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Constraints**

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Market Selection with Differential Financial Constraints*

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January 30, 2019

Abstract

We analyze financial markets in which agents face differential constraints on the set of assets in which they can trade. In particular, the assets available to each agent span a partition of the state space, which can be strictly coarser than the partition spanned by the assets available in the market. We first show that the existence of differential constraints has an impact on prices and allocations as compared to a complete financial market with unconstrained agents.

We consider the implications for survival, taking the work of Blume and Easley (2006) as a starting point. We show that whenever agents have identical correct beliefs and equal discount factors, and their partitions are nested, all agents survive. When agents have heterogeneous beliefs, differential constraints may allow agents with wrong beliefs to survive. Provided constraints are relevant (in a sense we define more precisely), the condition for an agent to survive is that his survival index is at least as large as that of the agents with finer partitions. We also study the impact of deregulation (an increase in the set of assets available to some agents). Unless the agent can adopt beliefs that are closer to the truth on the newly refined partition than those of less constrained agents, increasing his opportunities for trade might harm his chances for survival.

Keywords: differential financial constraints, asset markets, survival.

JEL Codes: D50, D81.

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1 Introduction

The question of whether financial markets price assets accurately is of central importance in economics, especially in the light of the rapid increase in the volume, value and complexity of financial transactions over recent decades. The strong form of the efficient markets hypothesis (EMH) states that the market price of an asset is the best possible estimate of its value, given all available information, public and private. However, the observed behavior of financial markets appears inconsistent with the strong-form EMH in a number of respects. Notable examples are excessive volatility (including apparent ‘bubbles’ and crashes) and the ‘equity premium’ and ‘risk-free rate’ puzzles.

One argument in favor of strong-form EMH, discussed by Blume and Easley (2006) and Sandroni (2000), is the idea that markets favor the best-informed and most rational traders. Trades in a financial market may be seen as ‘betting one’s beliefs’ about the relative probabilities of different states of nature, and the resulting returns on assets. Over time, traders who correctly judge these probabilities and make rational investment choices based on their beliefs will accumulate wealth at the expense of others. In the limit, only these rational well-informed traders will survive, and market prices will reflect their beliefs.

This argument is intuitively appealing, and the central result can be derived under relatively weak conditions. However, the argument raises some serious difficulties.

First, in simple versions of the model, all but the best-informed traders vanish almost surely (a.s.). This appears inconsistent with observed outcomes, where some traders do better than others over the long run, but poorly-informed traders manage to survive. The result is also problematic as regards welfare. While trade ensures that assets are priced correctly, it does so by greatly increasing consumption inequality. In the limit, consumption is driven to zero for all but the best-informed. The empirical failure of predictions on survival, derived from standard models, casts doubt on all the predictions of those models. Hence, it is of interest to consider more realistic models, where poorly informed agents can survive.

Second, in the Blume–Easley version of the model, all traders can select their most preferred portfolio from a set of securities that spans the state space. Hence, traders can be regarded as choosing state-contingent consumption streams, and there is no need to make the associated asset markets explicit.

This assumption is technically convenient and provides insight into the intuition underlying the key results. However, it is problematic because the set of financial assets traded in markets, while it may be large, is finite. By contrast, the set of economically relevant contingencies on which agents might conceivably trade is effectively unbounded.

Even within the span of the market, the assumption that traders can always select their most preferred state-contingent consumption stream is not satisfied by large numbers of agents. Some institutional investors are constrained by requirements to invest only in particular classes of assets, or to hold only investments with an investment grade (typically credit rating).

In addition to explicit constraints, the portfolio choices of many investors appear to reflect implicit constraints. These choices may be explained by bounded rationality, for example in the form of limited awareness (Guiso and Jappelli 2005; Quiggin and Siddiqi 2016) or as the result of transactions costs associated with entering a particular market (as in Blume et al. 2015). Whatever the cause, the result is that the spanning assumption of Blume and Easley becomes problematic. The consumption plans available to investors are restricted to those that can be implemented using the set of assets in which they are able to trade.

Another problem is that the financial sophistication implied by the capacity to implement any desired state-contingent consumption plan through financial transactions is at odds with the core assumption of the model, namely, that agents are willing to make investments based on their own beliefs, even though they are aware that others hold different beliefs. This assumption is, on the face of things, inconsistent with the result of Aumann (1976) that, given common knowledge of rationality, such disagreement is impossible.

In this paper, we examine the Blume–Easley survival result in a context where agents may be constrained to trade in a subset of the assets available in the market as a whole. This constraint may be externally imposed, as in the case of institutions restricted to a limited set of assets, or it may arise from cognitive limitations. In either case, the result is that agents are limited to trades that lie within the span of the set of financial assets available to them.

We begin with an exogenously given state space, so that assets may be described as bundles of state-contingent claims. Similarly to Sandroni (2005), on this state space we consider a (potentially incomplete) set of securities, which span a partition (referred to as the market partition) of this state space. That is, each security pays 1 unit conditional on a given element of the partition being realized and nothing otherwise. To capture differential constraints, we define for each agent a partition, in general coarser than the market one, and assume that each agent has access to a set of assets that span his individual partition. We refer to this partition as the constrained partition available to a given agent. If the partition of each agent coincides with the market partition, the usual case of incomplete markets arises. An agent can trade in a strictly larger set of assets than another, if the constrained partition of the first agent is strictly finer than that of the second¹.

First, we consider an economy in which trade occurs only at time 0. With a set of assets specified as above, the span of the market is a subspace of the space of state-contingent claims. Consumption streams financed by asset trades must be measurable with respect to this subspace. Similarly, each agent's net trades must be measurable with respect to his constrained partition. While we do not

¹In an Online Appendix accompanying this paper, we use results by Choquet (1966), Kendall (1962) and Polyrakis (1999) to demonstrate how this asset structure can be generated from a general set of assets available in the economy and a general set of financial constraints. A sufficient condition called "internal completeness" is for the set of assets to contain an appropriate set of put and call options so that the implied set of payoffs is a sublattice of the Euclidean space.

impose short-sale constraints, all non-negative consumption streams measurable with respect to the span of the market can be financed without recourse to short selling.

We consider the impact of differential asset constraints, and the associated differences in partition refinement, on allocations and survival in markets. We first construct a simple example of an economy with differential asset constraints and identical beliefs and show that allocations and prices in general differ from those in the complete markets case. In particular, differential asset constraints might lead (force) less constrained agents to buy only partial insurance against idiosyncratic risk, even though, by trading among themselves, they could fully insure themselves against idiosyncratic risk. We illustrate this in Examples 1 and 2. For Example 1, we provide conditions under which less constrained agents will choose to bear more risk than constrained agents, in return for higher expected consumption.

We next demonstrate that these effects are persistent in that constrained agents are not driven out of the market. In particular, whenever agents have equal discount factors and identical correct beliefs, and the constrained partitions are nested, all agents almost surely survive. Thus, under these conditions, the coarseness of the partition is irrelevant for survival, even though it alters the equilibrium allocation and even though, *ceteris paribus*, agents with coarser partitions achieve lower welfare in equilibrium. In the special case of incomplete markets, with no differential constraints, the main results of Sandroni (2005) and Blume and Easley (2006) remain valid.

Differential constraints make a difference when agents have heterogeneous beliefs. Provided constraints are relevant (in a sense we will define more precisely), an agent whose beliefs are further away from the truth can survive if the agents with beliefs closer to the truth are more constrained. The key to the result is that agents may survive either because their probability judgements are more accurate than those of others, or because they can trade in asset markets from which agents with more accurate judgements are excluded. This result is in stark contrast with the results cited above, which preclude belief heterogeneity in bounded economies with complete markets and expected utility maximization.

In particular, suppose that aggregate risk persists in the limit on those contingencies that can only be traded by one individual. While an individual will always try to smooth consumption across contemporaneous states, the inability to trade with others across two or more states with distinct initial endowments means that he will have strictly positive consumption on at least one of them in the indefinite future and will therefore not vanish.

These results are also distinct from those obtained in the context of incomplete markets with sequential trading (Beker and Chattopadhyay 2010; Coury and Sciuabba 2012) where correct beliefs may not guarantee survival. In our model, agents with correct beliefs always survive, regardless of the constraints they face. Agents with incorrect beliefs may also survive provided they face less financial constraints. We consider the case of sequential trading in Appendix A. We show that the resulting survival criterion is much more complex and cannot

in general be reduced to comparisons of the exogenous characteristics of the agents. Nevertheless, our main insights remain robust to such an extension.

We next consider the case (arguably the most realistic) where the sets of assets different agents have access to are not related with respect to inclusion. We call such financial constraints ‘non-nested’. In particular, we look at an economy, in which each agent can trade between a pair of states that no other agent can trade on and demonstrate that all agents survive a.s. regardless of their beliefs and discount factors. Adding an unconstrained agent with correct beliefs to such an economy implies that the surviving traders, regardless of the constraints they face, must have correct beliefs and equal discount factors.

