$  = the nominal stochastic discount factor, i.e.  $D_{t,t+1} = \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}}$

The law of motion for  $a_t$  is given by

$$\log a_{t+1} = \rho_a \log a_t + \sigma_a \epsilon_{a,t+1}$$

where  $\epsilon_{a,t+1} \sim \mathcal{NID}(0, 1)$ .

The lagrangian is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \left[ \left( \frac{P_{i,t+l}}{P_{t+l}} \right)^{1-\eta} y_{t+l} - r_{t+l}^k k_{i,t+l} - w_{t+l} h_{i,t+l} \right] \\ & + E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} m c_{i,t+l} \left[ a_{t+l} k_{i,t+l}^{\theta} (z_{t+l} h_{i,t+l})^{1-\theta} - \left( \frac{P_{i,t+l}}{P_{t+l}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \right] \end{aligned}$$

**FOC** (Kuhn-Tucker conditions)

We look for a solution in the interior, i.e.  $h_{i,t}, k_{i,t}, P_{i,t} > 0 \forall t \geq 0$ .

**1) Demand for labor,  $h_{i,t}$ :**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_{i,t}} = P_t \left( -w_t + m c_{i,t} z_t a_t (1-\theta) k_{i,t}^{\theta} (z_t h_{i,t})^{-\theta} \right)$$

Since  $P_t > 0$  we get

$$m c_{i,t} z_t a_t (1-\theta) k_{i,t}^{\theta} (z_t h_{i,t})^{-\theta} = w_t$$

**2) Demand for capital,  $k_{i,t}$ :**

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k_{i,t}} = P_t \left( -r_t^k + m c_{i,t} \theta a_t k_{i,t}^{\theta-1} (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta} \right)$$

Since  $P_t > 0$  we get

$$r_t^k = \theta a_t k_{i,t}^{\theta-1} (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta}$$

**3) The optimal price,  $P_{i,t}$ :**

We assume Calvo-pricing determined by  $\alpha$ , giving the probability of a firm not being allowed to change its price in a given period. Notice, that all the re-optimizing firms face the same problem, hence they all set the same price. We denote this price by  $\tilde{P}_t$ . The non-optimizing firms let  $P_{i,t} = P_{i,t-1} \pi_{t-1}^x$ . That is, we have

$$\frac{P_{i,t+l}}{P_{t+l}} = \frac{\tilde{P}_t \prod_{i=1}^l \pi_{t+i-1}^x}{P_t \frac{P_{t+l}}{\tilde{P}_t}} = \frac{\tilde{P}_t \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}}}{P_t}, \quad \text{where } \pi_{t+l} \equiv \frac{P_{t+l}}{P_{t+l-1}}.$$

If we only write the probability that the new price last forever, the Lagrangian reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left[ \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_{t+l}} \right)^{1-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{1-\eta} y_{t+l} - r_{t+l}^k k_{i,t+l} - w_{t+l} h_{i,t+l} \right] \\ & + E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l m c_{i,t+l} \left[ a_{t+l} k_{i,t+l}^{\theta} (z_{t+l} h_{i,t+l})^{1-\theta} - \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_{t+l}} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \right] \end{aligned}$$

The first-order-condition is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \tilde{P}_t} = & E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left[ (1-\eta) \tilde{P}_t^{-\eta} P_t^{\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{1-\eta} y_{t+l} \right. \\ & \left. + m c_{i,t+l} \eta \tilde{P}_t^{-\eta-1} P_t^{\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \right] \\ = & E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \left[ (1-\eta) P_t^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right) + \eta \frac{m c_{i,t+l}}{\tilde{P}_t} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \left[ \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right) - mc_{i,t+l} \right] \frac{-\eta}{\tilde{P}_t}$$

since  $\eta > 1$  and  $\tilde{P}_t > 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \tilde{P}_t} = 0$  implies

$$E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \left[ \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right) - mc_{i,t+l} \right] = 0$$

### 16.2.3 Marginal costs

We next show that marginal costs are identical across all firms, i.e.  $mc_{i,t} = mc_t$  for all  $i$ . Note from the first order conditions for  $k_{i,t}$  and  $h_{i,t}$  that

$$\frac{mc_{i,t} a_t z_t (1-\theta) k_{i,t}^\theta (z_t h_{i,t})^{-\theta}}{mc_{i,t} a_t \theta k_{i,t}^{\theta-1} (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta}} = \frac{w_t}{r_t^k}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{z_t (1-\theta)}{\theta k_{i,t}^{-1} (z_t h_{i,t})} = \frac{w_t}{r_t^k}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{1-\theta}{\theta} \frac{z_t k_{i,t}}{h_{i,t}} = \frac{w_t}{r_t^k}$$

implying that  $\frac{k_{i,t}}{h_{i,t}}$  must be constant with respect to  $i$ . I.e.

$$\frac{k_{i,t}}{h_{i,t}} = \text{const}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$k_{i,t} = h_{i,t} \text{const}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\int_0^1 k_{i,t} di = \int_0^1 h_{i,t} \text{const} di$$

$\Downarrow$

$$k_t = h_t \text{const}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{const} = k_t / h_t$$

Hence,

$$mc_{i,t} a_t \theta k_{i,t}^{\theta-1} (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta} = r_t^k$$

$\Downarrow$

$$mc_{i,t} a_t \theta \left( \frac{k_{i,t}}{h_{i,t}} \right)^{\theta-1} (z_t)^{1-\theta} = r_t^k$$

$\Downarrow$

$$mc_{i,t} a_t \theta \left( \frac{k_t}{h_t} \right)^{\theta-1} (z_t)^{1-\theta} = r_t^k$$

This shows that  $mc_{i,t} = mc_t$ .

Hence, we can write the first order condition for  $h_{i,t}$  and  $k_{i,t}$  as

$$z_t a_t (1-\theta) \left( z_t \frac{h_t}{k_t} \right)^{-\theta} mc_t = w_t$$

$$r_t^k = \theta a_t \left( z_t \frac{h_t}{k_t} \right)^{1-\theta}$$

### 16.2.4 The recursive representation of the price relation

We start by defining

$$x_t^1 \equiv E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta}$$

$$x_t^2 \equiv E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta}$$

This implies that the first-order-condition for the price relation can be expressed as

$$E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \left[ \frac{\eta-1}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right) - m c_{t+l} \right] = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)$$

$$- E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} P_{t+l} \alpha^l \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l \tilde{P}_t \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} y_{t+l} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta}$$

$$- E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l \tilde{P}_t \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} = 0 \quad \text{see below}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

since  $\tilde{P}_t > 0$

$$E_t \underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta}}_{x_t^2} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta}$$

$$- E_t \underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta}}_{x_t^1} = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x_t^2 \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} - x_t^1 = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\eta x_t^1 + (1-\eta) x_t^2 = 0$$

We used the fact that

$$P_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{1-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{1-\eta} = \tilde{P}_t^{1-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l (\pi_{t+i}^x)^{1-\eta} P_{t+l}^{\eta} = \tilde{P}_t \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta}$$

and

$$P_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}} \right)^{-\eta} = \tilde{P}_t^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l (\pi_{t+i}^x)^{-\eta} P_{t+l}^{1+\eta} = \tilde{P}_t \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta}$$

**The dynamic process for  $x_t^1$**

We define  $\frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} = \tilde{p}_t$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
x_t^1 &= E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&= y_t m c_{t, \tilde{p}_t} \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} m c_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&= y_t m c_{t, \tilde{p}_t} \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta+1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} x_{t+1}^1 \right] \quad , \text{ see below} \\
&= y_t m c_{t, \tilde{p}_t} \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} x_{t+1}^1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

At the third equatilty sign we use the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^1 &= E_{t+1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t+1,t+1+l} \alpha^l y_{t+1+l} m c_{t+1+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+1+i}^x}{\pi_{t+1+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \text{change of index, } j = l + 1 \\
x_{t+1}^1 &= \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{-\eta-1} E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t+1,t+j} \alpha^{j-1} y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+1+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
x_{t+1}^1 \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{1+\eta} \alpha D_{t,t+1} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=2}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
x_{t+1}^1 \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{1+\eta} \alpha D_{t,t+1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
x_{t+1}^1 \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{1+\eta} \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
\text{since } D_{t,t+1} &= \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} \\
&\Downarrow \\
x_{t+1}^1 \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{1+\eta} \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
E_t \left[ x_{t+1}^1 \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{1+\eta} \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \right] &= E_t \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} m c_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{(1+\eta)/\eta}} \right)^{-\eta} \\
&\text{due to the law of iterated expectations, } E_t E_{t+1} [\cdot] = E_t [\cdot].
\end{aligned}$$

**The dynamic process for  $x_t^2$**

$$\begin{aligned}
x_t^2 &= E_t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&= y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} E_t \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+l} \alpha^l y_{t+l} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} && \text{since } \tilde{p}_t = \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \\
&= y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} x_{t+1}^2 \right] && , \text{ see below} \\
&= y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} x_{t+1}^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

At the third equality sign we use the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 &= E_{t+1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_{t+1,t+1+l} \alpha^l y_{t+1+l} \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_{t+1}}{P_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \prod_{i=1}^l \left( \frac{\pi_{t+1+i}^x}{\pi_{t+1+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \text{change of index } j = 1 + l
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 &= \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{-\eta} E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t+1,t+j} \alpha^{j-1} y_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \left( \frac{\pi_{t+1+i}^x}{\pi_{t+1+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 \alpha D_{t,t+1} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} \prod_{i=2}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 \alpha D_{t,t+1} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
\text{since } D_{t,t+1} &= \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} \\
&\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{t+1}^2 \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} &= E_{t+1} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_t \left[ x_{t+1}^2 \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \tilde{p}_{t+1}^{\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} \right] &= E_t \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{t,t+j} \alpha^j y_{t+j} \prod_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{\pi_{t+i-1}^x}{\pi_{t+i}^{\eta/(\eta-1)}} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
\text{due to the law of iterated expectations, } &E_t E_{t+1} [\cdot] = E_t [\cdot].
\end{aligned}$$

### 16.3 Financial intermediary

The financial intermediary is owned by the household. It is assumed that the financial intermediary invests deposits from households in short- and long-term government bonds and offers the household a non-stochastic return on its deposits of  $r_t^b$ . Hence, the financial intermediary carries all the risk from investing in the bond market. The short-term bond is for simplicity assumed to be the one-period bond, whereas the maturity of the long-term bond is denoted by  $L > 1$ . The net-worth (measured in nominal terms) in period  $t$  of the financial intermediary  $n_t$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} n_t = & n_{t-1} + (1 - \omega)(1 - P_{t,1})b_{t,1} + \omega(1 - P_{t,L})b_{t,L} \\ & + (1 - \omega)(1 - P_{t,1-1})b_{t-1,1} + \omega(1 - P_{t,L-1})b_{t-1,L} \\ & - \exp\{r_{t-1}^b\}b_{t-1} + T_t. \end{aligned}$$

where  $b_t \equiv (1 - \omega)b_{t,1} + \omega b_{t,L}$  and  $\omega \in [0, 1]$  denotes the fraction chosen by the financial intermediary invested in the long-term government bond. The components are:

- $n_{t-1}$  : net worth from previous time period
- $(1 - \omega)(1 - P_{t,1})b_{t,1} + \omega(1 - P_{t,L})b_{t,L}$  : the amount of deposits  $b_t$  and the amount  $(1 - \omega)P_{t,1}b_{t,1} + \omega P_{t,L}b_{t,L}$  spent on buying bonds today
- $(1 - \omega)P_{t,1-1}b_{t-1,1} + \omega P_{t,L-1}b_{t-1,L}$  : income from selling bonds bought in time period  $t - 1$ .
- $\exp\{r_{t-1}^b\}b_{t-1}$  : paying out returns and repaying deposits from time period  $t - 1$
- $T_t$  : net lump-sum transfers from the household (in nominal terms)

In relation to the law of motion for  $n_t$  we note that in equilibrium, bonds  $b_{t,k}$  are in zero net supply, i.e.  $b_{t,k} = 0$ . This implies that the law of motion for net worth reduces to

$$n_t = n_{t-1} + T_t,$$

and we therefore do not need to include this equation when solving the model. Note that this is exactly the same as in the standard New Keynesian model where households only invest in the central bank account at the rate  $r_t$ .

The behavior of the financial intermediary is solely determined by the deposit rate  $r_t^b$ . To state its expression, let the ex ante holding period return on the  $k$ th bond be

$$hr_{t,k} \equiv \mathbb{E}_t [\log P_{t+1,k-1} - \log P_{t,k}],$$

where  $P_{t,k}$  is the nominal price in period  $t$  of a zero-coupon bond maturing in period  $t + k$ . The excess holding period return is therefore  $xhr_{t,k} \equiv hr_{t,k} - r_t$ . We then assume that the deposit rate is equal the ex ante holding period return on the invested bond portfolio, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} r_t^b & \equiv (1 - \omega) \times hr_{t,1} + \omega \times hr_{t,L} \\ & = r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L} \end{aligned}$$

because  $xhr_{t,1} = 0$ . Here,  $\omega \in [0, 1]$  denotes the fraction chosen by the financial intermediary invested in the long-term government bond. In other words, the financial intermediary is simply a mutual fund trading government bonds.

We only need to describe how the financial intermediary prices government bonds. Given that the financial intermediary is owned by the household, we simply use their stochastic discount factor. That is

$$P_{t,1} = \frac{1}{\exp\{r_t\}}$$

and

$$P_{t,k} = E_t \left[ \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} P_{t+1,k-1} \right]$$



for  $k > 1$ . Note then that the yield curve is then given by

$$r_{t,k} = -\frac{1}{k} \log P_{t,k}$$

Note finally that we do not explicitly model a portfolio problem for the financial intermediary but simply assume that it buys these bonds. Although, the considered deposit rate and the policy rate are both risk-free, the deposit rate will on average be higher than the policy rate (because the yield curve is upward sloping) and should therefore be preferred by the households to simply investing in the central bank.

