

[illegible]

Related literature:

(2011), (2012), (2013), (2019,) y , , .
 (2011), (2012), (2016) y , , .
 (2014), (2015), (2016) y.
 (2019) y .
 (2016).
 , y
 , y
 y , y y

2. A shadow rate New Keynesian model (SRNKM)

2.1
 2.2
 2.3
 2.4
 2.5
 2.6

2.1. Standard NK model and its lack of unconventional monetary policy

(. . , 2008)

$$y_t = -\frac{1}{\sigma}(r_t - \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - r) + \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+1}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\pi_t = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} + \kappa (y_t - y_t^n), \quad (2.2)$$

$$s_t = \phi_s s_{t-1} + (1 - \phi_s) \phi_y (y_t - y_t^n) + \phi_\pi \pi_t + s, \quad (2.3)$$

$$r_t = (0, s_t), \quad (2.4)$$

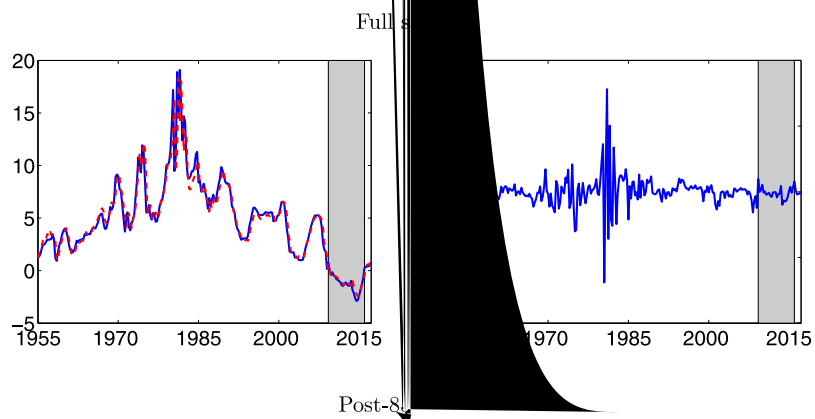
$$r_t = 0, \quad y_t = y_{t-1} + s_t; \quad (2.1)$$

y (2014), y (2017). y ; , y (2012), -
 (2.1)
 y :

$$\begin{aligned} y_t &= -\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_t(r_{t+i-1} - \pi_{t+i} - r) + \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+n} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sigma} n r_{t,n} - \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_t(-\pi_{t+i} - r) + \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+n}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$y_{t,t+n}$, $r_{t,t+n}$, t , $t+n$,
 $y_{t,t+n}$, $r_{t,t+n}$, t , $t+n$,





y y y : F , i y (-85) 0.48 (1.42),
5% , 2.64 (2.68). , i
(2016) .

2.5. Economic implications

y y y.

. , y,

- ,

y , y -

, , y

, .

y :

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left(\frac{C_t^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma} - \frac{L_t^{1+\eta}}{1+\eta} \right), \quad (3.1)$$

$$C_t + \frac{B_t^H}{P_t} = \frac{R_{t-1}^B B_{t-1}^H}{P_t} + W_t L_t + T_t, \quad (3.2)$$

$$B_{t-1}^H = R_{t-1}^B \cdot P_t, \quad W_t = \frac{t-1}{T_t}, \quad B_t^H \equiv B_t^H / P_t$$

$$C_t^{-\sigma} = \beta R_t^B \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{C_{t+1}^{-\sigma}}{\Pi_{t+1}} \right), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\Pi_{t+1} \equiv P_{t+1}/P_t, \quad Y_t = C_t y$$

$$y_t = -\frac{1}{\sigma} (r_t^B - \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - r^B) + \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+1}. \quad (3.4)$$