Next, we study the impact of an individual gaining access to new assets, with a resulting refinement of the constrained partition. This might occur exogenously as a result of a policy change, such as the replacement of a defined-benefit pension plan by a defined-contribution scheme in which participants are free to choose their own investment strategy. Alternatively the change might arise endogenously, as the individual becomes aware of assets they had not previously considered or becomes more confident in his ability to evaluate a larger set of assets².

We show that the agent almost surely vanishes, unless, upon gaining access to the market, he adopts beliefs at least as close to the truth as those of other agents already trading in this market. In particular, if an agent with correct beliefs is present in the economy, a constrained agent who exogenously gains access to new markets and who has to either guess the correct probabilities or use Bayesian updating to learn them will vanish almost surely. More generally, we show that while markets with less constrained agents provide more opportunities for risk-sharing, they also pose greater risk for the survival of traders who might misjudge probabilities.

The assumption that agents facing relaxed constraints adopt beliefs close to those of the market is plausible in the case of an agent for whom the relaxation of constraints is the result of increased awareness about investment options. On the other hand, it is less plausible where access to new assets arises exogenously, for example as a result of changes in regulation.

This finding is also relevant in the consideration of hedge funds, which invest on behalf of high-wealth individuals. Hedge fund investors are assumed to be sufficiently sophisticated that they do not require prudential controls on their investment strategies. However, many hedge funds incur losses sufficiently severe that they are wound up. Robust (that is, constrained optimal) investment strategies have been proposed that would reduce the vulnerability of hedge fund portfolios to incorrect beliefs.

Apart from extending the analysis of Blume and Easley (2006) to a market with differential financial constraints, the results derived in the paper are of a broader interest. First, from a normative point of view, our results provide a potential rationale for restrictions on the investment choices available to certain classes of agents. An example is a requirement for trustees to restrict their

²We thank an anonymous referee for suggesting this interpretation.

holdings to investment-grade securities such as highly rated bonds.

Second, going beyond the analysis of financial markets, the results derived here are relevant for the rapidly growing body of research on macroeconomic models with heterogeneous agents. A crucial requirement for such models is the existence of a long-run equilibrium in which heterogeneous agents survive and are relevant in the determination of state-contingent prices. Our analysis provides such an instance of persistent heterogeneity in beliefs and constraints arising in natural settings.

2 Literature Survey

2.1 Survival in Markets

The idea that markets select for firms and agents that make optimal choices may be traced back to mid-20th century debates about the economics of the firm. Responding to evidence (Hall and Hitch 1939) that firms did not equate marginal cost and marginal revenue in their pricing decisions, Alchian (1950) and Friedman (1953) argued that markets would nonetheless select for those firms that adopted profit-maximizing principles. Turning this argument around, Stigler (1958) argued for the ‘survivor’ principle, namely that the efficient scale of operation of firms in a given market could be inferred from the scale of those firms that survived.

Similar ideas emerged in the early 2000s in relation to financial markets. Blume and Easley (2006) and Sandroni (2000) studied the evolution of long-lived optimizing investors with different beliefs and preferences. In bounded economies with complete markets populated by SEU investors, only investors with correct beliefs survive. Risk preferences are irrelevant for survival.

Blume and Easley (2006) and Massari (2013) also develop, in the context of a bounded economy, conditions for survival for agents who are Bayesian learners. In an unbounded economy with a bond, Cogley et al. (2014) show that Bayesian learning need not vanish in the presence of agents who know the truth. In our setting, where the assumption of boundedness is maintained, the result of Blume and Easley (2006) on Bayesian learners vanishing relative to investors with correct beliefs still applies and has some interesting consequences when financial constraints are relaxed.

The situation is more complex in the case of incomplete markets with sequential trading. In this case, correct beliefs are neither necessary nor sufficient for survival (Beker and Chattopadhyay 2010; Coury and Scubba 2012). Beker and Chattopadhyay (2010) demonstrate that the dynamics of an economy with incomplete markets is highly non-trivial: in some cases an agent with correct beliefs can vanish, in others the economy might exhibit cycles in which the consumption of each of the agents approaches 0 infinitely often. Coury and Scubba (2012) show that in incomplete markets, it is always possible to construct an equilibrium in which an agent with incorrect beliefs survives. However, the equilibrium is constructed in such a way that the allocation coincides with an

equilibrium, in which all agents have correct beliefs. In contrast, in our setting, incorrect beliefs (provided they survive), will have an impact on prices and allocations.

Finally, several recent papers have raised issues with the concept of Pareto-optimality in the presence of heterogeneous beliefs see, for example, Weyl (2007) and have introduced alternative criteria for the optimality of equilibrium allocations such as belief-neutral efficiency in Brunnermeier et al. (2014), No-Betting Pareto improvement defined by Gilboa et al. (2014) and true-Pareto-efficiency studied by Blume et al. (2015). These approaches argue that certain trades due to speculation (differences in beliefs) have to be scrutinized to determine whether they are truly mutually improving. In this context, constraints imposed on trades might be socially optimal. Posner and Weyl (2013) discuss the practical implementation of financial regulation when traders have different beliefs.

While Blume et al. (2015) look at markets which are incomplete in the same way for all agents, we consider differential financial constraints. Our results show a trade-off between expanding the set of possible trades and survival at the level of an individual. They raise the question whether investor-type specific financial constraints might serve the double role of maximizing the number of non-speculative trades while at the same time preventing investors with incorrect beliefs from engaging in speculation leading to bankruptcy.

2.2 Constrained Investment

There is extensive evidence to show that the investment choices of households are constrained. Zhou (2015), using data from the Panel Survey on Income Dynamics, estimates the stockmarket participation rate at 50 per cent. More generally, as observed by French and Poterba (1991), investors hold less foreign equity and more domestic equity than would be considered optimal on the basis of a standard risk-return trade-off.

Many kinds of constraints in markets have been considered in the financial market literature. Goodhart et al. (2016) provide an extensive review and discuss the significance of market imperfections in macroeconomic modelling. Borrowing constraints have been introduced in the form of liquidity constraints, that is, when certain types of income cannot be traded upon in advance (see, for example, Detemple and Serrat 2003 and Kiyotaki and Moore 2005) and in the form of collateral requirements, (see Geanakoplos and Zame 2014 and Gottardi and Kubler 2015, as well as the references therein). Kehoe and Levine (2001) compare the two types of models and explain the different implications of such restrictions on the dynamics of asset prices and allocations.

Gottardi and Kubler (2015), in particular, discuss the efficiency of equilibria with collateral requirements and show that, in certain cases, sharper constraints can lead to Pareto-improvement. Araujo et al. (2005) endogenize the choice of collateral and show that such equilibria are constrained Pareto-efficient (given the possibility of default). However, in this literature the possibility of default is

not agent-specific³. Furthermore, the efficiency analysis is conducted assuming that all agents have correct beliefs.

Limited participation has been studied in the literature under several different aspects. Balasko et al. (1995) consider a one-period economy with two states of the world, in which some of the agents cannot trade across the two states, and discuss uniqueness of equilibria and the existence of sunspots. Multiple papers show that imposing restrictions on the assets traded can explain some of the stylized facts in financial markets, notably the equity premium puzzle, the foreign equity puzzle and pro-cyclical price-dividend ratios, see Errunza and Losq (1985, 1989), Basac and Cuoco (1998), Guo (2004) and Guevenen (2009). Brav et al. (2002) summarize the empirical evidence.

These papers mostly assume two types of agents with specific utility functions (logarithmic or CRRA) and two assets. One of the agents is restricted and can only trade in one of the assets (a bond or his home security), while the second agent is unrestricted and can hold both securities. Both types of agents have correct beliefs. In contrast, we do not restrict the number or the type of traders in our market and consider participation constraints which might concern any number of assets. Furthermore, none of these studies addresses the issue of survival of constrained traders in such markets. Hence, the question of whether such deviations of prices from fundamentals can be persistent is so far unresolved. Finally, the fact that most of the papers consider agents with correct beliefs implies that participation constraints distort the market allocation and hence, removing them brings the market closer to efficiency (Errunza and Losq 1989). In contrast, as explained above, when (some) agents have incorrect beliefs, the appropriate notion of efficiency might change and thus, the impact of relaxing constraints on efficiency is no longer obvious.

While in our model, constraints are taken to be exogenous, a number of studies address also the issue of endogenous limited participation (Allen and Gale 1994; Calvet et al. 2004). In these models, there is a fixed cost of participation in a given market and agents decide whether to invest in a given market, depending on whether the obtained returns will compensate them for the incurred cost. Calvet et al. (2004) study the impact of financial innovation and conclude that it allows for better risk-sharing and reduces risk-premia, thus bringing prices closer to fundamentals, but that it can also reduce participation in the market. In contrast, Cao et al. (2005) show that Knightian uncertainty, that is, uncertainty about the process determining dividends, can lead to endogenous participation. A similar idea is used by Easley and O'Hara (2009) to show how participation in the stock market can be affected by exogenous shocks which increase the amount of uncertainty. Both papers present models of a one-period economy and use ambiguity-aversion to model uncertainty about the parameters of the distribution of dividends. In contrast, we model an infinite-horizon economy with expected utility maximizers. We show that expanding the set of assets available to an agent increases their expected discounted payoff, but also

³Whenever the collateral requirements are exogenously fixed, as in the model of Gottardi and Kubler (2015), these are also asset-specific and not agent-specific.

requires the agent to form beliefs over a larger state space and thus increases the probability of vanishing from the market.