## 16.4 The central bank

We assume a standard Taylor rule of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left( \frac{\exp \{r_t\}}{\exp \{r_{ss}\}} \right) &= \rho_r \log \left( \frac{\exp \{r_{t-1}\}}{\exp \{r_{ss}\}} \right) \\ &+ (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) + \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - E[xhr_{t,L}]) \right) \end{aligned}$$

⇕

$$\begin{aligned} r_t &= r_{ss} (1 - \rho_r) + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right) \\ &+ (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - E[xhr_{t,L}]) \end{aligned}$$

where  $r_t$  is the net one-period risk-free rate. Note that we remove the mean in  $xhr_{t,L}$  by subtracting  $E[xhr_{t,L}]$ . When solving the model by the perturbation method, we approximate  $E[xhr_{t,L}]$  by

$$E[xhr_{t,L}] \approx E_t \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right]$$

where  $\gamma = 0.9999$ . This is convenient because we have

$$\begin{aligned} X_{t,L} &\equiv E_t \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right] = (1 - \gamma) xhr_{t,L} + E_t \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right] \\ &= (1 - \gamma) xhr_{t,L} + \gamma E_t [X_{t+1,L}] \end{aligned}$$

as

$$X_{t+1,L} = E_{t+1} \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+1+l,L} \right] = E_{t+1} \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^{l-1} xhr_{t+l,L} \right]$$

⇕

$$\gamma E_{t+1} [X_{t+1,L}] = E_{t+1} \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right]$$

⇓

$$\gamma E_t [E_{t+1} [X_{t+1,L}]] = E_t \left[ E_{t+1} \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right] \right]$$

⇕

$$\gamma E_t [X_{t+1,L}] = E_t \left[ (1 - \gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \gamma^l xhr_{t+l,L} \right]$$

## 16.5 Aggregation

### 16.5.1 The goods market: final good producer

From the final good producer we have

$$y_{i,t} = \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t k_{i,t}^\theta (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta} = \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t$$

We next notice that:

1.  $\int_0^1 h_{i,t} di \equiv h_t$ ,
2.  $\int_0^1 k_{i,t} di \equiv k_t$
3.  $cons_t = k_t/h_t$

Doing the summation with respect to  $i$  we get

$$\int_0^1 a_t k_{i,t}^\theta (z_t h_{i,t})^{1-\theta} di = y_t \underbrace{\int_0^1 \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} di}_{s_{t+1}}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 a_t h_{i,t} \left( \frac{k_{i,t}}{h_{i,t}} \right)^\theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} di = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 a_t h_{i,t} (\text{constant})^\theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} di = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t (\text{constant})^\theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} \int_0^1 h_{i,t} di = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \left( \frac{k_t}{h_t} \right)^\theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} h_t = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t (k_t)^\theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} h_t^{1-\theta} = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t (k_t)^\theta (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = y_t s_{t+1}$$

and

$$s_{t+1} \equiv \int_0^1 \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} di$$

$$= \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta}}_{\text{opt. in period } t \text{ (0 indexation)}} + \underbrace{(1-\alpha)\alpha \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_{t-1}\pi_{t-1}^X}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta}}_{\text{opt. in period } t-1 \text{ (1 indexation)}} + \underbrace{(1-\alpha)\alpha^2 \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_{t-2}\pi_{t-1}^X\pi_{t-2}^X}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta}}_{\text{opt. in period } t-2 \text{ (2 indexation)}} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1 - \alpha) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha^j \left[ \frac{\tilde{P}_{t-j}}{P_t} \prod_{s=1}^j \pi_{t-j-1+s}^{\chi} \right]^{-\eta} \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + P_t^{\eta} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha^j \left[ \tilde{P}_{t-j} \prod_{s=1}^j \pi_{t-j-1+s}^{\chi} \right]^{-\eta} \quad \text{where } \tilde{p}_{t-j} \equiv \frac{\tilde{P}_{t-j}}{P_t} \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + P_t^{\eta} \left( s_{t-1} \alpha P_{t-1}^{-\eta} (\pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{-\eta} \right) \quad , \text{see below} \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{P_t/P_{t-1}}{\pi_{t-1}^{\chi}} \right)^{\eta} s_t \\
\Downarrow \\
s_{t+1} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{t-1}^{\chi}} \right)^{\eta} s_t
\end{aligned}$$

We used that

$$s_t = (1 - \alpha) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha^j \left[ \frac{\tilde{P}_{t-j-1}}{P_{t-1}} \prod_{s=1}^j \pi_{t-j-2+s}^{\chi} \right]^{-\eta}$$

$\Downarrow$  change of index:  $j + 1 = l$

$$s_t P_{t-1}^{-\eta} = (1 - \alpha) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \alpha^{l-1} \left[ \tilde{P}_{t-l} \prod_{s=1}^{l-1} \pi_{t-l-1+s}^{\chi} \right]^{-\eta}$$

$$s_t P_{t-1}^{-\eta} \alpha (\pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{-\eta} = (1 - \alpha) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \alpha^l \left[ \tilde{P}_{t-l} \prod_{s=1}^l \pi_{t-l-1+s}^{\chi} \right]^{-\eta}$$

So the resource constraint in the goods market is:

$$1) a_t k_t^{\theta} (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$2) s_{t+1} = (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{t-1}^{\chi}} \right)^{\eta} s_t$$

## 16.6 The goods market: The relation between the optimale price and the price index

We start by noticing that the number of firms is by construct very large, so there is a fraction of  $1 - \alpha$  firms reoptimize their prices and the remaining fraction using the indexation rule. This implies

$$\begin{aligned}
P_t &\equiv \left[ \int_0^1 P_{i,t}^{1-\eta} di \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \\
\Downarrow \\
P_t^{1-\eta} &= \int_0^1 \left\{ (1 - \alpha) \tilde{P}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha (P_{i,t-1} \pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{1-\eta} \right\} di \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{P}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \int_0^1 (P_{i,t-1} \pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{1-\eta} di \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{P}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha (\pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{1-\eta} \underbrace{\int_0^1 P_{i,t-1}^{1-\eta} di}_{P_{t-1}^{1-\eta}} \\
\Downarrow \\
P_t^{1-\eta} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{P}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha (P_{t-1} \pi_{t-1}^{\chi})^{1-\eta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Downarrow \\
1 &= (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t} \right)^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{P_{t-1}}{P_t} \pi_{t-1}^\chi \right)^{1-\eta} \\
& \Downarrow \\
1 &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_{t-1}^\chi}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}, \text{ since } \tilde{p}_t \equiv \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{P_t}
\end{aligned}$$

## 16.7 The resource constraint

Summing the dividend payments from firms we have

$$\begin{aligned}
div_t &= \int div_{i,t} di \\
&= \int \left[ \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right) y_{i,t} - r_t^k k_{i,t} - w_t h_{i,t} \right] di \\
&= \int \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{1-\eta} y_t di - r_t^k \int k_{i,t} di - w_t \int h_{i,t} di \\
&= \frac{1}{P_t^{1-\eta}} y_t \int (P_{i,t})^{1-\eta} di - r_t^k k_t - w_t h_t \\
&= y_t - r_t^k k_t - w_t h_t
\end{aligned}$$

because  $y_{i,t} = \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_t} \right)^{-\eta} y_t$  and  $P_t = \left[ \int_0^1 (P_{i,t})^{1-\eta} di \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}}$ . To get the dividends transferred to household, we need to subtract real government consumption equal  $z_t^* G_t$ . That is,

$$\begin{aligned}
div_t^h &= div_t - z_t^* G_t \\
&= y_t - z_t^* G_t - r_t^k k_t - w_t h_t.
\end{aligned}$$

Inserting this expression in the budget constraint for the households, we get

$$b_t + c_t + \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t} = \frac{b_{t-1} \exp\{r_{t-1}^b\}}{\pi_t} + h_t w_t + r_t^k k_t + div_t^h$$

$\Downarrow$

$$b_t + c_t + \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t} = \frac{b_{t-1} \exp\{r_{t-1}^b\}}{\pi_t} + y_t - z_t^* G_t$$

Focusing on the case where deposits are zero in equilibrium, we have

$$c_t + \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t} + z_t^* G_t = y_t,$$

which constitutes our resource constraint for the economy. We finally assume that  $g_t$  is exogenous given and evolves according to

$$\log \left( \frac{G_{t+1}}{G_{ss}} \right) = \rho_G \log \left( \frac{G_t}{G_{ss}} \right) + \sigma_G \epsilon_{G,t+1}$$

with  $\epsilon_{G,t+1} \sim \mathcal{NID}(0, 1)$ .

## 16.8 The periodic utility function of the representative household

We assume that

$$u\left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*}, 1 - h_t\right) = \frac{d_t}{1 - \phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{1 - \phi_2} - (z_t^*)^{(1 - \phi_4)(1 - \phi_2)} \right) + d_t (z_t^*)^{(1 - \phi_4)(1 - \phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1 - h_t)^{1 - \phi_1}}{1 - \phi_1}$$

$$u_c\left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*}, 1 - h_t\right) = d_t \left[ \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right) \right]^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}$$

$$u_{1-h}\left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*}, 1 - h_t\right) = d_t (z_t^*)^{(1 - \phi_4)(1 - \phi_2)} \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1}$$

Note that we introduce a preference shock  $d_t$ , having the following law of motion

$$\log d_{t+1} = \rho_d \log d_t + \sigma_d \epsilon_{d,t+1}$$

with  $\epsilon_{d,t+1} \sim \mathcal{NID}(0, 1)$ .

## 16.9 Summarizing

	<b>The Households</b>
1	$V_t = \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{1-\phi_2} - (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right) + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} - \beta \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$
2	$\lambda_t = m_t d_t \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} - 1 [ha\_in] b \beta E_t m_{t+1} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}}$
3	$q_t \lambda_t = E_t \beta \lambda_{t+1} [r_{t+1}^k + q_{t+1} (1-\delta) - q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}]$
4	$m_t (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} d_t \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \lambda_t w_t$
5	$1 = q_t \Upsilon_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$
6	$\lambda_t = \beta \exp \{ r_t^b \} E_t \left[ \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$
	<b>The Firms</b>
7	$m c_t a_t z_t (1-\theta) \left( \frac{z_t h_t}{k_t} \right)^{-\theta} = w_t$
8	$a_t m c_t \theta \left( \frac{z_t h_t}{k_t} \right)^{1-\theta} = r_t^k$
9	$\frac{(\eta-1)x_t^2}{\eta} = y_t m c_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)x_{t+1}^2}{\eta} \right]$
10	$x_t^2 = y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} x_{t+1}^2 \right]$
11	$1 = (1-\alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_{t-1}^x}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}$
	<b>The Financial Intermediary</b>
12	$r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L}, \text{ where } xhr_{t,L} \equiv \mathbb{E}_t [\log (P_{t+1,L-1}/P_{t,L})] - r_t$
13	$P_{t,1} = \frac{1}{\exp \{ r_t \}}$
14	$P_{t,k} = E_t \left[ \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} P_{t+1,k-1} \right] \text{ for } k = 2, 3, \dots, K$
	<b>The Central Bank</b>
15	$r_t = r_{ss} (1-\rho_r) + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1-\rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right)$
	$+ (1-\rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$
16	$X_{t,L} = (1-\gamma) xhr_{t,L} + \gamma \mathbb{E}_t [X_{t+1,L}]$
	<b>Other relations</b>
17	$a_t k_t^\theta (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = y_t s_{t+1}$
18	$s_{t+1} = (1-\alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{t-1}^x} \right)^\eta s_t$
19	$k_{t+1} = (1-\delta) k_t + i_t - i_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 k_t$
20	$y_t = c_t + \Upsilon_t^{-1} i_t + z_t^* G_t$
21	$z_t^* \equiv \Upsilon_t^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t \text{ and } \mu_{z^*,t} \equiv \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{\theta/(1-\theta)} \mu_{z,t}$
	<b>Exogenous processes</b>
22	$\log (\mu_{z,t}) = \log (\mu_{z,ss}) \text{ and } z_{t+1} \equiv z_t \mu_{z,t+1} \text{ (i.e. a deterministic trend)}$
23	$\log (\mu_{\Upsilon,t}) = \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \text{ and } \Upsilon_{t+1} \equiv \Upsilon_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \text{ (i.e. a deterministic trend)}$
24	$\log a_{t+1} = \rho_a \log a_t + \sigma_a \epsilon_{a,t+1}$
25	$\log \left( \frac{G_{t+1}}{G_{ss}} \right) = \rho_G \log \left( \frac{G_t}{G_{ss}} \right) + \sigma_G \epsilon_{G,t+1}$
26	$\log d_{t+1} = \rho_d \log d_t + \sigma_d \epsilon_{d,t+1}$

## 16.10 A transformation of the DSGE model

Here we seek a transformation of the economy in such a way that the transformed economy is stationary in the sense that it only contains stationary variables.