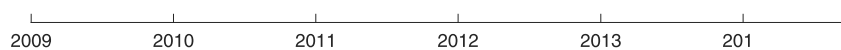
$$\text{interest} \quad (2.1)$$

$$rp_t \equiv r_t^B - r_t, \quad (3.5)$$

$$rp_t = r_t - r_t^B \quad (2.3) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{the term} \quad y$$

$$(3.7), \quad (2.2) \quad \stackrel{(3.4)}{y} \quad (2.3) \quad (2.4). \quad (3.5)$$



$$\mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t C_t^E, \quad I_t, \quad L_t, \quad y \quad (4.2)$$

γ β y

is equivalent to the model summarized by (2.3)–(2.4) and (4.12)–(4.19), where monetary policy is implemented by the conventional Taylor rule during normal times and lending facility – tax policy at the ZLB if

$$\begin{cases} r_t = s_t, \tau_t = 0, m_t = m & s_t \geq 0 \\ r_t = 0, \tau_t = m_t - m = -s_t & s_t < 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof.

$$(4.20) \quad (2.6)^3 - y^2 = y^2. \quad (2.6),$$

5. Partially active monetary policy

y , y , y . y y y ? . y y -

Definition 2.

$$y_t = -\frac{1}{\sigma}(\mathcal{S}_t - \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - \mathcal{S}) + \mathbb{E}_t y_{t+1}, \quad (5.1)$$

$$y \quad (2.2), \quad y \quad (2.3),$$

$$\begin{cases} S_t = s_t & s_t \geq 0 \\ S_t = \lambda s_t & s_t < 0, \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

$$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \quad \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{y} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\mathcal{S}_t = \left(\frac{\exp(\varphi_{\mathcal{S}_t})}{1 + \exp(\varphi_{\mathcal{S}_t})} (1 - \lambda) + \lambda \right) \mathcal{S}_t, \quad (5.3)$$

$$, \quad \lambda < 1, \quad s_t \frac{y}{s_t} \varphi > 0, \quad 0 \frac{y}{y} \frac{y}{y} .$$

6. Quantitative analyses

2.5.

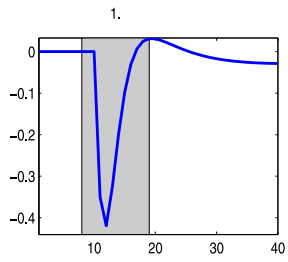
6.1. Model and methodology

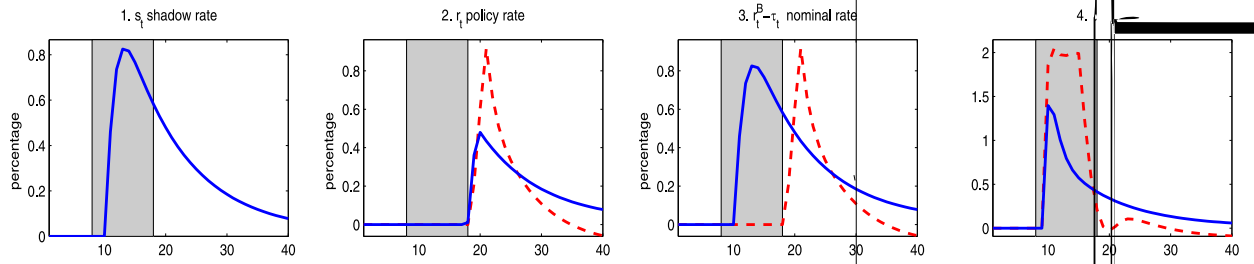
Shadow rate vs. standard model.

Quantitative model.

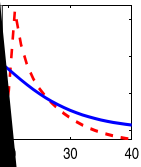
Solution method.