3 The Model of the Economy

3.1 Time and Uncertainty

Let $\mathbb{N} = \{0; 1; 2; \dots\}$ denote the set of time periods. Uncertainty is modelled through a sequence of random variables $\{\mathcal{S}_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ each of which takes values in a finite set S . We set $S_0 = \{s_0\}$, that is, no information is revealed in period 0. Denote by $s_t \in S$ the realization of random variable \mathcal{S}_t . Denote by $\Omega = \prod_{t \in \mathbb{N}} S$ the set of all possible observation paths, with representative element $\sigma = (s_0; s_1; s_2 \dots s_t \dots)$. Finally denote by $\Omega_t = \prod_{\tau=0}^t S$ the collection of all finite paths of length t (ignoring period 0, which is common to all paths), with representative element $\sigma_t = (s_0; s_1; s_2 \dots s_t)$. We will write $s(\sigma_t)$ for the state realized on path σ in period t . Each finite observation path σ_t identifies a decision/observation node and the set of all possible observation paths Ω can also be seen as the set of all nodes.

We can represent the information revelation process in this economy through a sequence of finite partitions of the state space Ω . In particular, define the cylinder with base on $\sigma_t \in \Omega_t$, $t \in \mathbb{N}$ as $Z(\sigma_t) = \{\sigma \in \Omega | \sigma = (\sigma_t \dots)\}$. Let $\mathbb{F}_t = \{Z(\sigma_t) : \sigma_t \in \Omega_t\}$ be a partition of the set Ω . Clearly, $\mathbb{F} = (\mathbb{F}_0 \dots \mathbb{F}_t \dots)$ denotes a sequence of finite partitions of Ω such that $\mathbb{F}_0 = \Omega$ and \mathbb{F}_t is finer than \mathbb{F}_{t-1} .

Let \mathcal{F}_t be the σ -algebra generated by partition \mathbb{F}_t . \mathcal{F}_0 is the trivial σ -algebra. Let \mathcal{F} be the σ -algebra generated by $\cup_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{F}_t$. It can be shown that $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a filtration.

We define on $(\Omega; \mathcal{F})$ a probability distribution π . Intuitively, π describes the evolution of the state process in the economy. In what follows, for brevity, we abuse notation slightly by denoting $\pi(Z(\sigma_t)) = \pi(\sigma_t) = \pi(s_0; s_1; s_2 \dots s_t)$. The one-step-ahead probability distribution $\pi(s_{t+1} | \sigma_t)$ at node σ_t is determined by:

$$\pi(s_{t+1} | \sigma_t) = \pi(s_0 \dots s_t; s_{t+1} | s_0 \dots s_t) = \frac{\pi(s_0 \dots s_t; s_{t+1})}{\pi(s_0 \dots s_t)} \text{ for any } s_{t+1} \in S.$$

In words, $\pi(s_{t+1} | \sigma_t)$ is the probability under distribution π that the next observation will be s_{t+1} , given that we have reached node σ_t .

We will assume that the true process of the economy is i.i.d. and write $\pi(s_{t+1} = s | \sigma_t) = \pi(s)$. Note that this does not restrict the endowment process to be i.i.d.. The measurability requirements on the endowment process are specified below.

3.2 Assets and Financial Constraints

In the classic model of Arrow and Debreu (1954), agents can trade on every possible contingency. In reality, this type of trade usually occurs via asset

markets.

Restrictions on the kinds of assets in which an agent can trade imply a coarsening of the state space with respect to which their trades must be measurable. For example, an agent with an initially non-stochastic endowment, who can trade only in bonds and an index fund, can allocate consumption only in ways that are measurable with respect to the partition generated by aggregate consumption.

Another example arises when two agents might have access to the same set of domestic financial markets, but only one of them is willing and able to trade in global markets. The less constrained agent would have access to a state space derived as the Cartesian product of the state of the domestic economy and the state of the world economy, while the more constrained agent would have access to a coarser quotient space, in which all states of the world economy were treated as indistinguishable. In effect, the more constrained agent displays ‘home bias’ (French and Poterba 1991).

Consider a partition of the state space S , W^0 with representative element w and the corresponding partition of Ω_t , Ω_t^0 , given by $\Omega_t^0 = \prod_{\tau=1}^t W^0$ and $\Omega^0 = \prod_{\tau=1}^{\infty} W^0$ with representative elements ω_t and ω , respectively. For a given period $t \geq 1$, we assume that the assets that pay at time t and are available for trade at period $t = 0$ are those that pay 1 unit on a given element of the partition Ω_t and nothing otherwise; that is, $\tilde{A}_t^0 = \{a_{\omega_t}(\sigma_t) = \mathbf{1}_{\omega_t}\}$. The collection of all such sets $\tilde{A}^0 = \cup_t \tilde{A}_t^0$ represents the set of assets available to the economy as a whole. Hence, markets can be complete (when $W^0 = \{\{s\}_{s \in S}\}$) or incomplete.

Consider a finite set I of n infinitely lived agents. For each agent, define a partition of the state space S , W^i which is at least as coarse as W^0 and the corresponding partition of Ω_t , $\Omega_t^i = \prod_{\tau=1}^t W^i$ and $\Omega^i = \prod_{t=1}^{\infty} W^i$. This partition represents agent i 's financial constraints in that the assets available to agent i at t are those that pay conditionally on Ω_t^i : $\tilde{A}_t^i = \{a_{\omega_t^i}(\sigma_t) = \mathbf{1}_{\omega_t^i}\}$. The set of all assets i has access to is $\tilde{A}^i = \cup_t \tilde{A}_t^i$.

Remark 1 *Propositions 1 and 2 in the Online Appendix to this paper, give sufficient conditions (Internal Completeness and Intertemporal Asset Structure), under which a set of assets A^0 for the economy generates a space of positive payoff streams at time $t \geq 1$ identical to that of \tilde{A}_t^0 , for some partitions of Ω_t , Ω_t^0 and of S , W^0 such that $\Omega_t^0 = \prod_{\tau=1}^t W^0$. The realistic scenario, in which the set of assets is smaller than the underlying state space corresponds to a non-trivial partition Ω_t^0 coarser than Ω_t for all t , and thus, W^0 coarser than S . The payoffs of all available assets are measurable with respect to the so-obtained partition.*

Similarly, the agents' partitions can be generated by assuming that each agent i has access to a subset of all available assets $A^i \subseteq A^0$ satisfying the same properties. The special case of $A^i = A^0$ and thus, $W^i = W^0$ for all agents corresponds to the standard case of incomplete markets.

If $A^j \subset A^i$ for two agents i and j , then W^i is a strict refinement of W^j . In this case, we say that i is less constrained than j , or that i has access to a

larger set of portfolios than j .

Below, we specify the agents' endowments in terms of the assets available to them and, thus, implicitly assume that initial endowments are also measurable w.r.t. the relevant partitions⁴. Hence, the total endowment of the economy at t will also be measurable with respect to Ω_t^0 . It follows that w.l.o.g., we can take the partition Ω_t^0 to coincide with Ω_t . Note, however, that this distinction between Ω_t^0 and Ω_t becomes relevant, if we wish to consider financial innovation.

Finally, we remark that from the point of view of agent i , markets are complete with respect to Ω^i , that is, the agent can generate any stream of payoffs measurable⁵ with respect to Ω^i .

Given the so-defined individual partitions Ω^i , from the point of view of agent i , the relevant filtration is generated by finite partitions of the set Ω^i , $(\mathbb{F}_t^i)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ defined in analogy to $(\mathbb{F}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$. Note that for each t , \mathbb{F}_t^i is coarser than the corresponding \mathbb{F}_t . We will denote by \mathcal{F}_t^i the σ -algebra generated by partition \mathbb{F}_t^i . $\mathcal{F}_0^i = \mathcal{F}_0$ is the trivial σ -algebra. Let \mathcal{F}^i be the σ -algebra generated by $\cup_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{F}_t^i$. Just as above, $\{\mathcal{F}_t^i\}_{t \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a filtration. Note that for each σ_t and the corresponding state realized at time t , $s(\sigma_t)$, there is an element of the partition w^i with $s(\sigma_t) \in w^i$. We will denote the element of the partition of agent i realized at time t on path σ by $w^i(\sigma_t)$.