We propose and verify the following transformation, where capital letters in general are used to denote the transformed variable:

$$C_t \equiv \frac{c_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$R_t^k \equiv \Upsilon_t r_t^k$$

$$Q_t \equiv \Upsilon_t q_t$$

$$I_t \equiv \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \implies i_t = I_t \Upsilon_t \left( \Upsilon_t^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t \right) = I_t \Upsilon_t^{\frac{1-\theta+\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t = I_t \Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_t$$

$$\text{So, } \mu_{i,t} = \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t} = \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z,t}$$

$$W_t \equiv \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$Y_t \equiv \frac{y_t}{z_t^*} \implies \mu_{y,ss} = \mu_{z^*,ss}$$

$$K_{t+1} \equiv \frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_t} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} \Upsilon_t^{\frac{-\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t^*} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \quad \text{since } z_t^* \equiv \Upsilon_t^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} z_t$$

$$\tilde{V}_t \equiv \frac{V_t}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}}$$

$$\Lambda_t \equiv \frac{\lambda_t}{m_t (z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\lambda,t+1} &\equiv \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \\ &= \frac{\Lambda_{t+1} m_{t+1} (z_{t+1}^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}}{\Lambda_t m_t (z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\mu_{\lambda,t+1} = \frac{\Lambda_{t+1}}{\Lambda_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} (-V_{t+1})^{-\phi_3}$$

$$X_t^2 = \frac{x_t^2}{z_t^*}$$

All remaining variables are stationary and do not need to be transformed. We now verify that given these variables we can transform our DSGE model from a non-stationary to a stationary economy.

**EQ 1**

$$V_t = \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{1-\phi_2} - (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right) + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} - \beta \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{V_t}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} = \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)}} \right)^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} - \beta \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\frac{V_{t+1}}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \frac{(z_{t+1}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\tilde{V}_t = \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)}} \right)^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} - \beta \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\widetilde{V}_{t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

⇕

$$\tilde{V}_t = \left[ \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*} \right)^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right] - \beta \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\widetilde{V}_{t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

⇕

$$\tilde{V}_t = \left[ \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_t - bC_{t-1} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right] - \beta \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\widetilde{V}_{t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

We note because  $z_t^*$  only has a deterministic trend, then we can simplify the above to:

$$\tilde{V}_t = \left[ \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_t - bC_{t-1} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right] - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\widetilde{V}_{t+1} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

**EQ 2**

$$\lambda_t = d_t m_t \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ m_{t+1} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right]$$

⇕

$$\frac{\lambda_t}{m_t (z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} = d_t \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ \frac{m_{t+1}}{m_t} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} \right]$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{-\phi_4}} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ \frac{m_{t+1}}{m_t} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \frac{(z_{t+1}^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} \right]$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ \frac{m_{t+1}}{m_t} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)}} \right]$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ \frac{m_{t+1}}{m_t} d_{t+1} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4} (z_{t+1}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)}} \right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right]$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b \beta E_t \left[ \frac{m_{t+1}}{m_t} d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t \mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right]$$

and using  $m_{t+1} = m_t \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} (-V_{t+1}(s))^{-\phi_3}$

⇕



$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} (-V_{t+1}(s))^{-\phi_3} \right] \right. \\ \left. d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right\}$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right]}{-V_{t+1}(s)} \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} \right] \right. \\ \left. d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right\}$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right]}{-V_{t+1}(s)} \frac{(z_{t+1}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} \right] \right. \\ \left. d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right\}$$

⇕

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{E_t \left[ (-\widetilde{V}_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right]}{-\widetilde{V}_{t+1}(s)} \right)^{\frac{\phi_3}{1-\phi_3}} \right] \right. \\ \left. d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \right\}$$

because  $z_t^*$  is deterministic

### EQ 3

$$q_t \lambda_t = E_t \beta \lambda_{t+1} [r_{t+1}^k + q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)] \\ - q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}$$

⇕

$$\Upsilon_t q_t = E_t \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} [\Upsilon_t r_{t+1}^k + \Upsilon_t q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)] \\ - \Upsilon_t q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + \Upsilon_t q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}$$

⇕

$$Q_t = E_t \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} [\Upsilon_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} r_{t+1}^k + \Upsilon_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)] \\ - \Upsilon_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + \Upsilon_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}$$

⇕

$$Q_t = E_t \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} [\frac{\Upsilon_t}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} R_{t+1}^k + \frac{\Upsilon_t}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} Q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)] \\ - \frac{\Upsilon_t}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} Q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + \frac{\Upsilon_t}{\Upsilon_{t+1}} Q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}$$

⇕

$$Q_t = E_t \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} [\mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}^{-1} R_{t+1}^k + \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}^{-1} Q_{t+1} (1 - \delta)]$$

$$-\mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}^{-1} Q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}^{-1} Q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}}]$$

Now note that

$$\frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} = \frac{i_{t+1}}{k_{t+1}} \frac{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1} z_{t+1}^*}{\Upsilon_{t+1} z_{t+1}^*} = \frac{i_t / (\Upsilon_{t+1} z_{t+1}^*)}{k_{t+1} / (\Upsilon_t z_t^*)} \frac{\Upsilon_{t+1} z_{t+1}^*}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} = \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$Q_t = E_t \frac{\beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1}}{\mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}} [R_{t+1}^k + Q_{t+1} (1 - \delta) - Q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2 + Q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}]$$

#### EQ 4

$$\gamma_t (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \lambda_t w_t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \frac{\lambda_t}{\gamma_t (z_t^*)^{-1}} \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \frac{\lambda_t}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)-1} \gamma_t} \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \frac{\lambda_t}{(z_t^*)^{1-\phi_4-\phi_2+\phi_2\phi_4-1} \gamma_t} \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \frac{\lambda_t}{(z_t^*)^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4} \gamma_t} \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \Lambda_t W_t$$

#### EQ 5

$$1 = q_t \Upsilon_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* i_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* i_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* i_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{since } I_t \equiv \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} \frac{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_t}{k_t} \frac{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}{1} \frac{1}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{recall } K_{t+1} \equiv \frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}$$

⇕

$$1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_t}{k_t} \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

**EQ 6**

$$1 = E_t \left[ \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$$

⇕

$$1 = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$$

**EQ 7**

$$mc_t \theta z_t^{1-\theta} a_t k_t^{\theta-1} h_t^{1-\theta} = r_t^k$$

⇕

$$mc_t a_t \theta z_t^{1-\theta} \Upsilon_t (h_t)^{1-\theta} k_t^{\theta-1} = \Upsilon_t r_t^k$$

⇕

$$mc_t a_t \theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} \Upsilon_t h_t^{1-\theta} \left( k_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}}{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}} \right)^{\theta-1} = R_t^k$$

⇕

$$mc_t a_t \theta (z_t)^{1-\theta} \Upsilon_t h_t^{1-\theta} \left( K_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1} \right)^{\theta-1} = R_t^k$$

⇕

$$mc_t a_t \theta \Upsilon_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{-1} (z_t)^{1-\theta} z_{t-1}^{\theta-1} K_t^{\theta-1} h_t^{1-\theta} = R_t^k$$

⇕

$$mc_t a_t \theta \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z,t}^{1-\theta} K_t^{\theta-1} h_t^{1-\theta} = R_t^k$$

**EQ 8**

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) z_t^{1-\theta} a_t k_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = w_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t z_t^{1-\theta}}{z_t^*} k_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = \frac{w_t}{z_t^*}$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t z_t^{1-\theta}}{z_t^*} \left( k_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}}{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}} \right)^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t z_t^{1-\theta}}{z_t^*} \left( K_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1} \right)^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t z_t^{1-\theta}}{\Upsilon_t^{1-\theta} z_t} \left( K_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1} \right)^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t z_t^{-\theta}}{\Upsilon_t^{1-\theta}} \left( \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1} \right)^\theta K_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) \frac{a_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}}}{\Upsilon_t^{1-\theta}} \left( \frac{z_{t-1}}{z_t} \right)^\theta K_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

⇕

$$mc_t (1 - \theta) a_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z,t}^{-\theta} K_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

**EQ 9**

$$\frac{(\eta-1)x_t^2}{\eta} = y_t mc_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)x_{t+1}^2}{\eta} \right]$$

⇕

$$\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \frac{x_t^2}{z_t^2} = \frac{y_t}{z_t^2} mc_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \frac{x_{t+1}^2}{z_{t+1}^2} \right]$$

⇕

$$\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_t^2 = Y_t mc_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]$$

**EQ 10**

$$x_t^2 = y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} x_{t+1}^2 \right]$$

⇕

$$\frac{x_t^2}{z_t^2} = \frac{y_t}{z_t^2} \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} \frac{x_{t+1}^2}{z_{t+1}^2} \right]$$

⇕

$$X_t^2 = Y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]$$

**EQ 11**

$$1 = (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_{t-1}^x}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}$$

**EQ 12**

$$r_t^b = r_t + \omega \times x h r_{t,L}$$

**EQ 13**

$$P_{t,1} = \frac{1}{\exp\{r_t\}}$$

**EQ 14**

$$P_{t,k} = E_t \left[ \beta \frac{\lambda_{t+1}}{\lambda_t} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} P_{t+1,k-1} \right]$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$P_{t,k} = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} P_{t+1,k-1} \right]$$

**EQ 15**

$$r_t = r_{ss} (1 - \rho_r) + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right)$$

$$+ (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$r_t = r_{ss} (1 - \rho_r) + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_{ss}} \right) \right)$$

$$+ (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

**EQ 16**

$$X_{t,L} = (1 - \gamma) xhr_{t,L} + \gamma E_t [X_{t+1,L}]$$

**EQ 17**

$$a_t k_t^\theta (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \frac{k_t^\theta}{z_t^*} (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = \frac{y_t}{z_t^*} s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \frac{1}{z_t^*} \left( k_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}}{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1}} \right)^\theta (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \frac{1}{\Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_t} \left( K_t \Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}} z_{t-1} \right)^\theta (z_t h_t)^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \left( K_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}}}{\Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}}} z_{t-1} \right)^\theta z_t^{-\theta} h_t^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \left( K_t \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1}^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}}}{\Upsilon_t^{\frac{1}{1-\theta}}} \frac{z_{t-1}}{z_t} \right)^\theta h_t^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a_t \left( K_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z,t}^{-1} \right)^\theta h_t^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

**EQ 18**

$$s_{t+1} = (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{t-1}^x} \right)^\eta s_t$$

**EQ 19**

$$k_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) k_t + i_t - i_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - k_t \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} = (1 - \delta) \frac{k_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} + \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} - \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^* I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{k_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) \frac{k_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} + I_t - I_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{k_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{i_t}{k_t} \frac{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2$$

$$\text{because } I_t = \frac{i_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \text{ and } K_{t+1} = \frac{k_{t+1}}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) \frac{K_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{1} + I_t - I_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{K_t}{\Upsilon_t z_t^*} \frac{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{K_t} \frac{\Upsilon_t z_t^*}{1} \frac{1}{\Upsilon_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) K_t (\mu_{\Upsilon, t} \mu_{z^*, t})^{-1} + I_t - I_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - K_t (\mu_{\Upsilon, t} \mu_{z^*, t})^{-1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{K_t} \mu_{\Upsilon, t} \mu_{z^*, t} - \frac{I_{SS}}{K_{SS}} \mu_{\Upsilon, SS} \mu_{z^*, SS} \right)^2$$

**EQ 20**

$$y_t = c_t + \Upsilon_t^{-1} i_t + z_t^* G_t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{y_t}{z_t^*} = \frac{(c_t + \Upsilon_t^{-1} i_t)}{z_t^*} + G_t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$$

---

**The Households**

$$1 \quad \tilde{V}_t = \left[ \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t\phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right] - \beta\mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \left( E_t \left[ \left( -\tilde{V}_{t+1} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$2 \quad \Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \frac{\left( E_t \left[ \left( -\tilde{V}_{t+1} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}}{-V_{t+1}(s)} \right]^{\phi_3} \right\}$$

$$\times d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

$$3 \quad Q_t = E_t \frac{\beta\mu_{\lambda,t+1}}{\mu_{\Upsilon,t+1}} [R_{t+1}^k + Q_{t+1}(1-\delta) - Q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2$$

$$+ Q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \mu_{z^*,t+1}]$$

$$4 \quad d_t\phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \Lambda_t W_t$$

$$5 \quad 1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_t}{K_t} \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \right)$$

$$6 \quad 1 = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$$

**The Firms**

$$7 \quad mc_t a_t \theta \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z,t}^{1-\theta} K_t^{\theta-1} h_t^{1-\theta} = R_t^k$$

$$8 \quad mc_t (1-\theta) a_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z,t}^{-\theta} K_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

$$9 \quad \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_t^2 = Y_t mc_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]$$

$$10 \quad X_t^2 = Y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]$$

$$11 \quad 1 = (1-\alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}$$

**The Financial Intermediary**

$$12 \quad r_t^b = r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L}, \text{ where } xhr_{t,L} \equiv \mathbb{E}_t [\log(P_{t+1,L-1}/P_{t,L})] - r_t$$

$$13 \quad P_{t,1} = \frac{1}{\exp\{r_t\}}$$

$$14 \quad P_{t,k} = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \frac{1}{\pi_{t+1}} P_{t+1,k-1} \right] \text{ for } k = 2, 3, \dots, K$$

**The Central Bank**

$$15 \quad r_t = r_{ss} (1-\rho_r) + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1-\rho_r) \left( \beta_\pi \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_{ss}} \right) \right)$$

$$+ (1-\rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

$$16 \quad X_{t,L} = (1-\gamma) xhr_{t,L} + \gamma E_t [X_{t+1,L}]$$

**Other relations**

$$17 \quad a_t \left( K_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}} \mu_{z,t}^{-1} \right)^\theta h_t^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$18 \quad s_{t+1} = (1-\alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t^x}{\pi_{t-1}^x} \right)^\eta s_t$$

$$19 \quad K_{t+1} = (1-\delta) K_t (\mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t})^{-1} + I_t - I_t \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - K_t (\mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t})^{-1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{K_t} \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z^*,t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{K_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right)^2$$

$$20 \quad Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$$

$$21 \quad \mu_{z^*,t} \equiv \mu_{\Upsilon,t}^{\theta/(1-\theta)} \mu_{z,t}$$

**Exogenous processes**

$$22 \quad \log(\mu_{z,t}) = \log(\mu_{z,ss}) \text{ and } z_{t+1} \equiv z_t \mu_{z,t+1} \text{ (i.e. a deterministic trend)}$$

$$23 \quad \log(\mu_{\Upsilon,t}) = \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \text{ and } \Upsilon_{t+1} \equiv \Upsilon_t \mu_{\Upsilon,t+1} \text{ (i.e. a deterministic trend)}$$

$$24 \quad \log a_{t+1} = \rho_a \log a_t + \sigma_a \epsilon_{a,t+1}$$

$$25 \quad \log \left( \frac{G_{t+1}}{G_{ss}} \right) = \rho_G \log \left( \frac{G_t}{G_{ss}} \right) + \sigma_G \epsilon_{G,t+1}$$

$$26 \quad \log d_{t+1} = \rho_d \log d_t + \sigma_d \epsilon_{d,t+1}$$


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In dealing with the term  $\left( E_t \left[ \left( -\tilde{V}_{t+1} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$  we follow the procedure suggested by Rudebusch & Swanson (2012).