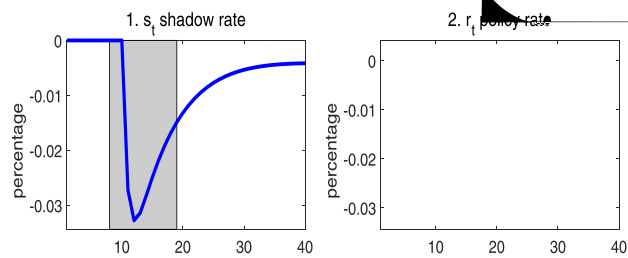
.4.1





nominal rate





$$X_t \equiv P_t/P_t^E, \quad C_t^E, \quad I_t, \quad L_t, \quad y$$

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t C_t^E, \quad \gamma, \quad \beta. \quad (.2)$$

$$B_t \leq M \mathbb{E}_t \left(\frac{K_t \Pi_{t+1}}{R_t^B} \right), \quad (.3)$$

$$t+1 \quad R_t^B, \quad \Pi_{t+1} \equiv P_{t+1}/P_t, \quad M, \quad y, \quad t$$

$$\frac{Y_t^E}{X_t} + B_t = \frac{R_{t-1}^B B_{t-1}}{\Pi_t} + W_t L_t + I_t + C_t^E, \quad (.4)$$

$$W_t = \frac{(1-\alpha) A K_{t-1}^\alpha L_t^{1-\alpha}}{X_t}, \quad (.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{C_t^E} \left(1 - \frac{M \mathbb{E}_t \Pi_{t+1}}{R_t^B} \right) = \gamma \mathbb{E}_t \left[\frac{1}{C_{t+1}^E} \left(\frac{\alpha Y_{t+1}^E}{X_{t+1} K_t} - M + 1 - \delta \right) \right]. \quad (.6)$$

Households and government.

$$3.1: \quad y \quad (2.3) \quad (2.4)$$

$$(3.5) \quad (3.7).$$

Equilibrium.

$$\{x_t, \pi_t, w_t, r_t^B, r_t, r p_t, s_t\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \quad (2.3), (2.4), (3.5), (3.7), \quad y$$

$$Y_t = C_t + C_t^E + I_t, \quad \{c_t, c_t^E, y_t, k_t, i_t, b_t, b_t^{CB}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$c_t = -\frac{1}{\sigma} (r_t^B - \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - r^B) + \mathbb{E}_t c_{t+1}, \quad (.7)$$

$$C^E c_t^E = \alpha \frac{Y}{X} (y_t - x_t) + B b_t - R^B B (r_{t-1}^B + b_{t-1} - \pi_{t-1}) - l i_t + \Lambda_1, \quad (.8)$$

$$b_t = \mathbb{E}_t (k_t + \pi_{t+1} + m - r_t^B), \quad (.9)$$

$$0 = \left(1 - \frac{M}{R^B} \right) (c_t^E - \mathbb{E}_t c_{t+1}^E) + \frac{\gamma \alpha Y}{X K} \mathbb{E}_t (y_{t+1} - x_{t+1} - k_t) + \frac{M}{R^B} \mathbb{E}_t (\pi_{t+1} - r_t^B) + \Lambda_2, \quad (.10)$$

$$y_t = \frac{\alpha(1+\eta)}{\alpha+\eta} k_{t-1} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha+\eta} (x_t + \sigma c_t) + \frac{1+\eta}{\alpha+\eta} a + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha+\eta} (1-\alpha), \quad (.11)$$

$$k_t = (1-\delta) k_{t-1} + \delta i_t - \delta \quad \delta, \quad (.12)$$

$$\pi_t = \beta \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - \lambda (x_t - x), \quad (.13)$$

$$y_t = \frac{C}{Y} c_t + \frac{C^E}{Y} c_t^E + \left(1 - \frac{C}{Y} - \frac{C^E}{Y} \right) i_t, \quad (.14)$$

$$\Lambda_1 = C^E \quad C^E - \alpha \frac{Y}{X} \quad \frac{Y}{X} - B \quad B + R^B B \quad R^B B + l \quad l, \quad \Lambda_2 = -\frac{\gamma \alpha Y}{X K} \quad \frac{Y}{X K} + \frac{M}{R^B} \quad R^B. \quad \Lambda_2 \quad (4.15) \quad \Lambda_2 = \Lambda_2 - \left(\frac{1}{R^B} - \gamma \right) M \quad M.$$

Equivalence.