Agent i 's beliefs π^i are defined on $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$. The one-step ahead probability distribution $\pi^i(w_{t+1}^i | \omega_t^i)$ is defined analogously to $\pi(s_{t+1} | \sigma_t)$. Obviously, \mathcal{F} is finer than \mathcal{F}^i and hence, the true probability distribution π on $(\Omega; \mathcal{F})$ specifies a probability distribution on $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$ with $\pi(\omega_t^i) = \pi\{\sigma_t | s_\tau \in w_\tau^i \text{ for all } \tau \in \{1 \dots t\}\}$. We will say that i 's beliefs are correct if they coincide with the restriction of π to $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$.

For most of the paper, we will restrict attention to beliefs which describe an i.i.d. process, $\pi^i(w_{t+1}^i = w^i | \omega_t^i) = \pi^i(w^i)$.

There is a single good consumed in positive quantities. Each agent i is endowed at $t = 0$ with some of the consumption good, $e^i(\sigma_0)$ and with a portfolio $\bar{\theta}^i$ of securities in \tilde{A}^i , which pay in terms of the consumption good $\bar{\theta}^i : \Omega \setminus \sigma_0 \rightarrow \prod_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}_+$. The payoff of i 's portfolio is measurable with respect to $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$ and hence, his initial endowment stream is given by a function $e^i : \Omega \rightarrow \prod_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}_+$. This stream is also measurable with respect to $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$. The initial endowment at node ω_t^i coincides with the number of generalized unit securities in the initial portfolio that pay conditional on ω_t^i , that is, $e^i(\omega_t^i) = \bar{\theta}^i(a_{\omega_t^i})$. The total endowment of the economy is denoted by $e = \sum_i e^i$.

⁴In particular, for an agent who has access only to a bond, initial endowment is non-stochastic (though it can depend on the time period). Non-tradeable idiosyncratic risk can be captured by endowing an agent with risky assets, which are non-tradable, i.e., which are only available to this particular agent and no one else in the economy, see Example 3 below. The impact of such non-tradeable idiosyncratic risk on survival is considered in Propositions 7 and 8.

⁵Furthermore, any non-negative consumption stream can be obtained without recurring to short-sales. Thus, even though the financial constraints we impose in the paper do not restrict short-selling, the equilibrium allocation does not include short-sales.

Since agent i can only trade in assets in \tilde{A}^i , agent i 's consumption set consists of functions $c^i : \Omega \rightarrow \prod_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}_+$ measurable with respect to $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$.

Agents are assumed to be expected utility maximizers given their trading constraints and their (subjective) beliefs⁶. Agent i 's utility function for risk is denoted by u_i and his discount factor is β^i .

We will impose the following assumptions on utility functions and endowments, which are standard in the survival literature:

Assumption 1 All agents are expected utility maximizers with utility functions for risk $u_i : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are twice continuously differentiable, strictly concave, and satisfy $\lim_{c \rightarrow 0} u'_i(c) = \infty$ and $\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} u'_i(c) = 0$.

Assumption 2 Individual endowments are strictly positive, $e^i(\sigma_t) > 0$ for all i and σ_t . Aggregate endowments are uniformly bounded away from zero and uniformly bounded from above. Formally, there is an $m > 0$ such that $\sum_{i \in I} e^i(\sigma_t) > m$ for all i, σ_t ; moreover, there is an $m' > m > 0$ such that $\sum_{i \in I} e^i(\sigma_t) < m'$ for all σ_t .

Assumption 3 $\pi(s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$ and for all $i \in I$, $\pi^i(w^i) > 0$ for all $w^i \in W^i$.

Assumption 1 implies that the agent would never choose zero consumption in a state he believes to have a positive probability. Assumption 2 ensures that endowments are uniformly bounded away from 0 and above. Given the i.i.d. structure imposed on the true process and on beliefs, Assumption 3 states that one-step-ahead probabilities of all states of the world are positive and that all subjective beliefs assign a positive one-step-ahead probability to every element in their respective partitions. In particular, there is a $\underline{\pi} > 0$ such that $\pi(s) > \underline{\pi}$ and $\pi^i(w^i) > \underline{\pi}$ for all $i \in I$ and all $w^i \in W^i$. This assumption is analogous to imposing absolute continuity of one-step-ahead subjective beliefs with respect to the true one-step-ahead probabilities (as in Blume and Easley 2006). Taken together, Assumptions 1 and 3 ensure that no agent vanishes in finite time.

In economies with bounded endowments and complete markets, and populated by expected utility maximizers, only beliefs and discount factors matter for survival. In particular, if all agents are equally patient, agents with incorrect beliefs vanish a.s. in the presence of agents with correct beliefs. By contrast, in unbounded economies, risk attitudes also matter for survival, and agents with incorrect beliefs can survive. In order to disentangle the effects of asset constraints on survival from those of risk attitude, we restrict our attention to the case of bounded economies.

⁶ An expected utility representation with a coarse subjective state space has been recently axiomatized by Minardi and Savochkin (2016).

4 Equilibrium in Markets with Differential Financial Constraints

Our main results are derived on the assumption that agents trade their portfolios at time 0 with no subsequent opportunity for retrading. Thus, the approach taken in the main part of the paper mimics that of Sandroni (2005), in which there is a single period of trade, but information is subsequently revealed according to the structure presented in Section 3. This assumption greatly simplifies the analysis and allows us to derive a simple criterion for survival in economies with differential constraints. Differently from Sandroni, we allow consumption to occur in time. In Appendix A, we extend the analysis to the case of sequential trading. Even though the definition and the analysis of the equilibrium are substantially different for the two cases, we show that the main insights of the paper are robust to such a modification.

Definition 1 *An equilibrium of the economy with differential financial constraints consists of an integrable⁷ price system $(p(\sigma_t))_{\sigma_t \in \Omega}$ and a consumption stream c^i for every agent i such that (i) all agents $i \in \{1 \dots n\}$ are maximizing their expected utility given the price system subject to choosing consumption streams measurable relative to their constrained partition; and (ii) markets clear:*

$$c^i = \arg \max_{c^i} V_0^i(c^i) = \arg \max_{c^i} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_i(c^i(\sigma_0)) + \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \beta_i^t \sum_{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_t^i} \pi^i(\omega_t^i) u_i(c^i(\omega_t^i)) \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_t^i} \sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t) c^i(\omega_t^i) \\ \leq \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_t^i} \sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t) e^i(\omega_t^i) \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} c^i(\sigma_t) = \sum_{i \in I} e^i(\sigma_t) \quad \forall \sigma_t \in \Omega$$

An equilibrium in an economy with differential financial constraints is consistent with the fact that different agents face different financial constraints, trade on different partitions of the state space and, hence, effectively optimize over different sets of commodities (consumption on events ω_t^i , rather than σ_t). The equilibrium can be interpreted in the following way: in period 0, before any uncertainty is resolved, all agents sell their initial endowment to an intermediary⁸

⁷Integrability of $(p(\sigma_t))_{\sigma_t \in \Omega}$, on $(\Omega; \mathcal{F}; \mu)$, where μ is the counting measure, or equivalently, the requirement that the price system is L^1 on $(\Omega; \mathcal{F}; \mu)$, ensures that the total wealth of an individual investor is finite, i.e., that the sum $\sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_t^i} \sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t) e^i(\omega_t^i)$ is well-defined, see Bewley (1972, p. 516).

⁸The fact that agents can trade through an intermediary means that the restriction of measurability is imposed only on the total net trades of a given agent. One could alternatively define an equilibrium through bilateral trades and require that the bilateral net trades be measurable with respect to each agent's partition. This will in general restrict the set of potential equilibrium allocations. Note, however, that when agents' partitions are nested, the agent with the finest partition can de facto play the role of an intermediary and thus, measurable bilateral net trades supporting the equilibrium allocation always exist. The same is true for an economy with two agents with non-nested partitions. More generally, as pointed to us by a referee, the two equilibrium notions will not coincide (e.g., Remark 2 below need

at market prices and use the revenues to buy their preferred consumption paths c^i for all future contingencies on which they can trade. The price of consumption contingent on a coarse contingency ω_t^i is simply the sum of consumption prices over all nodes $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i$, that is, $\sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t)$.

Proposition 1 *Under Assumptions 1–3, an equilibrium of the economy with differential financial constraints exists. Furthermore, the equilibrium satisfies: for each $i \in I$ and at each $\omega_t^i, \omega_{t+1}^i \in \Omega^i$ such that $\pi(\omega_{t+1}^i) > 0$,*

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_t^i))}{\beta_i \pi^i(\omega_{t+1}^i | \omega_t^i) u'_i(c^i(\omega_{t+1}^i))} = \frac{p(\omega_t^i)}{p(\omega_{t+1}^i)} = \frac{\sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t)}{\sum_{\sigma_{t+1} \in \omega_{t+1}^i} p(\sigma_{t+1})}, \quad (2)$$

where $p(\cdot)$ is the equilibrium price system.

We now provide a simple example to illustrate the impact of differential financial constraints on equilibrium prices and allocations.