That is we define

$$EV_t = E_t \left[ \left( \frac{-V_{t+1}}{AA} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \quad \text{where } EV_{ss} = \left( \frac{-V_{ss}}{AA} \right)^{1-\phi_3} > 0$$

$$PEV_t = AA \times EV_t^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$= AA \times \left( E_t \left[ \left( \frac{-V_{t+1}}{AA} \right)^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$= AA \times \left( AA^{-(1-\phi_3)} E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$= AA \times AA^{-1} \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$= \left( E_t \left[ (-V_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

where  $AA$  is a scaling constant

## 16.11 Market completeness

This subsection shows that our model implies market completeness although it is only the financial intermediary that trades bonds. We first note that the deposit rate  $r_t^b$  only enters in the following tree equations within our model:

$$1 = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$$

$$r_t^b = r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L}$$

$$r_t = (1 - \rho_r) r_{ss} + \rho_r r_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_{\pi} \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right) + (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

Next, note that  $r_t = r_t^b - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}$  and substituted into the Taylor rule implies

$$r_t^b - \omega \times xhr_{t,L} = (1 - \rho_r) r_{ss} + \rho_r (r_{t-1}^b - \omega \times xhr_{t-1,L}) \\ + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_{\pi} \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right) + (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

⇕

$$r_t^b = (1 - \rho_r) r_{ss} + \rho_r r_{t-1}^b + (1 - \rho_r) \left( \beta_{\pi} \log \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{ss}} \right) + \beta_y \log \left( \frac{y_t}{z_t^* Y_{ss}} \right) \right) \\ + \omega \times xhr_{t,L} - \rho_r \omega \times xhr_{t-1,L} + (1 - \rho_r) \beta_{xhr} (xhr_{t,L} - X_{t,L})$$

Hence, our model is equivalent to a standard New Keynesian model with market completeness but with a Taylor rule for  $r_t^b$  that depends on fast and current values of excess holding period return on the long bond.

## 16.12 The intertemporal elasticity of substitution (IES)

We want to compute expression for the intertemporal elasticity of substitution (IES) under perfect foresight and then evaluate it at the deterministic steady state. We start by considering the case of external habit formation before considering the case of internal habit formation.



### 16.12.1 External habit formation

We consider the specification

$$U = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \beta^l u(c_{t+l} - H_{t+l})$$

where we omit leisure (because it does not affect the IES) and denote the external habit level by  $H_t$ . We start by computing the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution (IMRS) which equals in this case

$$dU = u_c(c_t - H_t) dc_t + \beta u_c(c_{t+1} - H_{t+1}) dc_{t+1} = 0$$

⇕

$$\beta u_c(c_{t+1} - H_{t+1}) dc_{t+1} = -u_c(c_t - H_t) dc_t$$

⇕

$$IMRS_t : \frac{dc_{t+1}}{dc_t} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c(c_t - H_t)}{u_c(c_{t+1} - H_{t+1})}.$$

The IES is then defined as

$$\begin{aligned} IES_t &= \frac{d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{dIMRS_t / IMRS_t} \\ &= \frac{IMRS_t / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{dIMRS_t / d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

To compute the denominator, we then note that

$$\begin{aligned} IMRS_t &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c(c_t - H_t)}{u_c(c_{t+1} - H_{t+1})} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c\left(\frac{c_t}{c_t} - \frac{H_t}{c_t}\right)}{u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} u_c\left(1 - \frac{H_t}{c_t}\right) \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

provided  $u_c$  is homogenous of some order (as assumed for the our considered functional form). Then

$$\frac{dIMRS_t}{d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} = \frac{1}{\beta} u_c\left(1 - \frac{H_t}{c_t}\right) \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-2} u_{cc}\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} IES_t &= \frac{-\frac{1}{\beta} u_c\left(1 - \frac{H_t}{c_t}\right) \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-1} / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{\frac{1}{\beta} u_c\left(1 - \frac{H_t}{c_t}\right) \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-2} u_{cc}\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_{cc}\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_{cc}\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - \frac{H_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \frac{1}{\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}}. \end{aligned}$$

The considered functional form for  $u_t$  in our case is  $u_t = \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{1-\phi_2} = \frac{(z_t^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{1-\phi_2} (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2}$ , implying

$$u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) = \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}$$

$$u_{cc}(c_t - bc_{t-1}) = -\phi_2 \left( \frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}} \right)^{-\phi_2-1} \frac{1}{(z_t^*)^{2\phi_4}}$$

Thus we get

$$\begin{aligned} IES_t &= - \frac{\left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4} c_t} \right)^{-\phi_2} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}}}{\left( -\phi_2 \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4} c_t} \right)^{-\phi_2-1} \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{2\phi_4}} \right)} \frac{1}{\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}} \\ &= \frac{\left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4} c_t} \right)}{\phi_2 \frac{1}{(z_{t+1}^*)^{\phi_4}} \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}} \frac{1}{\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{c_t} \right) \frac{c_t}{c_{t+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( \frac{c_{t+1} - bc_t}{c_{t+1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( 1 - b \frac{c_t}{c_{t+1}} \frac{z_t^*}{z_{t+1}^*} \frac{z_{t+1}^*}{z_t^*} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( 1 - b \frac{C_t}{C_{t+1}} \frac{z_t^*}{1} \frac{1}{z_{t+1}^*} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( 1 - b \frac{C_t}{C_{t+1}} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

So in the steady state

$$IES_{ss} = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}} \right).$$

Note that this expression corresponds to the one obtained by using the standard formula  $IES_t = -\frac{u_c(t)}{c_t u_{cc}(t)}$  evaluated at the steady state.

### 16.12.2 Internal habit formation

We consider the general specification

$$U = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \beta^l u(c_{t+l} - bc_{t-1+l})$$

Note also that we omit leisure (because it does not affect the IES). We start by computing the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution (IMRS) which equals

$$[u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) - \beta u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t)] dc_t + [\beta u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t) - \beta^2 u_c(c_{t+2} - bc_{t+1})] dc_{t+1} = 0$$

⇕

$$\beta [u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t) - \beta u_c(c_{t+2} - bc_{t+1})] dc_{t+1} = - [u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) - \beta u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t)] dc_t$$

↕

$$IMRS_t : \frac{dc_{t+1}}{dc_t} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) - \beta bu_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t)}{u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t) - \beta bu_c(c_{t+2} - bc_{t+1})}.$$

The IES is then defined as

$$\begin{aligned} IES_t &= \frac{d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{dIMRS_t / IMRS_t} \\ &= \frac{IMRS_t / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{dIMRS_t / d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

To compute the denominator, we then note that

$$\begin{aligned} IMRS_t &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) - \beta bu_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t)}{u_c(c_{t+1} - bc_t) - \beta bu_c(c_{t+2} - bc_{t+1})} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{u_c\left(1 - b\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \left[ u_c\left(1 - b\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

provided  $u_c$  is homogenous of some order (as assumed for the our considered functional form). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dIMRS_t}{d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} &= bu_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\beta} \left[ u_c\left(1 - b\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-2} \\ &\quad \times \left[ u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right] \\ &= bu_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) \left( -\beta \left[ u_c\left(1 - b\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) \right]^{-1} IMRS_t \right) \\ &\quad - IMRS_t \left[ u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right]^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \left[ u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right) \right] \\ &= -IMRS_t \left\{ \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c\left(1 - b\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_c\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta bu_c\left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we get

$$IES_t = \frac{IMRS_t / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{dIMRS_t / d\left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{IMRS_t / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{-IMRS_t \left\{ \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \right\}} \\
&= \frac{-1 / \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{\frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}} \\
&= - \left[ \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} - b \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t}\right)} \right) \frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} \right]^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

We next express these terms for the transformed economy, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{c_{t-1}}{c_t} &= \frac{C_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*}{C_t z_t^*} = \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1} \\
\frac{c_{t+1}}{c_t} &= \frac{C_{t+1} z_{t+1}^*}{C_t z_t^*} = \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} \\
\frac{c_{t+2}}{c_t} &= \frac{C_{t+2} z_{t+2}^* z_{t+1}^*}{C_t z_t^* z_{t+1}^*} = \frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$IES_t = - \left[ \left( \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)} \right) \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]^{-1}$$

The considered functional form for  $u_t$  in our case is  $u_t = \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}\right)^{1-\phi_2} = \frac{(z_t^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{1-\phi_2} (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2}$ , implying

$$u_c(c_t - bc_{t-1}) = (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}$$

$$u_{cc}(c_t - bc_{t-1}) = -\phi_2 (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{-\phi_2-1} (z_t^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
IES_t &= - \left[ \left( \frac{b\beta u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)}{u_c \left(1 - b \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1}\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)} + \frac{u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right) + \beta b^2 u_{cc} \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)}{u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right) - \beta b u_c \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)} \right) \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1} (z_{t+1}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{\left(1 - b \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2} (z_{t+1}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{-\phi_2 \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1} (z_{t+1}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4} - \phi_2 \beta b^2 \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2-1} (z_{t+2}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{\left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2} (z_{t+1}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (z_{t+2}^*)^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}} \right) \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1}}{\left(1 - b \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-(\phi_2-1)\phi_4} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{-\phi_2 \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1} - \phi_2 \beta b^2 \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2-1} (\mu_{z^*,t+2})^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{\left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+2})^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}} \right) \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1}}{\left(1 - b \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t}^{-1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-(\phi_2-1)\phi_4} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{-\phi_2 \left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2-1} - \phi_2 \beta b^2 \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2-1} (\mu_{z^*,t+2})^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}}{\left(\frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b\right)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b \left(\frac{C_{t+2}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+2} \mu_{z^*,t+1} - b \frac{C_{t+1}}{C_t} \mu_{z^*,t+1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+2})^{(\phi_2-1)\phi_4}} \right) \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right]^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Evaluated in the steady state, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
IES_{ss} &= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{\left(1 - b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2 - 1} - \phi_2 \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b \mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 - 1} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b \mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2 - 1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \beta b \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2 - 1} - \phi_2 \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2 - 1} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2 - 1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2} \left[ (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \beta b \right]} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2 - 1} (1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} (1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2})} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2 - 1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \beta b} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-1} (1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-\phi_2 b \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2 - 1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \beta b} + \frac{-\phi_2 \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1} \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1} (1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= \left[ \phi_2 \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1} \left( \frac{b \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4} - \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \beta b} + \frac{(1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\
&= \left[ \phi_2 \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1} \left( \frac{b \beta}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 + \phi_2} - \beta b} + \frac{(1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right) \left( \frac{b \beta}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 + \phi_2} - \beta b} + \frac{(1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2 - 1})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{(\phi_2 - 1)\phi_4 - \phi_2}} \right)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Suppose  $\phi_4 = 1$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
IES_{ss} &= \left[ \phi_2 \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1} \left( \frac{b \beta}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - \beta b} + \frac{(1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-2})}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-1}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}}{\frac{b \beta}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - \beta b} + \frac{1 + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-2}}{1 - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-1}}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}}{\frac{b \beta}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - \beta b} + \frac{\mu_{z^*,ss} + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-1}}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - \beta b}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right) (\mu_{z^*,ss} - \beta b)}{\mu_{z^*,ss} + b \beta + \beta b^2 (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-1}} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Consider the case  $\mu_{z^*,ss} = 1$  and  $\beta = 1$ , which implies

$$IES_{ss} = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{(1-b)(1-b)}{1+b+b^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \frac{(1-b)^2}{1+b+b^2}$$

Suppose that  $\phi_4 = 0$  then

$$\begin{aligned} IES_t &= \left[ \phi_2 \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{b\beta}{(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{\phi_2 - \beta b}} + \frac{(1+\beta b^2)(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\ &= \left[ \phi_2 \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{b\beta(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}}{1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} + \frac{(1+\beta b^2)(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} \right) \right]^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}}{\frac{b\beta(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}}{1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} + \frac{1+\beta b^2(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{\frac{1}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)(1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2})}{b\beta(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2} + 1 + \beta b^2(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 - 1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)(1-\beta b(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2})}{b\beta(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2 + 1} + \mu_{z^*,ss} + \beta b^2(\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Consider the case  $\mu_{z^*,ss} = 1$  and  $\beta = 1$ , which implies

$$IES_{ss} = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left[ \frac{(1-b)(1-b)}{b+1+b^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \frac{(1-b)^2}{1+b+b^2}$$

### Digression

Another approach for the case of  $\phi_4 = 0$  to directly obtain  $IES$  at the steady state is to evaluate  $IES_t$  at this point to get

$$IES_{ss} = - \left[ \left( \frac{b\beta u_{cc}(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)}{u_c \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}} \right) - \beta b u_c(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)} + \frac{u_{cc}(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b) + \beta b^2 u_{cc}(\mu_{z^*,ss}^2 - b\mu_{z^*,ss})}{u_c(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b) - \beta b u_c(\mu_{z^*,ss}^2 - b\mu_{z^*,ss})} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1}.$$

Next let  $u(c_{ss}) = \frac{c_{ss}^{1-\phi_2}}{1-\phi_2}$ , then  $u_c = c_{ss}^{-\phi_2}$  and  $u_c = -\phi_2 c_{ss}^{-\phi_2-1}$  so

$$\begin{aligned}
IES_{ss} &= - \left[ \left( \frac{-b\beta\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2}} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1} - \beta b^2 \phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss}^2 - b\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2-1}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b (\mu_{z^*,ss}^2 - b\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-b\beta\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2}} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1} - \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1} \phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1}}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2}} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-b\beta\phi_2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2-1}}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-\phi_2} [1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}]} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2-1} [1 + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1}]}{(\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-\phi_2} [1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}]} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= - \left[ \left( \frac{-b\beta\phi_2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1}}{[1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}]} + \frac{-\phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-1} [1 + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1}]}{[1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}]} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss} \right]^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\left( \phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-1} [1 + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1}] + b\beta\phi_2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right)^{-1} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss}} \\
&= \frac{1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\left( \phi_2 (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-1} [1 + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1}] + b\beta\phi_2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss} - b)^{-1} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss}} \\
&= \frac{1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\phi_2 \left( \frac{1 + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2-1}}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - b} + \frac{b\beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - b} \right) \mu_{z^*,ss}} \\
&= \frac{1 - \beta b \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\phi_2 \left( \frac{\mu_{z^*,ss} + \beta b^2 \mu_{z^*,ss}^{-\phi_2}}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - b} + \frac{\mu_{z^*,ss}^{1-\phi_2} b\beta}{\mu_{z^*,ss} - b} \right)}
\end{aligned}$$

Note that for  $b = 0$ , we get  $IES_{ss} = 1/\phi_2$  as desired.