1

Corollary 1. The shadow rate New Keynesian model represented by the shadow rate IS curve

$$c_t = -\frac{1}{\sigma} (s_t - \mathbb{E}_t \pi_{t+1} - s) + \mathbb{E}_t c_{t+1}, \quad (.15)$$

the shadow rate Taylor rule (2.3), together with (A.11)–(A.14) and

$$C^E c_t^E = \alpha \frac{Y}{X} (y_t - x_t) + B b_t - R^B B (s_{t-1} + r p + b_{t-1} - \pi_{t-1}) - l i_t + \Lambda_1, \quad (.16)$$

$$b_t = \mathbb{E}_t(k_t + \pi_{t+1} + m - s_t - rp), \quad (.17)$$

$$0 = \left(1 - \frac{M}{R^B}\right)(c_t^E - \mathbb{E}_t c_{t+1}^E) + \frac{\gamma \alpha Y}{XK} \mathbb{E}_t(y_{t+1} - x_{t+1} - k_t) + \frac{M}{R^B} \mathbb{E}_t(\pi_{t+1} - s_t - rp + m) + \Lambda_2 \quad (.18)$$

is equivalent to the model summarized by (2.3), (2.4), (3.5), (3.7), and (A.7)–(A

Proof for Proposition 4. $\frac{\exp(\varphi s_t)}{1+\exp(\varphi s_t)}$ (5.3):

$$\frac{\exp(\varphi s_t)}{1+\exp(\varphi s_t)} = \frac{\exp(\varphi s)}{1+\exp(\varphi s)} + \frac{\exp(\varphi s)}{1+\exp(\varphi s)} \varphi s_t - \frac{\exp(2\varphi s)}{(1+\exp(\varphi s))^2} \varphi s_t, \quad (.3)$$

$$s_t = s_t - s. \quad (5.3)$$

$$\frac{\exp(\varphi s)}{1+\exp(\varphi s)} = \frac{\frac{s}{s} - \lambda}{1 - \lambda} \quad (.4)$$

$$\omega, \quad 1 - \omega,$$

$$S/s = \omega + (1 - \omega)\lambda. \quad (.5)$$

$$y \quad (.4), \quad \frac{\exp(\varphi s)}{1+\exp(\varphi s)} = \omega. \quad y \quad (.3) \quad (5.3).$$

$$S_t = ([1 + \varphi(1 - \omega)s_t]\omega(1 - \lambda) + \lambda)s_t. \quad (.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_t + S &= ([1 + \varphi(1 - \omega)s_t]\omega(1 - \lambda) + \lambda)(s_t + s) \\ &= ([1 + \varphi(1 - \omega)s_t]\omega(1 - \lambda) + \lambda)s_t + ([1 + \varphi(1 - \omega)s_t]\omega(1 - \lambda) + \lambda)s \\ &= \omega(1 - \lambda)s_t + \lambda s_t + \omega(1 - \lambda)s + \varphi s(1 - \omega)\omega(1 - \lambda)s_t + \lambda s \end{aligned}$$

$$y \quad (.5),$$

$$S_t = \omega(1 - \lambda) + \lambda + \varphi s(1 - \omega)\omega(1 - \lambda) s_t, \quad (.7)$$

$$(5.4). \quad \square$$

Proof for Proposition 5. (5.6), (5.4)

$$S_t = s_t. \quad (.8)$$

□

Appendix C. Quantitative model

C.1. Setup

C.1.1. Patient households

(P) y:

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{i=1}^t \beta_i \right) [C_t^P + j H_t^P - (L_t^P)^{1+\eta}/(1+\eta) + \chi_{\mathcal{M}} (\mathcal{M}_t^P/P_t)],$$

$$\beta_t, j, y, H_t^P, L_t^P, \beta_t/\beta = (\beta_{t-1}/\beta)^{\rho\beta} \varepsilon_{\beta,t}, C_t^P, \mathcal{M}_t^P/P_t$$

$$t. \quad R_t^B, t-1, R_t, y, RP_t, R_t^B = R_t RP_t, R_{t-1}^B/\mathcal{T}_{t-1}$$

$$C_t^P + Q_t \Delta H_t^P + \frac{B_t^P}{P_t} = \frac{R_{t-1}^B B_{t-1}^P}{\mathcal{T}_{t-1} P_t} + W_t^P L_t^P + \mathcal{D}_t + T_t^P - \frac{\Delta \mathcal{M}_t^P}{P_t} - \mathcal{T}_t^P, \quad (.1)$$

$$\Delta, \mathcal{D}_t, Q_t, W_t^P, T_t^P, \Pi_t \equiv P_t/P_{t-1}, \mathcal{T}_t^P$$

$$y,$$

$$\frac{1}{}$$

C.1.2. Impatient households

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{H_t^I}{P_t} + \beta^I \mathbb{E}_t \left[\frac{H_{t+1}^I}{P_{t+1}} \right] - \frac{C_t^I}{P_t} \right) \\
 & H_t^I, \quad y_t^I, \quad y_t^I \Delta \mathcal{M}_t^I / P_t \\
 & \mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (\beta^I)^t \left[C_t^I + j \left(H_t^I - (L_t^I)^{1+\eta} / (1+\eta) + \chi_{\mathcal{M}} (\mathcal{M}_t^I / P_t) \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_t^I + Q_t \Delta H_t^I + \frac{R_{t-1}^B B_{t-1}^I}{\mathcal{T}_{t-1} P_t} = \frac{B_t^I}{P_t} + W_t^I L_t^I + T_t^I - \frac{\Delta \mathcal{M}_t^I}{P_t} - \mathcal{T}_t^I \quad (.5)$$

$$B_t^I / P_t \leq \tilde{M}_t M_t^I \mathbb{E}_t (Q_{t+1} H_t^I \Pi_{t+1} / R_t^B), \quad (.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{B_t^I}{P_t} - \frac{\tilde{M}_t M_t^I}{\tilde{M}_t} = \frac{y_t^I}{\tilde{M}_t} - \frac{y_t^I}{\tilde{M}_t} + \frac{W_t^I}{\tilde{M}_t} - \frac{T_t^I}{\tilde{M}_t} \\
 & M_t^I = M^I, \quad \tilde{M}_t = (\tilde{M}_{t-1})^{\rho_m} \varepsilon_{m,t}, \quad \varepsilon_{m,t} = y_t^I \cdot M_t^I - y_t^I \\
 & :
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_t^I = (L_t^I)^\eta C_t^I \quad (.7)$$

$$\frac{Q_t}{C_t^I} = \frac{j}{H_t^I} + \mathbb{E}_t \left[\beta^I \frac{Q_{t+1}}{C_{t+1}^I} \left(1 - \frac{\tilde{M}_t M_t^I}{\mathcal{T}_t} \right) + \frac{\tilde{M}_t M_t^I Q_{t+1} \Pi_{t+1}}{C_t^I R_t^B} \right]. \quad (.8)$$

C.1.3. Entrepreneurs

$$\left(\frac{Y_t}{E_t} \right)$$

$$G_t = T_t^G + \mathcal{T}_t^P + \mathcal{T}_t^I, \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{G_t}{G} = \left(\frac{G_{t-1}}{G} \right)^{\rho_g} \varepsilon_{g,t}, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_t^P = \alpha (G_t - T_t^G) \quad (24)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_t^I = (1 - \alpha) (G_t - T_t^G). \quad (25)$$