Example 1 *Consider an economy with two agents, Ann and Bob. Their initial endowments in each period depend on whether each of them is employed or not. The assets in the economy are a bond; unemployment insurance claims for Ann and Bob, that is, assets A and B which yield a payment of 1 if the associated agent is unemployed; and an insurance claim against a high unemployment rate in the economy as a whole, which pays 1 when both agents are unemployed and nothing otherwise. The induced state space for an unconstrained agent has 4 states: $S = \{s_1 \dots s_4\}$. In s_1 , A is employed, and B is not, in s_2 , B is employed, but not A. In s_3 , both agents are unemployed and in s_4 , both are employed. Intuitively, states s_1 and s_2 can be interpreted as ‘business as usual’, in which unemployment is a matter of idiosyncratic risk, whereas in states s_3 and s_4 , the economy is subject to aggregate risk (low or high unemployment rates). The initial endowment of an agent is 1 in a state in which he is unemployed and 2 in a state in which he is employed:*

<i>Initial endowment:</i>	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
<i>Ann</i>	2	1	1	2
<i>Bob</i>	1	2	1	2

Assume now that while A has access to all four assets, B can only trade the bond and his own unemployment insurance asset. This induces the partition

$$W^B = \{w_1^B = \{s_1; s_3\}; w_2^B = \{s_2; s_4\}\}.$$

not hold when measurability of bilateral trades is required) and this might have an impact on the existence and the properties of the equilibrium, as well as on survival results. Note, however, that in the cases studied below, notably nested partitions, or an economy with an unconstrained agent (as in Proposition 8), the results on survival will not depend on the definition chosen. The result of Proposition 7 is based on the fact that trading constraints prevent agents from selling parts of their endowment and thus from vanishing. Imposing further constraints on trades will not invalidate this argument.

Bob's initial endowment respects the measurability assumption imposed above, that is, $e_{s_1}^B = e_{s_3}^B = 1$ and $e_{s_4}^B = e_{s_2}^B = 2$.

Consider first the case in which both A and B are unconstrained. Assuming that both have identical (correct) beliefs π about the realization of the 4 states and strictly concave von Neumann–Morgenstern utility functions u_A and u_B , the equilibrium of this economy would fully insure both agents against the idiosyncratic risk, that is, $c^A(s_1) = c^A(s_2)$ and $c^B(s_1) = c^B(s_2)$, and hence, $\frac{p_1^*}{\pi(s_1)} = \frac{p_2^*}{\pi(s_2)}$ obtains. As for the allocation across states s_3 and s_4 , we know that the less risk-averse agent will partially insure the more risk-averse one against the aggregate risk. If both agents have identical utility functions, no trade across these two states will occur.

Now consider the situation in which B is constrained and has access only to the two assets generating the partition W^B specified above. The equilibrium allocation described above is no longer feasible, since it specifies $c^B(s_1) > 1 = c^B(s_3)$ and would thus require B to trade on states s_1 and s_3 . So what can we say about the equilibrium with financial constraints? First, we can show (see the proof of Claim 1 in Appendix B) that when B is constrained, neither A , nor B are insured against idiosyncratic risk in equilibrium. Second, since u is concave, in equilibrium, $1 < c^B(s_1) = c^B(s_3) < c^B(s_2) = c^B(s_4) < 2$, that is, B buys partial insurance against aggregate risk. This in turn implies that state prices are biased relative to the case of no financial constraints: $\frac{p_1^*}{\pi(s_1)} < \frac{p_2^*}{\pi(s_2)}$. Finally, if

$$\pi(s_1)\pi(s_2) - \pi(s_3)\pi(s_4) \leq 0 \quad (3)$$

A 's expected consumption is higher than her expected initial endowment (see the proof of Claim 2 in Appendix B).

The sufficient condition (3) for A to bear more risk and thus obtain a higher expected consumption than under her initial endowment will hold if all 4 states are equally likely. Alternatively, suppose that the state s_4 has a probability $\pi_4 > \frac{1}{2}$, that is, full employment is the default state of the economy. Assume also that the two states with idiosyncratic risk, s_1 and s_2 are equally probable. $\pi_1 = \pi_2$, that is, the probability that each one of the agents loses their job is the same. In this scenario, condition (3) is satisfied as well.

While the example is formulated as a static one, we may show that, assuming equal discount factors, identical von Neumann–Morgenstern functions u_A and u_B and an initial endowment i.i.d. over time, the static equilibrium will be replicated in every period t .

Example 2 We now add (to Ann and Bob) two agents Clara and David. Assume that C has the same initial endowment as A , and that D has the same initial endowment as B . That is, $e^C = e^A$, $e^D = e^B$.

Initial endowment:	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
Clara	2	1	1	2
David	1	2	1	2

However, we now assume that Clara has access only to the bond and to Ann's claim for insurance against unemployment (which insures her against her own

unemployment), whereas David is unconstrained. Hence, the partition induced by Clara's financial constraints is given by

$$W^C = \{w_1^C = \{s_1; s_4\}, w_2^C = \{s_2; s_3\}\}.$$

Assume that all agents have identical correct beliefs on the partitions on which they can trade, and that they are all risk-averse.

Consider first a (sub)economy consisting of only B and C. Given their financial constraints, the idiosyncratic labor income of these two agents is non-tradeable⁹. From B's point of view the only consumption allocations which he prefers to his initial endowment, and which can be derived through trade, are of the type:

$$(c^B(s_1); c^B(s_2); c^B(s_3); c^B(s_4)) = (1 + a; 2 - b; 1 + a; 2 - b)$$

with $a > 0$, $b > 0$. However, market clearing implies that the resulting consumption bundle for C specifies

$$c^C(s_1) = 2 - a \neq c^C(s_4) = 2 + b$$

and is thus inconsistent with her constrained partition. Hence, even though in principle Bob can and might find it optimal to purchase insurance against his own unemployment risk, the fact that Clara is not able to trade in such an asset effectively prevents him from doing so. We examine the impact of such non-nested financial constraints on survival in Propositions 7 and 8.

In contrast, if A and D were the only agents in the economy, they would fully insure each other across states s_1 and s_2 in equilibrium, $c^A(s_1) = c^A(s_2)$ and $c^D(s_1) = c^D(s_2)$. This result holds independently of whether their utility functions are identical or not.¹⁰ If their utility functions are identical, no trade on the states with aggregate risk, s_3 and s_4 occurs between them.

When all four agents are present in the economy, the equilibrium allocation is different. Suppose, for simplicity, that everyone's beliefs are correct and assign a probability of $\frac{1}{4}$ to each of the states. First, it is impossible to ensure everybody against idiosyncratic risk in equilibrium, (see the proof of Claim 3 in Appendix B). Second, in general, the presence of constrained traders in the market (B and C) implies that the unconstrained traders A and D cannot be fully insured against idiosyncratic risk, either, (see the proof of Claim 4 in Appendix B).

Our example demonstrates that markets with differentially constrained agents exhibit different properties from markets in which the same set of assets is available to all agents. First, in such markets, some of the risk-sharing opportunities cannot be used, due to the constraints on some agents. Such constraints can affect even trades among unconstrained agents, who, in the absence of constrained

⁹We are grateful to an anonymous referee for suggesting this interpretation.

¹⁰In the presence of differential bargaining power, which might arise from different risk attitudes, the party with less bargaining power might be required to make a state-independent payment in order to reach agreement on the full insurance bargain.

agents, would have obtained full insurance against idiosyncratic risk. Second, unconstrained agents might provide additional insurance against aggregate risk to constrained agents, even when both types have identical beliefs and identical risk preferences. Third, in the presence of constrained agents, state prices might be biased. Finally, unconstrained agents might obtain higher expected returns than constrained ones.

5 Survival in Economies with Differential Financial Constraints

In the previous sections, we showed that differential financial constraints can have an impact on equilibrium prices and allocations. This raises the question of whether the impact of constrained agents on prices and allocations is temporary or permanent. Is it the case that their consumption converges to 0 over time, thus driving the equilibrium allocation to the one that would have obtained had all agents been unconstrained? In this section, we will show that constrained agents can have a long-term impact on prices and risk-sharing.

We define survival as usual:

Definition 2 *Agent i vanishes on a path σ if $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^i(\sigma_t) = 0$. Agent i survives on σ if $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup c^i(\sigma_t) > 0$.*

In this section, we will assume that Assumptions 1–3 hold, without explicitly stating them in each of the propositions below. We first remark, that in the absence of aggregate risk, constraints have no effect on survival:

Remark 2 *In an economy with no aggregate uncertainty, equal discount factors and identical correct beliefs, all agents will be fully insured. Indeed, since a full insurance consumption stream is measurable w.r.t. any individual partition, the individual financial constraints in such an economy are not binding. Hence, all agents will survive regardless of their individual financial constraints. In this case, the first-order conditions (2) (with correct beliefs) and the equilibrium allocation coincide with those in an unconstrained economy.*

Our first result generalizes the main result of Blume and Easley (2006) to apply to agents with access to an identical set of assets and thus, with identical partitions. It also extends the result of Sandroni (2005) to the case of agents, who consume over time. When beliefs are identical, the agents with the highest discount factors can survive. For identical discount factors, only those agents with beliefs closest to the truth can survive.