### 16.12.3 Comparing internal and external habits

Suppose  $\mu_{z^*,ss} = 1$  and  $\beta = 1$ , then we get

$$IES_{ss}^{internal} = \frac{(1-b)^2}{\phi_2(1+b^2+b)}$$

whereas we for comparison have  $IES_{ss}^{internal} < IES_{ss}^{external} = \frac{1}{\phi_2} \left(1 - \frac{b}{\mu_{z^*,ss}}\right) = \frac{1}{\phi_2} (1-b)$  because

$$\frac{(1-b)^2}{(1+b^2+b)} < (1-b)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{1-b}{(1+b^2+b)} < 1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$1-b < 1+b^2+b$$

$\Downarrow$

$$0 < b^2 + 2b$$

which is always true.

Note finally that if we have  $\phi = 0.5$  and  $b = 0.7$  then we get

$$IES_{ss}^{internal} = \frac{(1-0.7)^2}{0.5(1+0.7^2+0.7)} = 8.2192 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$IES_{ss}^{external} = \frac{(1-0.7)}{0.5} = 0.6$$

### 16.13 The Frisch labor supply elasticity

Recall that this elasticity is given by

$$elas_F = \frac{u_h}{h(u_{hh} - \frac{u_{ch}}{u_{cc}})}$$

In our case

$$u_h = -(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1}$$

$$u_{hh} = -\phi_1 (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1-1}$$

$$u_{ch} = 0$$

So, in the steady state we have

$$elas_F = \frac{u_h}{h_{ss}(u_{hh} - \frac{u_{ch}}{u_{cc}})}$$

$$= \frac{-(z_{ss}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_{ss})^{-\phi_1}}{h_{ss}(-\phi_1 (z_{ss}^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_{ss})^{-\phi_1-1})}$$

$$= \frac{(1-h_{ss})}{\phi_1 h_{ss}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_1} \left( \frac{1}{h_{ss}} - 1 \right)$$

### 16.14 Measures of relative risk aversion

We follow Swanson (2012) and compute two measures of relative risk aversion in our model. With recursive Epstein-Zin preferences controlled by  $\phi_3$ , there are two measures of relative risk aversion. The first measure  $RRA^c$  applies when there is no upper bound for labor and therefore total household wealth  $A_t$  equals the present discounted value of consumption. The other measure  $RRA^{cl}$  applies when the upper bound for the household's time endowment is well-specified, meaning that total household wealth  $A_t$  equals the present discounted value of leisure plus consumption.

Throughout this section we use the notational convention in Swanson (2012) where a variable in the steady state is denoted without a subscript. For instance  $c$  is the steady state value of  $c_t$ .

#### 16.14.1 External Habits

The general formulas are (see Swanson (2012), page 24, eq 53 and eq 54)

$$RRA^{cl} = \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12}}{u_1} \frac{c + w(1-h)}{1+w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{(c + w(1-h))u_1}{u}$$

$$RRA^c = c \left( \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12}}{u_1} \frac{1}{1+w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{u_1}{u} \right)$$

where

$$w = -\frac{u_2}{u_1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{wu_{11} + u_{12}}{u_{22} + wu_{12}}$$

Note that

$$RRA^{cl} = \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12}}{u_1} \frac{c + w(1-h)}{1+w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{(c + w(1-h))u_1}{u}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{c+w(1-h)}{c} c \left[ \frac{-u_{11}+\lambda u_{12}}{u_1} \frac{1}{1+w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{u_1}{u} \right] \\
\Downarrow & \\
&RRA^{cl} = \left(1 + \frac{w}{c} (1-h)\right) RRA^c
\end{aligned}$$

Here, we use the same notation that

- $u$  = the utility index
- $u_1$  = the partial derivative of  $u$  with respect to consumption
- $u_2$  = the partial derivative of  $u$  with respect to hours worked
- $w$  = the steady state wage level
- $c$  = the steady state consumption level
- $h$  = hours worked

Note that the way Swanson (2012) defines  $\lambda$  is different from the way we define  $\lambda_t$  in our model (i.e. the lagrange multiplier on households' budget restriction). Importantly, Swanson (2012) shows that the above formulas also hold with balanced growth (see Swanson (2012) page 48). Recall that our utility function reads (ignoring  $d_t$  as  $d_{ss} = 1$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
u\left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*}, 1 - h_t\right) &= \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( \left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{(z_t^*)^{\phi_4}}\right)^{1-\phi_2} - (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right) + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \\
&= \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{-\phi_4(1-\phi_2)} \left( (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2} - (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \right) + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \\
&= (z_t^*)^{-\phi_4(1-\phi_2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right\} \\
&= (z_t^*)^{-\phi_4(1-\phi_2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

From the formulas of risk-aversion we see that scaling  $u$  by a constant does not affect the measure of relative risk aversion. Hence, we can without loss of generality consider

$$u\left(\frac{c_t - bc_{t-1}}{z_t^*}, 1 - h_t\right) = \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1 &= (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{-\phi_2} \\
u_{11} &= -\phi_2 (c_t - bc_{t-1})^{-\phi_2-1} \\
u_2 &= -(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1} \\
u_{22} &= -(-\phi_1) (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1-1} (-1) = -\phi_1 (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h_t)^{-\phi_1-1} \\
u_{12} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Note that in the steady state  $c_t - bc_{t-1} = c - bc(\mu_{z^*})^{-1}$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1 &= (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} \\
u_{11} &= -\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2-1} \\
u_2 &= -(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$u_{22} = -\phi_1 (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1-1}$$

$$u_{12} = 0$$

Thus

$$w = -\frac{u_2}{u_1} = -\frac{-(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} = \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{w(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}$$

And

$$\lambda = \frac{wu_{11}+u_{12}}{u_{22}+wu_{12}} = \frac{\frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} [-\phi_2 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2-1}]}{-\phi_1 (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \phi_2 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2-1}}{\phi_1 (1-h)^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\phi_2 (1-h)}{\phi_1 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})}$$

Note that

$$w\lambda = \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{\phi_2 (1-h)}{\phi_1 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})} = \frac{\phi_2 (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{\phi_1 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}}$$

Hence, the first measure of relative risk-aversion is:

$$RRA^c = c \left( \frac{u_{11}}{u_1} \frac{1}{1+w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{u_1}{u} \right)$$

$$= c \frac{\phi_2 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2-1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}}}$$

$$+ c\phi_3 \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}}$$

$$= c \frac{\phi_2 (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-1}}{1} \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}$$

$$+ c\phi_3 \left\{ \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}} \right\}$$

$$= c\phi_2 \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}$$

$$+ c\phi_3 \left\{ \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}} \right\}$$

$$= c\phi_2 \frac{1}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}$$

$$+ c\phi_3 \left\{ \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) - \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}} \right\}$$

$$= c\phi_2 \frac{1}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \frac{w(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} (1-h)^{-\phi_1}} (1-h)^{1-\phi_1} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +c\phi_3 \left\{ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) - \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \frac{w(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}(1-h)^{-\phi_1}} \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\phi_1} \right\} \\
\text{using } \phi_0 &= \frac{w(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}(1-h)^{-\phi_1}} \\
&= c \left( \phi_2 \frac{1}{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{w(1-h)}{c}} + \phi_3 \frac{1}{\left\{ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) - \frac{(c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{(1-h)}{1-\phi_1} \right\}} \right) \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{w(1-h)}{c}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}}{c} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}}
\end{aligned}$$

We will now express this expression in terms of variables for the transformed economy:

$$\begin{aligned}
RRA^c &= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (c-bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}}{c} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - \left( \frac{c}{z_t^*} - b \frac{c}{z_t^*} \mu_{z^*}^{-1} \right)^{\phi_2} \frac{1}{c/z_t^*} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (C-bC\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{1}{C} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1} \frac{z^*}{z^*}} \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{W(1-h)}{C}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (C-bC\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{1}{C} + \frac{W(1-h)}{C} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}} \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{W(1-h)}{C}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} C^{\phi_2-1} + \frac{W(1-h)}{C} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}}
\end{aligned}$$

If we follow Swanson (2012) and assume that  $C = hW$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
RRA^c &= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{W(1-h)}{hW}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (C-bC\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{1}{C} + \frac{W(1-h)}{hW} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}} \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} \frac{(1-h)}{h}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1} - (C-bC\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2} \frac{1}{C} + \frac{(1-h)}{h} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

And finally:

$$RRA^{cl} = \left(1 + \frac{w}{c} (1-h)\right) RRA^c = \left(1 + \frac{W}{C} (1-h)\right) RRA^c$$

## 16.14.2 Internal habits

The general formulas with internal habits are (see Swanson (2012), page 29, eq 72 and eq 73, where the Epstein-Zin coefficient is  $\phi_3$  and  $(ha)_t = \rho(ha)_{t-1} + bc_{t-1}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
RRA^{cl} &= \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12} (1-\beta b) (c+w(1-h))}{u_1 (1 + (1-\beta b) w \lambda)} + \phi_3 \frac{(c+w(1-h)) u_1}{u} (1-\beta b) \\
&= (1-\beta b) \left[ \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12} (c+w(1-h))}{u_1 (1 + (1-\beta b) w \lambda)} + \phi_3 \frac{(c+w(1-h)) u_1}{u} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
RRA^c &= \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12} (1-\beta b) c}{u_1 (1 + (1-\beta b) w \lambda)} + \phi_3 \frac{cu_1}{u} (1-\beta b) \\
&= (1-\beta b) c \left[ \frac{-u_{11} + \lambda u_{12}}{u_1 (1 + (1-\beta b) w \lambda)} + \phi_3 \frac{u_1}{u} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

As for external habits, we have

$$RRA^{cl} = \left(1 + \frac{w}{c} (1-h)\right) RRA^c$$

In the stated expressions, we use the fact that we have  $\rho = 0$ , so  $(ha) = bc$  in the steady state.

We next note that the expressions for  $w$  and  $\lambda$  are different with internal habits. In the Appendix in Swanson (2012) (the proof of proposition 15) we have with internal habits that:

$$w = -\frac{u_2}{u_1} \frac{1}{1-\beta b}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{w(1-\beta b)u_{11} + u_{12}}{u_{22} + w(1-\beta b)u_{12}}$$

Recall that we have in the steady state:

$$u_1 = (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}$$

$$u_{11} = -\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2 - 1}$$

$$u_2 = -(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}$$

$$u_{22} = -\phi_1 (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1 - 1}$$

$$u_{12} = 0$$

Thus

$$w = -\frac{u_2}{u_1} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} = -\frac{-(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} = \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1-\beta b}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(1-h)^{-\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{w(1-\beta b)u_{11}}{u_{22}} = \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{(1-\beta b)}{1-\beta b} \frac{-\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{-\phi_1 (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1 - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\beta b)}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-1}}{\phi_1 (1-h)^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\phi_2 (1-h)}{\phi_1 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})}$$

Note also that

$$w\lambda = \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} \frac{1-\beta b}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2 (1-h)}{\phi_1 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}$$

Hence,

$$RRA^c = (1-\beta b) c \left[ \frac{-u_{11}}{u_1} \frac{1}{1+(1-\beta b)w\lambda} + \phi_3 \frac{u_1}{u} \right]$$

$$= (1-\beta b) c \frac{\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2 - 1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1+(1-\beta b) \frac{(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}}$$

$$+ (1-\beta b) c \phi_3 \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1 - \beta b) c \frac{\phi_2 (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-1}}{1} \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} + (1 - \beta b)(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 (1-h)^{1-\phi_1} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} \\
&+ (1 - \beta b) c \phi_3 \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \phi_0 \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}} \\
&= (1 - \beta b) c \frac{\phi_2}{1} \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} + (1 - \beta b)(z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(1-h)^{-\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}} (1-h)^{1-\phi_1} \frac{1}{1-\beta b} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} + \\
&+ (1 - \beta b) c \phi_3 \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(1-h)^{-\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}} \frac{(1-h)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1}} \\
\text{using } \phi_0 &= \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(1-h)^{-\phi_1} (z^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}} \\
&= (1 - \beta b) c \left[ \frac{\phi_2}{1} \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} + (1 - \beta b) \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{1} (1-h) \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} + \phi_3 \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + \frac{w(1-\beta b)(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{-\phi_2}}{1} \frac{(1-h)}{1-\phi_1}} \right] \\
&= (1 - \beta b) c \left[ \frac{\phi_2}{1} \frac{1}{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) + (1 - \beta b) w(1-h) \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} + \phi_3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1-\phi_2} (c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1}) - \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\phi_2} (z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)} + w(1-\beta b) \frac{(1-h)}{1-\phi_1}} \right] \\
&= \frac{\phi_2}{\frac{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1}}{1-\beta b} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{\frac{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1}}{1-\beta b} - \frac{(c - bc\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\beta b} \frac{(z_t^*)^{(1-\phi_2)}}{c} + \frac{w(1-h)}{c} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Expressed in terms of the transformed economy:

$$RRA^c = \frac{\phi_2}{\frac{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1}}{1-\beta b} + \frac{W(1-h)}{C} \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}} + \phi_3 \frac{1-\phi_2}{\frac{1-b\mu_{z^*}^{-1}}{1-\beta b} - \frac{(C - bC\mu_{z^*}^{-1})^{\phi_2}}{1-\beta b} \frac{1}{C} + \frac{W(1-h)}{C} \frac{1-\phi_2}{1-\phi_1}}$$

And finally:

$$RRA^{cl} = \left(1 + \frac{w}{c} (1-h)\right) RRA^c = \left(1 + \frac{W}{C} (1-h)\right) RRA^c$$

## 16.15 The steady state

This section derives the values for the transformed variables in steady state as a function of the structural parameters. We denote variables in steady state by subscript *ss*. The steady state value of labor, i.e.  $h_{ss}$ , is assumed to be given and we then back out the value of  $\phi_0$ . We also assume that  $G_{ss}/Y_{ss}$  is known.