C.1.6. Equilibrium

$$\{H_t^E, H_t^P, H_t^I, L_t^E, L_t^P, L_t^I, Y_t, C_t^E, C_t^P, C_t^I, I_t, K_t, B_t^E, B_t^P, B_t^I, B_t^{CB}, G_t, \Delta \mathcal{M}_t^{CB}, \Delta \mathcal{M}_t^P, \Delta \mathcal{M}_t^I, T_t^P, T_t^I, T_t^G, \mathcal{T}_t^P, \mathcal{T}_t^I\}_{t=0}^{\infty},$$

$$: H_t^E + H_t^P + H_t^I = H, C_t^E + C_t^P + C_t^I + I_t + G_t = Y_t, B_t^E + B_t^{CB} = B_t^E + B_t^I, (20), (22).$$

C.2. Calibration

Table C.1 provides the calibration values for the parameters. The values are taken from the literature (2005), (2007), (2015), (2019), and (2020). The values are listed in Table C.1.

Table C.1

						V
β					(2005)	0.99
β^I					(2005)	0.95
γ					(2005)	0.98
j	y-				(2005)	0.1
η		y			(2005)	0.01
μ					(2005)	0.3
ν					(2005)	0.03
δ					(2005)	0.03
X	y				(2005)	1.05
θ		y	-		(2005)	0.75
α					(2005)	0.64
M^E	-	-			(2005)	0.89
M^I	-	-			(2005)	0.55
ϕ_s					(2005)	0.73
ϕ_y					(2005)	0.27
ϕ_π					(2005)	0.13
$\frac{G}{Y}$	y-		-	-	-V	(2015) 0.20
ρ_a			y	-	-V	(2015) 0.90
ρ_g				-	-V	(2015) 0.80
ρ_β					-V	(2015) 0.80
ρ_M			y		(2019)	0.98
ξ_p					(2007)	0.24
Π	y-			2%		1.005
$\frac{B^{CB}}{B^E+B^I}$	y-					0.02
$\frac{T}{Y}$	y-	(y)		(y)		1
τ_P	y-			3.6%	y	1.009

C.3. Steady state

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ R^B &= \Pi / \beta \end{aligned} \quad (.26)$$

$$S = R = R^B / RP \quad (.27)$$

$$RR^B = 1 / \beta. \quad (.28)$$

$$\frac{QH^E}{Y} = \frac{\gamma v}{X(1 - \gamma^e)} \quad (.29)$$

$$\frac{B^E}{Y} = \beta M^E \frac{QH^E}{Y} \quad (.30)$$

$$\frac{C^E}{Y} = \left[\mu + v - \frac{\delta \gamma \mu}{1 - \gamma(1 - \delta)} - (1 - \beta) M^E X \frac{QH^E}{Y} \right] \frac{1}{X}, \quad (.31)$$

$$\gamma^e = (1 - M^E) \gamma + M^E \beta.$$

$$\frac{QH^I}{C^I} = \frac{j}{1 - \beta^I(1 - M^I) - \frac{M^I}{RR^B}} \quad (.32)$$

$$\frac{B^I}{QH^I} = \frac{M^I \Pi}{R^B} \quad (.33)$$

$$\frac{C^I}{Y} = \frac{s^I - \alpha \frac{G - T^G}{Y}}{1 + \frac{QH^I}{C^I} (RR^B - 1) \frac{B^I}{QH^I}}, \quad (.34)$$

$$s^I = \frac{(1 - \alpha)(1 - \mu - v)}{X} \quad (.20)$$

$$T^G = \left(\frac{R^B}{\Pi} - 1 \right) B^{CB}. \quad (.35)$$

$$\frac{B^P}{Y} = \frac{B^E}{Y} + \frac{B^I}{Y} - \frac{B^{CB}}{Y} \quad (.36)$$

$$\frac{C^P}{Y} = s^P - (1 - \alpha) \frac{G - T^G}{Y} + (RR^B - 1) \frac{B^P}{Y} \quad (.37)$$

$$\frac{QH^P}{C^P} = \frac{j}{1 - \beta} \quad (.38)$$

$$\frac{QH^P}{Y} = \frac{QH^P}{C^P} \frac{C^P}{Y}, \quad (.39)$$

$$s^P = \alpha(1 - \mu - v) + X - 1 / X$$

$$\frac{H^E}{H^P} = \frac{QH^E}{Y} / \frac{QH^P}{Y} \quad (.40)$$

$$\frac{H^I}{H^P} = \frac{QH^I}{Y} / \frac{QH^E}{Y}. \quad (.41)$$

$$\frac{I}{Y} = 1 - \frac{C^E}{Y} - \frac{C^I}{Y} - \frac{C^P}{Y} - \frac{G}{Y} \quad (.42)$$