Proposition 2 *Consider two agents i and j , with access to the same set of assets, $A^i = A^j$ and thus, with identical partitions, $\Omega^i = \Omega^j$. If agent's i survival index $\ln \beta_i - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)}$ is strictly higher than that of j , j vanishes a.s..*

Our next result concerns agents with access to sets of assets A^i ordered with respect to inclusion and hence, nested partitions. It shows that the fact that some agents have access to smaller sets of portfolios alone does not affect survival.

Proposition 3 *Consider a population of agents with sets of available assets ordered with respect to inclusion, and thus, with nested partitions, equal discount factors and correct beliefs. All agents survive a.s.*

Our result shows that whenever agents have equal discount factors and correct beliefs relative to the partition generated by the set of assets they have access to, and the sets of assets are ordered with respect to inclusion, whether the agent has access to a larger or smaller set of assets is irrelevant for survival. In fact, all agents survive. We can relate this result to Example 1. Recall that in a one-period economy with Ann unconstrained and Bob constrained, insurance against idiosyncratic risk did not obtain in equilibrium. In contrast, the unconstrained agent insured the constrained one against some of the aggregate risk. The result above implies that these features of the economy will persist in the long-run, as long as both agents have correct beliefs and equal discount factors.

While agents with access to a smaller set of assets survive, the financial constraints will in general (weakly) reduce their welfare:

Proposition 4 *Consider an economy with differential financial constraints and assume that agent i is more constrained than j , $A^i \subset A^j$ and Ω^i is coarser than Ω^j . Suppose that the two agents have identical endowments, utility functions, discount factors β and identical beliefs π restricted to Ω^i . In any equilibrium of the economy with equilibrium allocation c , $V_0^j(c^j) \geq V_0^i(c^i)$.*

Ceteris paribus, an agent who is more constrained will be able to invest conditional on a coarser partition and will, as a result, obtain a lower welfare in equilibrium. Intuitively, the less constrained agent has access to a larger set of trades that he can engage in and will obtain a higher utility from consumption. Note, however, that the weak inequality cannot be replaced by a strict one. For example, if i and j are the only agents in the population, no trade will occur in equilibrium and their welfare will be identical.

We next examine the impact of heterogeneity in discount factors and beliefs on survival when agents' sets of assets are ordered with respect to inclusion. We first show that a more constrained agent i can only survive if his survival index is at least as large as that of a less constrained agent j . Thus, either i 's discount factor must be at least as high or his beliefs must be at least as close to the truth as those of j .

Proposition 5 *If agent i is more constrained than agent j ($A^i \subset A^j$ and Ω^i coarser than Ω^j) and i has a strictly lower survival index:*

$$\ln \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_i} + \left(\sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)} - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^j(w^i)} \right) > 0,$$

i vanishes a.s.

Hence, more constrained agents can survive only if they have larger survival indices than less constrained agents. To formulate results for economies in which this conditions is satisfied, we will have to understand when constraints matter in the long-term. We will use the following definition:

Definition 3 *The financial constraints of agent i , given by the partition Ω^i , are irrelevant in the limit if for any $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$ and any $\sigma, \sigma' \in \omega^i$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma'_t) = 0$. The financial constraints of agent i , given by the partition Ω^i are relevant in the limit if for some $w^i \in W^i$, s and $s' \in w^i$, there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that for any $\sigma, \sigma' \in \omega^i$,*

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} [e(\sigma_t; s) - e(\sigma'_t; s')] > \epsilon. \quad (4)$$

The financial constraints of agent i are considered irrelevant if, in the limit, the total endowment of the economy is measurable with respect to agent i 's partition. Such an agent can effectively trade on the total endowment process of the economy in the limit. In contrast, agent i 's constraints are relevant even in the limit, if there are at least two states that i cannot trade on and in which the total endowment of the economy remains distinct.

Note that if i 's constraints are irrelevant in the limit, then so are those of any agent j who is less constrained, $A^i \subset A^j$. Similarly if i 's constraints are relevant in the limit, then so are those of a more constrained agent j with $A^j \subset A^i$.

Consider agent j and for any $\omega^j \in \Omega^j$ with $\omega^i \subseteq \omega^j$, define the set $\hat{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j) = \{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_t^i \mid \omega_t^i \subseteq \omega_t^j \text{ s.t. } \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j} e(\sigma_t) = \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} e(\sigma_t)\}$, the set of ω_t^i on which the initial endowment of the economy obtains its minimum w.r.t. the set ω_t^j . Let $\check{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j) = \{\omega_t^i \subseteq \omega_t^j\} \setminus \hat{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j)$.

Definition 4 *Let the set of assets available to agents i and j satisfy $A^i \supset A^j$. The financial constraints of agent j given by the partition Ω^j , are irrelevant in the limit w.r.t. those of agent i given by partition Ω^i if for any $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$ and $\omega^j \in \Omega^j$ s.t. $\omega^i \subseteq \omega^j$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \check{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j) = \emptyset$. The financial constraints of agent j are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of agent i if there is an $\epsilon > 0$, $w^i \in W^i$ and $w^j \in W^j$, $w^i \subseteq w^j$ such that for any $\omega^j \in \Omega^j$ and every $\omega^i \subseteq \omega^j$, $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$,*

(i) $\min_{(\sigma_{t^k}; s) \in (\omega_{t^k}^i; w^i)} e(\sigma_{t^k}; s) - \min_{(\sigma_{t^k}; s) \in (\omega_{t^k}^j; w^j)} e(\sigma_{t^k}; s) > \epsilon$ occurs on an infinite set of periods $(t^k)_k$ such that

(ii) $\min_{\{\sigma_{t^k+1} \in \omega_{t^k+1}^i \mid \omega_{t^k+1}^i \in \check{\Omega}_{t^k+1}^i(\omega_{t^k}^j; w^j)\}} e(\sigma_{t^k+1}) - \min_{(\sigma_{t^k}; s) \in (\omega_{t^k}^j; w^j)} e(\sigma_{t^k}; s) > \epsilon$ for all t^k .

To understand the definition note that in general, the initial endowment of the economy is not measurable w.r.t. to Ω^i or Ω^j . The maximum consumption of j at ω_t^j given the initial endowment of the economy is $\min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j} e(\sigma_t)$, whereas the maximum consumption of i at $\omega_t^i \subseteq \omega_t^j$ is $\min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} e(\sigma_t)$. Furthermore, if

$\tilde{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j) = \emptyset$, then these two values coincide for all $\omega_t^i \subseteq \omega_t^j$: even though j 's partition is coarser, he is no more constrained than i in terms of his maximal possible consumption on ω_t^j . If this property obtains in the limit, j 's constraints are irrelevant in the limit w.r.t. those of i . If, in contrast, $\tilde{\Omega}_t^i(\omega_t^j) \neq \emptyset$, then i can obtain a strictly higher consumption on ω_t^i than j on ω_t^j , that is, j 's constraint is "relevant" w.r.t. that of i . The condition for j 's constraints to be relevant w.r.t. those of i in the limit requires that (i) on every path $\omega^i \subseteq \omega^j$, on which w^i occurs infinitely often (i.o.) i 's maximal consumption exceeds that of j 's by ϵ i.o. and (ii) on every path ω^j , on which w^j occurs i.o. the minimal non-zero difference in maximal consumption between i and j on ω^j exceeds ϵ i.o..

In the sequel, to simplify the discussion, we will concentrate mainly on the case of agents whose constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of other agents. We will comment briefly on how the results change if agents with constraints that are irrelevant in the limit are introduced.

Proposition 6 *Consider a population of agents with available sets of assets ordered with respect to inclusion $A^1 \supset A^2 \dots \supset A^n$ and thus nested partitions, Ω^1 strictly finer than $\Omega^2 \dots$ strictly finer than Ω^n , and ordered survival indices such that for all $i < j$, either*

$$\ln \beta_i - \sum_{w^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi(w^j)}{\pi^i(w^j)} < \ln \beta_j - \sum_{w^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)}$$

or $\beta_i = \beta_j$ and $\pi^i(w^j) = \pi^j(w^j)$ for all $w^j \in W^j$. If the constraints of any agent $i \geq 2$ are both relevant in the limit and relevant w.r.t. those of $i - 1$, agents 1 and 2 a.s. survive. If, in addition, for every $j \in \{2 \dots n - 1\}$, such that the survival indices of j and $j + 1$ are distinct, all $w^{j+1} \in W^{j+1}$ and all $w^j \subseteq w^{j+1}$, $\pi^j(w^j | w^{j+1}) = \pi(w^j | w^{j+1})$, all agents a.s. survive.