**The growth rate in  $\lambda_{ss}$**

$$\mu_{\lambda, t+1} \equiv \frac{\Lambda_{t+1}}{\Lambda_t} \left( \frac{[E_t [(-\widehat{V}_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3}]]^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}}{-\widehat{V}_{t+1}} \right)^{\phi_3} \mu_{z^*, t+1}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

↓

$$\mu_{\lambda, ss} \equiv \left( \frac{[E_t [(-\widehat{V}_{ss})^{1-\phi_3}]]^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}}{-\widehat{V}_{ss}} \right)^{\phi_3} \mu_{z^*, ss}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

↑

$$\mu_{\lambda, ss} \equiv \mu_{z^*, ss}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

**The optimal relative price,  $\tilde{p}_{ss}$ .**

From EQ 11

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t^\chi}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_{ss}^{1-\eta} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\tilde{p}_{ss} &= \left[ \frac{1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)}}{1 - \alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}}
\end{aligned}$$

**The state variable for distortion due to price stickiness,  $s_{ss}$**

From EQ 18

$$\begin{aligned}
s_{t+1} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{\pi_t}{\pi_{t-1}^\chi} \right)^\eta s_t \\
&\Downarrow \\
s_{ss} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta} + \alpha \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} s_{ss} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
s_{ss} \left( 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \right) &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
s_{ss} &= \frac{(1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta}}{1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta}}
\end{aligned}$$

**The nominal one period deposit rate,  $r_{ss}^b$**

From EQ 6

$$1 = E_t \left[ \beta \mu_{\lambda, t+1} \frac{\exp\{r_t^b\}}{\pi_{t+1}} \right]$$

$\Downarrow$

$$r_{ss}^b = \log \left( \frac{\pi_{ss}}{\beta \mu_{\lambda, ss}} \right)$$

and using  $\mu_{\lambda, ss} \equiv \mu_{z^*, ss}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$  we get

$$r_{ss}^b = \log \left( \frac{\pi_{ss}}{\beta \mu_{z^*, ss}^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}} \right)$$

$$= \log \left( \frac{\pi_{ss}}{\beta} \right) - (-\phi_2(1-\phi_4) - \phi_4) \log \mu_{z^*, ss}$$

Note, if  $\phi_4 = 0$ , then  $r_{ss}^b = \log \left( \frac{\pi_{ss}}{\beta} \right) + \phi_2 \log \mu_{z^*, ss}$ , implying that increasing  $\phi_2$  also increases the steady state level of the deposit rate as  $\mu_{z^*, ss} > 1$ . However, when  $\phi_4 = 1$ , then  $r_{ss}^b = \log \left( \frac{\pi_{ss}}{\beta} \right) + \log \mu_{z^*, ss}$  and increasing  $\phi_2$  no longer increases the steady state level of the deposit rate.

**The real price of capital,  $Q_{ss}$**

From EQ 5

$$1 = Q_t \left( 1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right)^2 - \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} \kappa_1 \left( \frac{I_t}{I_{SS}} - 1 \right) - \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_t}{k_t} \mu_{\Upsilon, t} \mu_{z^*, t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon, ss} \mu_{z^*, ss} \right) \right)$$

We immediately get that  $Q_{ss} = 1$

**The real price of capital,  $R_{ss}^k$**

From EQ 3

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_t &= E_t \frac{\beta \mu_{\lambda, t+1}}{\mu_{\Upsilon, t+1}} [R_{t+1}^k + Q_{t+1} (1 - \delta) \\
&\quad - Q_{t+1} \frac{\kappa_2}{2} \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon, t+1} \mu_{z^*, t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon, ss} \mu_{z^*, ss} \right)^2 + Q_{t+1} \kappa_2 \left( \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon, t+1} \mu_{z^*, t+1} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}} \mu_{\Upsilon, ss} \mu_{z^*, ss} \right) \frac{I_{t+1}}{K_{t+1}} \mu_{\Upsilon, t+1} \mu_{z^*, t+1}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Downarrow \\
Q_{ss} &= \beta \frac{\mu_{\lambda,ss}}{\mu_{\Upsilon,ss}} [R_{ss}^k + Q_{ss} (1 - \delta)] \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\mu_{\Upsilon,ss} Q_{ss} &= \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} [R_{ss}^k + Q_{ss} (1 - \delta)] \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\frac{\mu_{\Upsilon,ss} Q_{ss}}{\beta \mu_{\lambda,ss}} - Q_{ss} (1 - \delta) &= R_{ss}^k \\
&\Updownarrow \\
R_{ss}^k &= Q_{ss} \left[ \frac{\mu_{\Upsilon,ss}}{\beta \mu_{\lambda,ss}} - (1 - \delta) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

### The marginal costs in the firms, $mc_{ss}$

First from EQ 9

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_t^2 &= Y_t mc_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta-1} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta-1} \left( \frac{\pi_t^\chi}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right] \\
&\Downarrow \\
\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_{ss}^2 &= Y_{ss} mc_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta-1} + \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} X_{ss}^2 \mu_{z^*,ss} \\
&\Downarrow \\
X_{ss}^2 \left[ \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right] &= Y_{ss} mc_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta-1} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
X_{ss}^2 &= \frac{Y_{ss} mc_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta-1}}{\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \mu_{z^*,ss}}
\end{aligned}$$

And from EQ 10

$$\begin{aligned}
X_t^2 &= Y_t \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + E_t \left[ \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,t+1} \left( \frac{\tilde{p}_t}{\tilde{p}_{t+1}} \right)^{-\eta} \left( \frac{\pi_t^\chi}{\pi_{t+1}} \right)^{1-\eta} X_{t+1}^2 \mu_{z^*,t+1} \right] \\
&\Downarrow \\
X_{ss}^2 &= Y_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta} + \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} X_{ss}^2 \mu_{z^*,ss} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
X_{ss}^2 \left( 1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) &= Y_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
X_{ss}^2 &= \frac{Y_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta}}{1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} \mu_{z^*,ss}}
\end{aligned}$$

So by setting the two equations equal to one another we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{Y_{ss} mc_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta-1}}{\frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \mu_{z^*,ss}} &= \frac{Y_{ss} \tilde{p}_{ss}^{-\eta}}{1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} \mu_{z^*,ss}} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\frac{mc_{ss}}{\left( 1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \tilde{p}_{ss}} &= \frac{1}{1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} \mu_{z^*,ss}} \\
&\Updownarrow \\
mc_{ss} &= \frac{\left( 1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(1-\chi)\eta} \mu_{z^*,ss} \right) \frac{(\eta-1)}{\eta} \tilde{p}_{ss}}{1 - \alpha \beta \mu_{\lambda,ss} \pi_{ss}^{(\chi-1)(1-\eta)} \mu_{z^*,ss}}
\end{aligned}$$

### The Capital level, $K_{ss}$

From EQ 7

$$\begin{aligned}
mc_t a_{ss} \theta \mu_{\Upsilon,t} \mu_{z,t}^{1-\theta} K_t^{\theta-1} h_t^{1-\theta} &= R_t^k \\
&\Downarrow \\
mc_{ss} \theta \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \mu_{z,ss}^{1-\theta} K_{ss}^{\theta-1} h_{ss}^{1-\theta} &= R_{ss}^k \\
\text{since } a_{ss} &= 1 \\
&\Updownarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{K_{ss}}{h_{ss}}\right)^{\theta-1} = \frac{R_{ss}^k}{mc_{ss}\theta\mu_{\gamma,ss}\mu_{z,ss}^{1-\theta}}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$K_{ss} = h_{ss} \left( \frac{R_{ss}^k}{mc_{ss}\theta\mu_{\gamma,ss}\mu_{z,ss}^{1-\theta}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}}$$

### The wage level, $W_{ss}$

From EQ 8

$$mc_t(1-\theta)a_t\mu_{\gamma,t}^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,t}^{-\theta}K_t^\theta h_t^{-\theta} = W_t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$mc_{ss}(1-\theta)\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-\theta}\left(\frac{K_{ss}}{h_{ss}}\right)^\theta = W_{ss}$$

since  $a_{ss} = 1$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$W_{ss} = mc_{ss}(1-\theta)\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-\theta}\left(\frac{K_{ss}}{h_{ss}}\right)^\theta$$

### The investment level, $I_{ss}$

From EQ 19

$$K_{t+1} = (1-\delta)K_t(\mu_{\gamma,t}\mu_{z^*,t})^{-1} + I_t - I_t\frac{\kappa_1}{2}\left(\frac{I_t}{I_{ss}} - 1\right)^2 - K_t(\mu_{\gamma,t}\mu_{z^*,t})^{-1}\frac{\kappa_2}{2}\left(\frac{I_t}{K_t}\mu_{\gamma,t}\mu_{z^*,t} - \frac{I_{ss}}{k_{ss}}\mu_{\gamma,ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}\right)^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$K_{ss} = (1-\delta)K_t(\mu_{\gamma,ss}\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-1} + I_{ss}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$I_{ss} = K_{ss} - (1-\delta)K_{ss}\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-1}$$

### The Consumption level, $C_{ss}$

From 17

$$a_t\left(K_t\mu_{\gamma,t}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,t}^{-1}\right)^\theta h_t^{1-\theta} = Y_t s_{t+1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{\left(K_{ss}\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-1}\right)^\theta h_{ss}^{1-\theta}}{s_{ss}} = Y_{ss}$$

Note then that Eq 20 implies

$$Y_{ss} = C_{ss} + I_{ss} + G_{ss}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$Y_{ss} = C_{ss} + I_{ss} + \frac{G_{ss}}{Y_{ss}}Y_{ss}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$Y_{ss}\left(1 - \frac{G_{ss}}{Y_{ss}}\right) = C_{ss} + I_{ss}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$Y_{ss} = \frac{C_{ss} + I_{ss}}{1 - \frac{G_{ss}}{Y_{ss}}}$$

Thus, we have

$$\frac{\left(K_{ss}\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-1}\right)^\theta h_{ss}^{1-\theta}}{s_{ss}} = \frac{C_{ss} + I_{ss}}{1 - \frac{G_{ss}}{Y_{ss}}}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{\left(1 - \frac{g_{ss}}{Y_{ss}}\right)\left(K_{ss}\mu_{\gamma,ss}^{-\frac{1}{1-\theta}}\mu_{z,ss}^{-1}\right)^\theta h_{ss}^{1-\theta}}{s_{ss}} - I_{ss} = C_{ss}$$



**The value of  $\Lambda_{ss}$**

From EQ 2

$$\Lambda_t = d_t (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta E_t \left\{ \left[ \frac{[E_t [(-\widetilde{V}_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3}] ]^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}}{-\widetilde{V}_{t+1}(s)} \right]^{\phi_3} \right\}$$

$$\times d_{t+1} (C_{t+1} - bC_t\mu_{z^*,t+1}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,t+1})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\Lambda_{ss} = (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} - 1_{[ha\_in]} b\beta (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{-\phi_2} (\mu_{z^*,ss})^{-\phi_2(1-\phi_4)-\phi_4}$$

**The value of  $\phi_0$**

From EQ 4

$$d_t \phi_0 (1 - h_t)^{-\phi_1} = \Lambda_t W_t$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\phi_0 = \Lambda_{ss} W_{ss} (1 - h_{ss})^{\phi_1}$$

**The level of the value function,  $V_{ss}$**

From EQ 1

$$\widetilde{V}_t = \left[ \frac{d_t}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_t - bC_{t-1}\mu_{z^*,t}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + d_t \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_t)^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right] - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \left( E_t \left[ (-\widetilde{V}_{t+1})^{1-\phi_3} \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\phi_3}}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\widetilde{V}_{ss} = \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_{ss})^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} (-\widetilde{V}_{ss})$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\widetilde{V}_{ss} \left( 1 - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)} \right) = \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_{ss})^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \Updownarrow$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\widetilde{V}_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_{ss})^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right]$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\widetilde{V}_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_{ss})^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right]$$

If  $\widetilde{V}_{ss} < 0$ , then we consider

$$-\widetilde{V}_{ss} = \frac{-1}{1 - \beta \mu_{z^*,ss}^{(1-\phi_4)(1-\phi_2)}} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\phi_2} \left( (C_{ss} - bC_{ss}\mu_{z^*,ss}^{-1})^{1-\phi_2} - 1 \right) + \phi_0 \frac{(1-h_{ss})^{1-\phi_1}}{1-\phi_1} \right]$$

and we do the perturbation for  $(mV)_t \equiv (-V_t)$  where  $(mV)_t > 0$  because  $V_t < 0$ .