C.4. Log-linearized model

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{.4.1.} \quad , \\ & \text{.4.2} \quad y \quad y. \quad \text{.4.3.} \quad \text{.4.4} \end{aligned}$$

C.4.1. Shadow rate representation

$$y \text{ 3.} \quad , \quad y \quad , \quad , \quad y \quad . \quad S_t \quad -$$

1. :

$$\hat{y}_t = \frac{C^E}{Y} \hat{c}_t^E + \frac{C^P}{Y} \hat{c}_t^P + \frac{C^I}{Y} \hat{c}_t^I + \frac{I}{Y} \hat{i}_t + \frac{G}{Y} \hat{g}_t \quad (.43)$$

$$\hat{c}_t^P = \mathbb{E}_t(\hat{c}_{t+1}^P - \hat{s}_t + \hat{\pi}_{t+1} - \hat{\beta}_{t+1}) \quad (.44)$$

$$\hat{i}_t - \hat{k}_{t-1} = \gamma(\mathbb{E}_t \hat{i}_{t+1} - \hat{k}_t) + \frac{1-\gamma(1-\delta)}{\psi} [\mathbb{E}_t(\hat{y}_{t+1} - \hat{x}_{t+1}) - \hat{k}_t] + \frac{1}{\psi} (\hat{c}_t^E - \mathbb{E}_t \hat{c}_{t+1}^E) \quad (.45)$$

2. / :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{q}_t = & \gamma^e \mathbb{E}_t \hat{q}_{t+1} + (1-\gamma^e)(\mathbb{E}_t \hat{y}_{t+1} - \mathbb{E}_t \hat{x}_{t+1} - \hat{h}_t^E) + (1-M^E \beta)(\hat{c}_t^E - \mathbb{E}_t \hat{c}_{t+1}^E) \\ & + M^E \beta(\mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{t+1} - \hat{s}_t) + (\beta - \gamma) M^E \hat{m}_t \end{aligned} \quad (.46)$$

$$\hat{q}_t = \gamma^h \mathbb{E}_t \hat{q}_{t+1} - (1-\gamma^h) \hat{h}_t^I + M^I \beta(\mathbb{E}_t \hat{\pi}_{t+1} - \hat{s}_t) + \left(1 - \frac{M^I \beta}{\tau}\right) \hat{c}_t^I - \beta^I (1-M^I) \mathbb{E}_t \hat{c}_{t+1}^I + (\beta - \beta^I) M^I \hat{m}_t \quad (.47)$$

$$\hat{q}_t = \beta \mathbb{E}_t(\hat{q}_{t+1} + \hat{\beta}_{t+1}) + (\hat{c}_t^P - \beta \mathbb{E}_t \hat{c}_{t+1}^P) + (1-\beta) \frac{H^E}{H^P} \hat{h}_t^E - (1-\beta) \frac{H^I}{H^P} \hat{h}_t^I, \quad (.48)$$

$$\kappa = (1 - \theta)(1 - \beta\theta)/\theta$$

$$5. \quad \frac{\widehat{k}_t}{\widehat{i}_t} = \frac{1}{\delta} : \quad \widehat{k}_t = \delta \widehat{i}_t + (1 - \delta) \widehat{k}_{t-1} \quad (.53)$$

$$\frac{B^E}{Y} \widehat{b}_t^E = \frac{C^E}{Y}$$

Appendix D.

- [illegible]