The proposition considers agents with access to sets of assets ordered with respect to inclusion. Furthermore, less constrained agents have lower survival indices than more constrained ones. We impose the condition that the constraints of agents with lower survival indices are both relevant in the limit and relevant w.r.t. those with the next finer partition¹¹. In such an economy, the two agents with lowest survival indices, 1 and 2, a.s. survive. Requiring that agents' conditional beliefs $\pi^j(w^j | w^{j+1})$ w.r.t. the next coarser partition are correct¹² further implies that all agent a.s. survive regardless of the value of their survival indices. This result is interesting, because it shows that agents

¹¹The extension of Proposition 6 to the case where the constraints of some agent i are irrelevant with respect to those of agent $i - 1$ requires the examination of multiple cases. E.g., it is easy to show that agents with irrelevant constraints weaker than those of agent 1 and survival indices lower than that of agent 1 a.s. vanish. Lemma 14 in Appendix A further shows that if an agent's constraints are irrelevant w.r.t. those of the agent with the next finest partition, but his survival index is strictly lower, this agent a.s. vanishes.

¹²Since $\pi^j(w^{j+1})$ is in general incorrect, this does not imply that $\pi^j(w^j)$ is correct.

with less financial constraints can survive even when their survival index is not maximal in the economy.

This requires however that for $i \geq 2$, agents' constraints are relevant even in the limit. In such a scenario, the constrained agents cannot consume the entire endowment of the economy: such a consumption stream would violate their financial constraints. Hence, it is the agents with lower survival indexes, but weaker constraints who ensure that the markets clear. They consume the 'leftovers' of the constrained agents and, thus, the fact that constraints are relevant ensures that they survive a.s..

Moreover, the least constrained agent 1 can survive in the presence of agents with stronger constraints and correct beliefs, even if his beliefs about the contingencies on which others cannot trade are wrong. For example, in Example 1, Bob's constraints are relevant in the limit, whereas Ann's are not. When only Ann and Bob are present in the economy, given equal discount factors, Ann will survive if she and Bob assign equal probabilities to the events $w_1^B = \{s_1; s_3\}$ and $w_2^B = \{s_2; s_4\}$, regardless of whether her estimates about the probabilities of the individual states s_1, s_2, s_3 or s_4 are correct.

Our last two propositions in this section examine an economy in which the agents' constraints are not necessarily comparable. The economy discussed in Example 2 is an example of such a situation. In this economy, the sets of assets to which Bob and Clara have access are not ordered with respect to inclusion.

We now provide a formal definition of economies with non-nested financial constraints. Note that, for this definition, we use the sets consisting of generalized unit securities \tilde{A}^i .

Definition 5 *Agents i and j have non-nested financial constraints if there are states¹³ $s, s', s'', s''' \in S$ such that:*

- *there is an asset $a' \in \tilde{A}^i$ such that $a'(s) \neq a'(s')$ and for any asset $a \in \tilde{A}^i$, $a(s'') = a(s''')$ and*
- *there is an asset $a'' \in \tilde{A}^j$ such that $a''(s'') \neq a''(s''')$ and for any asset $a \in \tilde{A}^j$, $a(s) = a(s')$.*

If the states s and s' satisfy this definition, then we will say that i can trade between s and s' , whereas j cannot.

We will say that agents in the economy have non-nested financial constraints if, for each agent i , there are states s and $s' \in S$ between which i can trade, but between which no other agent in the economy can trade.

¹³The definition does not require the four states to be distinct and thus also applies to economies with only 3 states, where one can set $s' = s''$. However, requiring $s' = s''$ is in general too restrictive for our purposes, since it excludes, e.g. an economy, in which $W^i = \{\{s\}; \{s'\}; \{s''; s'''\}\}$ and $W^j = \{\{s; s'\}; \{s''\}; \{s'''\}\}$. Indeed, choose any three states (e.g., s, s'' and s''') and note that at least one of the agents (here: j) can trade among any of the three states and hence, the definition of non-nested constraints would not apply, contrary to intuition. In economies with only two states, agents' partitions are trivially nested.

Our first result shows that whenever an agent is the only one in the economy capable of trading between some relevant contingencies, he survives regardless of his beliefs and discount factor, and regardless of the financial constraints of the other agents.

Proposition 7 *Consider an economy with differential financial constraints and assume that for an agent j , there are states $s(j)$ and $s'(j) \in S$ such that the financial constraints of j and any other agent $i \in I \setminus \{j\}$ are non-nested and j can trade between $s(j)$ and $s'(j)$, whereas i cannot. Assume that condition (4) holds for $s(j)$ and $s'(j)$. Then agent j survives a.s..*

In particular, if the condition above is satisfied for every agent $j \in I$ then all agents survive a.s..

This result is of special interest in view of Example 2 above. In particular, consider agents who are exposed to some non-tradeable idiosyncratic risk, such as labor income. While the agent j in question can be seen as owning the asset corresponding to his labor income stream, other agents cannot trade in this asset. That is, there are states $s(j)$ (for example, a state where j is employed) and $s'(j)$ (j is unemployed), which are distinct in j 's partition, but which no other agent in the economy can trade on. Provided that the difference in payoffs in these states is bounded away from 0 in the limit, j 's consumption will be strictly positive i.o. on almost every path and hence, j will survive a.s., regardless of his beliefs or discount factor.

A special case of Proposition 7 is that in which the intersection of the sets of assets to which agents have access is empty that is, $\cap_{i \in I} A^i = \emptyset$. In this case, the finest partition that is coarser than all state partitions $(\Omega^i)_{i \in I}$ is the trivial partition. Hence, no trade across states occurs in equilibrium independently of agents' beliefs or on their discount factors. All agents survive a.s.

Our last result introduces an unconstrained agent with correct beliefs into the economy from Proposition 7. The presence of such an agent will cause all constrained agents with incorrect beliefs or lower discount factors to vanish a.s. However, we show that as long as the constraints are non-nested, and the constrained agents have correct beliefs and discount factors identical to that of the unconstrained agent, they survive a.s..

Proposition 8 *Take an economy with differential financial constraints and a set of agents $I' \cup \{j\}$ ($j \notin I'$) Suppose that the conditions of Proposition 7 are satisfied for the set I' . Let j be an unconstrained agent. Suppose that all agents have identical discount factors and correct beliefs. Then all agents survive a.s.*

The results of this section have shown that markets do not select specifically for less constrained agents. However, when agents differ with respect to their beliefs and discount factors, less constrained agents have an advantage in that they can survive even when their beliefs are incorrect and their discount factor is smaller than that of less constrained agents. This implies that economies with differential financial constraints can exhibit limited risk sharing, biased state prices and lower saving rates as compared to economies with identical

financial constraints across agents. When the partitions are non-nested, agents with differential constraints survive. This can reduce the amount of trade in the economy.

The next section discusses the impact of a relaxation of the agent's financial constraints on his survival.

6 Relaxing constraints

In our analysis so far, we have assumed that trade occurs only once, in period 0, and that agents cannot retrade the resulting equilibrium allocation. In this section, we will consider what happens if constraints are relaxed. This might correspond for instance to a case of financial deregulation, where certain classes of investors are allowed to trade in assets which were previously unavailable to them. Alternatively, an agent may choose to invest through a less regulated intermediary, such as a hedge fund, in preference to, say, a mutual fund constrained to choose among investment-grade securities. A particularly relevant case is that of, a switch from defined-benefit pensions to defined-contribution funds. In this case, employees who previously held a non-tradeable claim to a pension payable on retirement receive access to funds which they must allocate over a potentially diverse portfolio. Since this is an exogenous change, beliefs about the possible returns on assets may have been formed on the basis of limited information and consideration.

A contrasting case is that of endogenous action¹⁴ by agents to remove or relax constraints on their investment choices as a result of increased awareness¹⁵ of investment possibilities. In such cases, agents might have beliefs based on research into the past performance and future prospects of the assets that become available. Such beliefs may be closer to those of agents already trading in the market, and ideally close to the most accurate beliefs of agents in the market.

For simplicity, we will consider a one-time change in constraints, such as allowing an agent to trade in an asset previously unavailable to him. In state space terms, this will mean that at node $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, agent i gains access to a (weakly) finer partition of his state space, call this partition, Ω^{*i} . Let W^{*i} be the partition over states corresponding to the relaxed financial constraints Ω^{*i} of agent i with a representative element w^{*i} .

Let $\Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}^*}^*$ denote the set of all (infinite) paths σ^* with initial node $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, and $\Omega_{\omega_{t^*}^{*i}}^{*i}$ denote the set of all (infinite) paths ω^{*i} with initial node $\omega_{t^*}^{*i}$ such that $\sigma_{t^*}^* \in \omega_{t^*}^{*i}$. Intuitively, $\Omega_{\omega_{t^*}^{*i}}^{*i}$ is the set of paths on which i can trade given his relaxed financial constraints and given that the economy is in node $\sigma_{t^*}^*$.

Gaining access to a larger set of assets and thus, to trades on a finer partition of the state space will require the agent to assign probabilities to the finer contingencies. Let i 's probability distribution on $(\Omega^{*i}, \mathcal{F}^{*i})$ be denoted by π^{*i} .