**The value of  $G_{ss}$**

$$G_{ss} = \frac{G_{ss}}{Y_{ss}} Y_{ss}$$

## 16.16 The observables and their moments

### 16.16.1 Calculating the observables

This section shows how to calculate the considered observables used in the estimation from the approximation of the DSGE model.

The presence of non-stationary shocks (i.e.  $z_t$  and  $\Upsilon_t$ ) imply that variables such as  $c_t$ ,  $i_t$ , and  $y_t$  are non-stationary, and this fact must be taken into account when solving the model. We adopt the standard method to deal with this feature by approximating the model's solution around the economy's balanced growth path. This is done by scaling the non-stationary variables such that they become stationary. For instance,  $c_t$  and  $y_t$  are scaled by  $1/z_t^*$  and  $i_t$  is scaled by  $1/\Upsilon_t z_t^*$ , and this implies that  $C_t \equiv c_t/z_t^*$ ,  $Y_t \equiv y_t/z_t^*$ , and  $I_t \equiv i_t/\Upsilon_t z_t^*$  are stationary variables.

Applying a log-transformation, the output from approximating the DSGE model is

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t \equiv \mathbf{g}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_t)$$

where we use the standard notation that a hat denotes deviation from the deterministic steady state, i.e.  $\hat{v}_t = \ln \frac{v_t}{v_{ss}}$ . The elements in  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t$  must be transformed to make them comparable to empirical data series. We now show how this transformation is done.

#### 1. Consumption growth

The expressions for real quarterly consumption growth is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mu_{c,t}^{obs} &\equiv \log \frac{c_t}{c_{t-1}} = \log \frac{C_t z_t^*}{C_{t-1} z_{t-1}^*} = \log \frac{C_t}{C_{ss}} - \log \frac{C_{t-1}}{C_{ss}} + \log \frac{z_t^*}{z_{t-1}^*} \\ &= \hat{C}_t - \hat{C}_{t-1} + \log \mu_{z^*,ss} \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. Investment growth

For the quarterly growth rate in investments

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mu_{i,t}^{obs} &\equiv \log \frac{i_t}{i_{t-1}} = \log \frac{I_t z_t^* \Upsilon_t}{I_{t-1} z_{t-1}^* \Upsilon_{t-1}} = \log \frac{I_t}{I_{ss}} - \log \frac{I_{t-1}}{I_{ss}} + \log \frac{z_t^*}{z_{t-1}^*} + \log \frac{\Upsilon_t}{\Upsilon_{t-1}} \\ &= \hat{I}_t - \hat{I}_{t-1} + \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \end{aligned}$$

#### 3. Inflation

The quarterly inflation rate is given by

$$\log \pi_t = \log \pi_{ss} + \hat{\pi}_t.$$

#### 4. One-period nominal interest rate

The quarterly nominal interest rate is

$$r_t = r_{ss} + \hat{r}_t,$$

#### 5. 40-period nominal interest rate

The quarterly rate is

$$r_{t,40} = r_{ss,40} + \hat{r}_{t,40},$$

#### 6. Excess holding-period return for the 40-period bond

We compute the ex post excess holding period return by

$$\begin{aligned} xhr_{t,40} &= \log \left( \frac{P_{t,39}}{P_{t-1,40}} \right) - r_{t-1} \\ &= \log(P_{t,39}) - \log(P_{t-1,40}) - r_{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \log(P_{t,39}) - \log P_{ss,40} + \log P_{ss,40} - \log(P_{t-1,40}) - r_{t-1} \\
&= \hat{P}_{t,39} - \log P_{ss,1} - \hat{P}_{t-1,40} - r_{t-1} \\
&= \hat{P}_{t,39} - \hat{P}_{t-1,40} - (r_{t-1} + \log P_{ss,1}) \\
&= \hat{P}_{t,39} - \hat{P}_{t-1,40} - (r_{t-1} - r_{ss}) \\
&\quad xhr_{t,40} = \left( \hat{P}_{t,39} - \hat{P}_{t-1,40} \right) - \hat{r}_{t-1}
\end{aligned}$$

## 7. Ratio of government spending to output

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \left( \frac{g}{y} \right)_t^{obs} &\equiv \log \left( \frac{z_t^* G_t}{z_t^* Y_t} \right) = \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_t \\
&= \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_t - \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} \\
&= \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_t
\end{aligned}$$

## 8. log of hours

Recall

$$h_t = h_{ss} e^{\log h_t - \log h_{ss}} = h_{ss} e^{\hat{h}_t}$$

↓

$$\log h_t = \log h_{ss} + \hat{h}_t$$

Note that we scale the empirical measure for average hours per week by  $5 \times 24$  in order to normalize its value to take values between 0 and 1.

### 16.16.2 Moments of growth rates and excess holding period return

This section discusses how to compute moments including consumption growth and investment growth. For numerical convenience, we prefer to only have  $\mathbf{x}_t$  as the state variable when solving the DSGE model.

#### 1. Consumption growth

$$\log \mu_{c,t}^{obs} = \hat{C}_t - \hat{C}_{t-1} + \log \mu_{z^*,ss}$$

$$= \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(c_t, 1) \right) - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(c_t, 1) \right) + \log \mu_{z^*,ss}$$

for approximation order  $i$  where we use the compact representation of the pruned state space system

Note that  $\mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :)$  is the row of matrix  $\mathbf{C}^{(i)}$  which relates to consumption. A similar notation is used for  $\mathbf{d}^{(i)}(c_t, 1)$ .

$$= \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} - \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \log \mu_{z^*,ss}$$

$$= \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \left[ \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \quad -\mathbf{C}^{(i)}(c_t, :) \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2. Investment growth

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \mu_{i,t}^{obs} &= \hat{I}_t - \hat{I}_{t-1} + \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \\
&= \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} + \hat{I}_t - \hat{I}_{t-1} \\
&= \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} + \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(i_t, 1) \right) - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(i_t, 1) \right) \\
&= \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} + \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} - \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \\
&= \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) & -\mathbf{C}^{(i)}(i_t, :) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

## 3. Inflation

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \pi_t &= \log \pi_{ss} + \hat{\pi}_t \\
&= \log \pi_{ss} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(\pi_t, :) & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(\pi_t, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

## 4. One-period nominal interest rate

$$\begin{aligned}
r_t &= r_{ss} + \hat{r}_t \\
&= r_{ss} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(r_t, :) & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(r_t, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

## 5. 40-period nominal interest rate

$$\begin{aligned}
r_{t,40} &= r_{ss} + \hat{r}_{t,40} \\
&= r_{ss} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(r_{t,40}, :) & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(r_{t,40}, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

## 6. Excess holding-period return for the 40-period bond

We compute the ex post excess holding period return by

$$\begin{aligned}
xhr_{t,40} &= \left( \hat{P}_{t,39} - \hat{P}_{t-1,40} \right) - \hat{r}_{t-1} \\
&= \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, 1) \right) - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, 1) \right) \\
&\quad - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(r_t, :) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(r_t, 1) \right) \\
&= \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, 1) - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, :) - \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(r_t, :) \right) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} - \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(r_t, 1) \\
&= \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, :) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} - \left( \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, :) - \mathbf{C}^{(i)}(r_t, :) \right) \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,39}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(P_{t,40}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)}(r_t, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

## 7. Ratio of government spending to output

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \left( \frac{g}{y} \right)_t^{obs} &= \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \widehat{\left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)}_t \\
&= \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \mathbf{C}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, : \right) \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, 1 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \left[ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, : \right) \quad \mathbf{0} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, 1 \right)$$

### 8. Log of hours

$$\log h_t = \log h_{ss} + \hat{h}_t$$

$$= \log h_{ss} + \left[ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (h_t, : ) \quad \mathbf{0} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (h_t, 1)$$

To summarize we have

$$\mathbf{y}_t^{obs} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \log \mu_{c,t}^{obs} \\ \log \mu_{i,t}^{obs} \\ \log \pi_t \\ r_t \\ r_{t,40} \\ xhr_{t,40} \\ \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_t^{obs} \\ \log h_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \log \mu_{z^*,ss} \\ \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \\ \log \pi_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (\pi_t, 1) \\ \log R_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_t, 1) \\ \log R_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_{t,40}, 1) \\ \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (P_{t,39}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (P_{t,40}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_t, 1) \\ \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, 1 \right) \\ \log h_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (h_t, 1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (c_t, : ) & -\mathbf{C}^{(i)} (c_t, : ) \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (i_t, : ) & -\mathbf{C}^{(i)} (i_t, : ) \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (\pi_t, : ) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (r_t, : ) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (r_{t,40}, : ) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (P_{t,39}, : ) & -\mathbf{C}^{(i)} (P_{t-1,40}, : ) - \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (r_t, : ) \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, : \right) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}^{(i)} (h_t, : ) & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \log \mu_{z^*,ss} \\ \log \mu_{z^*,ss} + \log \mu_{\Upsilon,ss} \\ \log \pi_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (\pi_t, 1) \\ \log R_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_t, 1) \\ \log R_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_{t,40}, 1) \\ \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (P_{t,39}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (P_{t,40}, 1) - \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (r_t, 1) \\ \log \left( \frac{G}{Y} \right)_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} \left( \frac{G}{Y}, 1 \right) \\ \log h_{ss} + \mathbf{d}^{(i)} (h_t, 1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{1,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{1,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{2,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{2,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{3,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{3,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{4,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{4,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{5,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{5,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{6,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{6,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{7,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{7,2}^{(i)} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{8,1}^{(i)} & \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{8,2}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Computing all mean values are straightforward. It is more difficult to compute all second moments and their formulas are derived below. Ignoring the constant term we have

$$y_{j,t}^{obs} = \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,1}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,2}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \right\}_{j=1}^7$$

So all contemporary co-variances are given by

$$\begin{aligned} Cov \left( y_{j,t}^{obs}, y_{k,t}^{obs} \right) &= Cov \left( \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,1}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,2}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)}, \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,1}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,2}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \right) \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,1}^{(i)} Cov \left( \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)}, \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,1}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,2}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \right) \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,2}^{(i)} Cov \left( \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)}, \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,1}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)} + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,2}^{(i)} \mathbf{z}_{t-1}^{(i)} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,1}^{(i)} \text{Cov} \left( \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)}, \mathbf{z}_{t-10}^{(i)} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,1}^{(i)} \right)' + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,1}^{(i)} \text{Cov} \left( \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)}, \mathbf{z}_{t-11}^{(i)} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,2}^{(i)} \right)' \\
&+ \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,2}^{(i)} \text{Cov} \left( \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)}, \mathbf{z}_{t-9}^{(i)} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,1}^{(i)} \right)' + \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{j,2}^{(i)} \text{Cov} \left( \mathbf{z}_t^{(i)}, \mathbf{z}_{t-10}^{(i)} \right) \left( \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{k,2}^{(i)} \right)'
\end{aligned}$$

## 16.17 Understanding the dynamics of the price dispersion index

First note that (for  $\chi = 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} + \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
\frac{1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}}{(1 - \alpha)} &= \tilde{p}_t^{1-\eta} \\
&\Downarrow \\
\tilde{p}_t &= \left[ \frac{1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}}{(1 - \alpha)} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}}
\end{aligned}$$

Then we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
s_{t+1} &= (1 - \alpha) \tilde{p}_t^{-\eta} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{\tilde{p}_t^\eta} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}}{1 - \alpha} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{1-\eta}}} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \left[ \frac{1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta}}{1 - \alpha} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1-\eta}{1-\eta}} (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{\eta}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\pi_t} \right)^{1-\eta} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t \\
&= (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_t^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} + \alpha \pi_t^\eta s_t
\end{aligned}$$

Note also that the steady state value is given by

$$s_{ss} = (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} + \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta s_{ss}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$s_{ss} = \frac{(1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta}$$

and therefore

$$\frac{\partial s_{ss}}{\partial \pi_{ss}} = \frac{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1} (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}-1} (-\alpha(\eta-1)\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2})(1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta) - (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} (-\alpha \eta \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1})}{(1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-\eta}{\eta-1} (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}-1} \alpha(\eta-1)\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2}(1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta) + (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} \left[ 1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}} \alpha \eta \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}}{(1 - \alpha \pi_{ss}^\eta)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(1-\alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{(1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta})^2} \left[ -\eta [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{-1} \alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2} (1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta}) + \alpha\eta\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right] \\
&= \frac{\alpha\eta(1-\alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{(1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta})^2} \left[ -\frac{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta}}{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}} \pi_{ss}^{\eta-2} + \pi_{ss}^{\eta-1} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2} \alpha\eta(1-\alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{(1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta})^2} \left[ -\frac{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta}}{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}} + \pi_{ss} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2} \alpha\eta(1-\alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{(1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta})^2} \left[ \frac{-1+\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta}}{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}} + \frac{\pi_{ss}-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta}}{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi_{ss}^{\eta-2} \alpha\eta(1-\alpha)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}} [1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}]^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}}{(1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta})^2} \left[ \frac{\pi_{ss}-1}{1-\alpha\pi_{ss}^{\eta-1}} \right] \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

for  $\pi_{ss} \geq 1$

## 16.18 Understanding term premium in the model

We start by computing an expression for term premium as in Rudebusch & Swanson (2012), after which we look at the excess holding period return

### 16.18.1 Term premium

We define term premia as  $TP_{t,k} = r_{t,k} - \tilde{r}_{t,k}$ , where  $\tilde{r}_{t,k}$  is the yield-to-maturity on a zero-coupon bond  $\tilde{P}_{t,k}$  under risk-neutral valuation by the financial intermediary, i.e.  $\tilde{P}_{t,k} = e^{-r_t} \mathbb{E}_t [\tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1}]$ . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
TP_{t,k} &= r_{t,k} - \tilde{r}_{t,k} \\
&= \frac{-1}{k} \log P_{t,k} - \left( \frac{-1}{k} \log \hat{P}_{t,k} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{k} \left( \log \hat{P}_{t,k} - \log P_{t,k} \right) \\
&\approx \frac{1}{k} \left( \log \hat{P}_{ss,k} + \frac{1}{\hat{P}_{ss,k}} \left( \hat{P}_{t,k} - \hat{P}_{ss,k} \right) - \left( \log P_{ss,k} + \frac{1}{P_{ss,k}} \left( P_{t,k} - P_{ss,k} \right) \right) \right) \\
\log x_t &\approx \log x_{ss} + \frac{1}{x_{ss}} (x_t - x_{ss}) \\
&= \frac{1}{k} \left( \log P_{ss,k} + \frac{1}{\hat{P}_{ss,k}} \left( \hat{P}_{t,k} - P_{ss,k} \right) - \left( \log P_{ss,k} + \frac{1}{P_{ss,k}} \left( P_{t,k} - P_{ss,k} \right) \right) \right) \\
&\text{because } P_{ss,k} = \hat{P}_{ss,k} \\
&= \frac{1}{k} \left( \frac{1}{\hat{P}_{ss,k}} \hat{P}_{t,k} - \frac{1}{P_{ss,k}} P_{t,k} \right) \\
&= \frac{-1}{k P_{ss,k}} \left( P_{t,k} - \hat{P}_{t,k} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Next note as in

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{t,k} - \hat{P}_{t,k} &= E_t [M_{t,t+1} P_{t+1,k-1}] - e^{-r_t} E_t [\tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1}] \\
&= Cov_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) + E_t [M_{t,t+1}] E_t [P_{t+1,k-1}] - e^{-r_t} E_t [\tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1}]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) + e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} E_t [P_{t+1,k-1}] - e^{-r_t} E_t [\tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1}] \\
&\text{because } E_t [M_{t,t+1}] = e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) + e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} E_t [P_{t+1,k-1}] - E_t [\tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1}] \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) + E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} P_{t+1,k-1} - \tilde{P}_{t+1,k-1} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) + E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} E_{t+1} [M_{t+1,t+2} P_{t+2,k-2}] - e^{-r_{t+1}} E_{t+1} [\tilde{P}_{t+2,k-2}] \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) + e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} E_{t+1} [M_{t+1,t+2}] E_{t+1} [P_{t+2,k-2}] - e^{-r_{t+1}} E_{t+1} [\tilde{P}_{t+2,k-2}] \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) + e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} e^{-r_{t+1} - \omega \times xhr_{t+1,L}} E_{t+1} [P_{t+2,k-2}] - e^{-r_{t+1}} E_{t+1} [\tilde{P}_{t+2,k-2}] \right\} \\
&\text{because } E_{t+1} [M_{t+1,t+2}] = e^{-r_{t+1} - \omega \times xhr_{t+1,L}} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \\ &+ e^{-r_{t+1}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} E_{t+1} [P_{t+2,k-2}] - E_{t+1} [\tilde{P}_{t+2,k-2}] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} P_{t+2,k-2} - \tilde{P}_{t+2,k-2} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} E_{t+2} [M_{t+2,t+3} P_{t+3,k-3}] - e^{-r_{t+2}} E_{t+2} [\tilde{P}_{t+3,k-3}] \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} Cov_{t+2}(M_{t+2,t+3}, P_{t+3,k-3}) \\ &+ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} E_{t+2} [M_{t+2,t+3}] E_{t+2} [P_{t+3,k-3}] \\ &- e^{-r_{t+2}} E_{t+2} [\tilde{P}_{t+3,k-3}] \end{aligned} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} Cov_{t+2}(M_{t+2,t+3}, P_{t+3,k-3}) \\ &+ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} e^{-r_{t+2} - \omega \times xhr_{t+2,L}} E_{t+2} [P_{t+3,k-3}] \\ &- e^{-r_{t+2}} E_{t+2} [\tilde{P}_{t+3,k-3}] \end{aligned} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1}) \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
&+ E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} Cov_{t+2}(M_{t+2,t+3}, P_{t+3,k-3}) \\ &+ e^{-r_{t+2}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L} + xhr_{t+2,L})} E_{t+2} [P_{t+3,k-3}] - E_{t+2} [\tilde{P}_{t+3,k-3}] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \\
&= Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,k-1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +E_t e^{-r_t} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times xhr_{t,L}} Cov_{t+1}(M_{t+1,t+2}, P_{t+2,k-2}) \right\} \\
& +E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L})} Cov_{t+2}(M_{t+2,t+3}, P_{t+3,k-3}) \right\} \\
& +E_t e^{-r_t - r_{t+1} - r_{t+2}} \left\{ e^{-\omega \times (xhr_{t,L} + xhr_{t+1,L} + xhr_{t+2,L})} P_{t+3,k-3} - \tilde{P}_{t+3,k-3} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

and hence in general

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{t,k} - \hat{P}_{t,k} &= E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} r_{t+m} + \omega \times xhr_{t+m,L}} Cov_{t+j}(M_{t+j,t+j+1}, P_{t+j+1,k-j-1}) \right] \\
& + E_t \left[ e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \omega \times xhr_{t+m,L}} - 1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we get

$$TP_{t,k} = \frac{-1}{kP_{ss,k}} (P_{t,k} - \hat{P}_{t,k})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$TP_{t,k} = \frac{-1}{kP_{ss,k}} \left\{ E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} (r_{t+m} + \omega \times xhr_{t+m,L})} Cov_{t+j}(M_{t+j,t+j+1}, P_{t+j+1,k-j-1}) \right] + E_t \left[ e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \omega \times xhr_{t+m,L}} - 1 \right] \right\}$$

Note that if  $\omega = 0$ , then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
TP_{t,k} &= \frac{-1}{kP_{ss,k}} \left\{ E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} r_{t+m}} Cov_{t+j}(M_{t+j,t+j+1}, P_{t+j+1,k-j-1}) \right] + E_t [e^0 - 1] \right\} \\
&= \frac{-1}{kP_{ss,k}} E_t \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} r_{t+m}} Cov_{t+j}(M_{t+j,t+j+1}, P_{t+j+1,k-j-1}) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

as in Rudebusch & Swanson (2012), their Eq 35. Given that  $\omega \times xhr_{t+m,L}$  generally is positive, we see that  $\omega > 0$  adds more discounting to  $Cov_{t+j}(M_{t+j,t+j+1}, P_{t+j+1,k-j-1})$  but it also makes  $e^{-\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \omega \times xhr_{t+m,L}}$  substantially less than 1 (i.e. increases the final term in absolute value) and this serves to increase term premia. Note that this final term arises because we price the risk-neutral bond  $\tilde{P}_{t,k}$  by  $r_t$  and not by the deposit rate  $r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L}$  which is only provided to households and not to the bond trading financial intermediary.

### 16.18.2 The excess holding period return

To understand the dynamic properties of term premium in the model consider the ex ante excess holding period return:

$$\begin{aligned}
xhr_{t,L} &\equiv \mathbb{E}_t [\log(P_{t+1,L-1}/P_{t,L})] - r_t \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t [\log(P_{t+1,L-1}) - \log P_{t,L}] - r_t \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t [\log(P_{t+1,L-1}) - \log \{ \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} P_{t+1,L-1}] \}] - r_t \\
&= \mathbb{E}_t [\log(P_{t+1,L-1}) - \log \{ \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}] + Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1}) \}] - r_t
\end{aligned}$$

Now recall that a first-order approximation implies

$$\log(x_t + y_t) = \log(x_{ss} + y_{ss}) + \frac{1}{x_{ss} + y_{ss}} (x_t - x_{ss}) + \frac{1}{x_{ss} + y_{ss}} (y_t - y_{ss})$$

Applied in our case with  $x_t = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]$  and  $y_t = Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})$ , implying that  $x_t + y_t = P_{t,L}$ ,

we have

$$xhr_{t,L} \approx \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log(P_{t+1,L-1}) - \left\{ \log P_{ss,L} + \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} (\mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}] - M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}) + \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1}) \right\} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -r_t \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log(P_{t+1,L-1}) - \log P_{ss,L} - \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}] + \frac{M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} - \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} \text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1}) \right] \\
& \quad -r_t \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t [\log (P_{t+1,L-1})] - \log P_{ss,L} - \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}] + \frac{M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} - \frac{1}{P_{ss,L}} \text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1}) \\
& \quad -r_t \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t [\log (P_{t+1,L-1})] - \log P_{ss,L} - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L}} e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} + 1 - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} - r_t \\
& \text{because } \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1} e^{r_t + \omega \times xhr_{t,L}}] = 1 \iff e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} = \mathbb{E}_t [M_{t,t+1}] \\
& \text{and } P_{ss,L} = M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1} \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L}} e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} + 1 - r_t
\end{aligned}$$

Now consider the first-order approximation round  $x_{ss}$ :

$$e^{x_t} \approx e^{x_{ss}} + e^{x_{ss}} (x_t - x_{ss}) = e^{x_{ss}} (1 + x_t - x_{ss})$$

Applied to  $x_t = -r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}$  and  $x_{ss} = -r_{ss}$ , we get

$$e^{-r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L}} \approx e^{-r_{ss}} (1 - r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L} + r_{ss})$$

Thus we get

$$\begin{aligned}
xhr_{t,L} & \approx \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L}} (e^{-r_{ss}} (1 - r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L} + r_{ss})) - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} \\
& \quad + 1 - r_t \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L}} M_{ss,ss+1} (1 - r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L} + r_{ss}) - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} \\
& \quad + 1 - r_t \\
& = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - r_t - \omega \times xhr_{t,L} + r_{ss}) - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} + 1 - r_t
\end{aligned}$$

Remember that  $M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1} = P_{ss,L} \iff \frac{M_{ss,ss+1}}{P_{ss,L}} = \frac{1}{P_{ss,L-1}}$

$\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
xhr_{t,L} & \left( 1 - \omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) = \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} + 1 - r_t \\
& \Downarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$xhr_{t,L} = \frac{1}{1 - \omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t [P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - \frac{\text{Cov}_t (M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} + 1 - r_t \right]$$

Note that in the steady state, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
xhr_{ss,L} & = \frac{1}{1-\omega} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{ss,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - (1 - (r_{ss} - r_{ss})) + 1 - r_t \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{1-\omega} \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{ss,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) - r_t \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{1-\omega} \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{ss,L-1}}{M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}} \right) - r_{ss} \right] \\
& \text{because } M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1} = P_{ss,L} \\
& = \frac{1}{1-\omega} \left[ \log \left( \frac{1}{M_{ss,ss+1}} \right) - r_{ss} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{1-\omega} [-\log (M_{ss,ss+1}) - r_{ss}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\omega} [-\log(e^{-r_{ss}}) - r_{ss}]$$

$$\text{using } M_{ss,ss+1} = e^{-r_{ss}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\omega} [r_{ss} - r_{ss}]$$

$$= 0$$

as desired.

Let us re-write the above expression a bit:

$$\begin{aligned} xhr_{t,L} &= xhr_{t,L} = \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - \frac{Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{P_{ss,L}} + 1 - r_t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \left[ \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - \frac{Cov_t(M_{t,t+1}, P_{t+1,L-1})}{M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1}} + 1 - r_t \right] \\ &\text{using } M_{ss,ss+1} P_{ss,L-1} = P_{ss,L} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) - \log M_{ss,ss+1} - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + 1 - r_t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) - \log e^{-r_{ss}} - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + 1 - r_t \right] \\ &\text{using } M_{ss,ss+1} = e^{-r_{ss}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + r_{ss} - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + 1 - r_t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + 1 - (r_t - r_{ss}) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \log \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Now a first order approximation of  $\log(x_t)$  around  $x_{ss} = 1$  gives

$$\log(x_t) \approx \log(1) + \frac{1}{x_{ss}} (x_t - x_{ss}) = x_t - 1$$

Applied in our case to  $\log\left(\frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}}\right)$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} xhr_{t,L} &\approx \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \mathbb{E}_t \left( \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} - 1 \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) (1 - (r_t - r_{ss})) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} - 1 \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) (r_t - r_{ss}) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} - 1 \right) (r_t - r_{ss}) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

That is, up to a first order approximation, we have

$$xhr_{t,L} \approx \frac{1}{1-\omega \times \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}}} \left[ \left( \frac{\mathbb{E}_t[P_{t+1,L-1}]}{P_{ss,L-1}} - 1 \right) (r_t - r_{ss}) - Cov_t \left( \frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}} \right) \right]$$

Importantly, we have a multiplication effect in our model if  $\omega > 0$ , meaning that the effect of  $Cov_t\left(\frac{M_{t,t+1}}{M_{ss,ss+1}}, \frac{P_{t+1,L-1}}{P_{ss,L-1}}\right)$  is amplified. This explains why we can settle with lower variation in  $Cov_t(\cdot)$  and hence  $Var_t(M_{t+1})$  to explain term premia in our model with feedback effects.

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