¹⁴The distinction between exogenous and endogenous relaxation of a constraint was suggested to us by a referee, to whom we are grateful.

¹⁵There is a growing literature on changes in awareness. See Grant and Quiggin (2013), Karni and Viero (2013, 2017), Schipper (2016).

We will require that the revised beliefs are consistent with i 's initial beliefs in the sense that $\pi^i(\omega_t^i) = \sum_{\{\omega_t^{*i} \in \Omega^{*i} | \omega_t^{*i} \subseteq \omega_t^i\}} \pi^{*i}(\omega_t^{*i})$. In particular, the revised beliefs will be consistent while satisfying the i.i.d. property if

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{*i}(w^{*i} | \omega_t^{*i}) &= \pi^{*i}(w^{*i}) \text{ and} \\ \pi^i(w^i) &= \sum_{\{w^{*i} \in W^{*i} | w^{*i} \subseteq w^i\}} \pi^{*i}(w^{*i}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

for all possible continuations of $\omega_{t^*}^{*i}, \omega_t^{*i}$. Note, however that the beliefs on the finer partition π^{*i} are not uniquely determined by the initial beliefs.

At $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, agents might want to reoptimize taking into account their extended trade opportunities. To compute the new equilibrium at $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, we will take the initial equilibrium allocation to be the agents' initial endowments. We will compute the new allocation and the new equilibrium prices for the economy that starts at $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, taking into account that the consumption of agent i now has to be measurable with respect to the finer partition Ω^{*i} . To make sure that this reoptimization is meaningful, we have to impose a further assumption on the structure of the economy. To formulate the assumption, we say that an agent i can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ if there is an $\omega_{t^*}^{*i} \in \Omega^{*i}$ such that $\omega_{t^*}^* = \{\sigma_{t^*}^*\}$.

Assumption 4 Either

- (i) all agents in the economy can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$,
- (ii) or
 - the agents' partitions are nested;
 - at least one of the agents in the economy can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$;
 - and, for each $k \in I$ who cannot trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, any path $\omega^{*k} \in \Omega^{*k}$ such that $\sigma_{t^*}^* \in \omega_{t^*}^{*k}$ and any $t > t^*$, we have:

$$\min_{\sigma \in \omega^{*k}} e(\sigma_t) = \min_{\sigma \in \omega^{*k} | \sigma_{t^*} = \sigma_{t^*}^*} e(\sigma_t).$$

The intuition of the last point of the assumption is that we wish the set of paths passing through the node $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ to be similar to the set of paths that pass through the same cell of agent k 's partition with respect to the lower bounds on the aggregate endowment.

Consider the economy from Example 1 consisting of *Ann* and *Bob* and assume that endowments are i.i.d. over time. While there is no node besides σ_0 which both agents can trade on, at every node σ_t , *Ann* can trade on the node. Now consider a node $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ at which *B*'s financial constraints are relaxed to $W^{*B} = \{\{s_1; s_3\}; \{s_2\}; \{s_4\}\}$ and the corresponding $\Omega^{*B} = \prod_{\tau=0}^{\infty} W^{*B}$. Consider an element of *B*'s new partition $\omega_t^{*B} \in \Omega^{*B}$ which is a continuation of the path $\omega_{t^*}^{*B}$ and hence, $\sigma_{t^*}^* \in \omega_{t^*}^{*B}$. Recall that $s(\sigma_t)$, respectively $w^{*B}(\sigma_t)$

stands for the state, respectively, the element of B 's new partition W^{*B} realized on path σ in period t . By the construction of Ω^{*B} , if σ_t and $\sigma'_t \in \omega_t^{*B}$ for some $t > t^*$, then $w^{*B}(\sigma_t) = w^{*B}(\sigma'_t)$. Hence, either $s(\sigma_t) = s(\sigma'_t) = s_2$, or $s(\sigma_t) = s(\sigma'_t) = s_4$, or $s(\sigma_t) \in \{s_1; s_3\}$ and $s(\sigma'_t) \in \{s_1; s_3\}$. Suppose that σ' satisfies $\sigma'_{t^*} = \sigma_{t^*}$. Since the economy is i.i.d., we then have either

$$\begin{aligned} e(\sigma'_t) &= e(\sigma_t) = e(s_2), \text{ or} \\ e(\sigma'_t) &= e(\sigma_t) = e(s_4), \text{ or} \\ \min_{s \in \{s_1; s_3\}} e(\sigma'_{t-1}; s) &= \min_{s \in \{s_1; s_3\}} e(\sigma_{t-1}; s). \end{aligned}$$

It then follows that

$$\min_{\sigma \in \omega^{*k}} e(\sigma_t) = \min_{\sigma' \in \omega^{*k} | \sigma'_{t^*} = \sigma_{t^*}} e(\sigma'_t)$$

as required by Assumption 4.

The role of Assumption 4 is to establish that for the purposes of equilibrium analysis upon relaxing some of the financial constraints, we can restrict attention to an "economy" that starts at σ_{t^*} with some endowment determined by trades at $t = 0$. In particular, the equilibrium of the economy at σ_{t^*} depends only on the set of successors of σ_{t^*} as opposed to events that are impossible given σ_{t^*} . Indeed, Proposition 9 demonstrates that the market treats nodes that are not successors of σ_{t^*} as 0-probability events by assigning them 0-prices in equilibrium.

As explained above, this condition is not overly restrictive:

Remark 3 *An economy with nested partitions and i.i.d. total initial endowment, that is, $e(\sigma_t; s) = e(\sigma'_t; s)$ for all $\sigma_t, \sigma'_t \in \Omega$ satisfies Assumption 4 for every σ_{t^*} .*

Definition 6 *Let $(c^i)_{i \in I}$ be an equilibrium allocation of the economy with differential financial constraints. An equilibrium with relaxed constraints $(\Omega^{*i})_{i \in I}$ at σ_{t^*} is an integrable price system $(p^*(\sigma_t))_{\sigma_t \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^*}$ and consumption streams $(c^{*i} : \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+)_{i \in I}$ such that (i) all consumers i are maximizing their expected utility given the price system subject to choosing consumption streams measurable relative to their relaxed constraints Ω^{*i} and (ii) markets clear:*

$$c^{*i} = \arg \max_{c^{*i}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_i(c^i(\sigma_{t^*})) + \sum_{t=t^*}^{\infty} \beta_i^t \sum_{\omega_t^{*i} \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^{*i}} \pi^{*i}(\omega_t^{*i}) u_i(c^{*i}(\omega_t^{*i})) \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{t \geq t^*} \sum_{\omega_t^{*i} \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^{*i}} \sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{*i}} p^*(\sigma_t) c^{*i}(\omega_t^{*i}) \\ \leq \sum_{t \geq t^*} \sum_{\omega_t^i \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^i} \sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p^*(\sigma_t) c^i(\omega_t^i) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} c^{*i}(\sigma_t) = \sum_{i \in I} c^i(\sigma_t) \quad \forall \sigma_t \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}}^* .$$

Proposition 9 *Under Assumptions 1–4, an equilibrium with relaxed constraints exists. Furthermore, in such an equilibrium $p(\sigma_t) = 0$ for all $\sigma_t \notin \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$. Hence, the equilibrium consumption can be characterized by the f.o.c.:*

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_t^{*i}))}{\beta_i \pi^i(\omega_{t+1}^{*i} | \omega_t^{*i}) u'_i(c^i(\omega_{t+1}^{*i}))} = \frac{p^*(\omega_t^{*i})}{p^*(\omega_{t+1}^{*i})} = \frac{\sum_{\sigma_t^* \in \omega_t^{*i} \cap \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}} p^*(\sigma_t^*)}{\sum_{\sigma_{t+1}^* \in \omega_{t+1}^{*i} \cap \Omega_{\sigma_{t+1}^*}} p^*(\sigma_{t+1}^*)}.$$

The Proposition shows that the f.o.c.s characterizing the equilibrium upon retrading coincide with the respective f.o.c.s in an economy with an initial node σ_0 replaced by σ_{t^*} . Hence, we can use the results from Sections 3 and 4 to characterize the equilibrium and study survival of an agent whose constraints have been relaxed. As we know from Section 5, given identical discount factors, the revised beliefs π^{*i} will play a crucial role for i 's survival. The next result follows directly from Proposition 5:

Corollary 1 *Suppose that the economy satisfies Assumptions 1–3. Consider a population of agents with access to sets of assets ordered with respect to inclusion, $A^1 \supset A^2 \dots \supset A^n$ and thus, nested partitions Ω^1 strictly finer than $\Omega^2 \dots$ strictly finer than Ω^n . Suppose that at a node σ_{t^*} which satisfies Assumption 4, agent $i > 1$'s set of assets is extended to A^{*i} and thus, his partition is refined to Ω^{*i} , such that the new set of partitions satisfies the nested property.*

Let all agents have identical (but not necessarily correct) beliefs $\tilde{\pi}$ and identical discount factors. Unless

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w^1 \in W^1} \pi(w^1) \ln \frac{\pi^{*i}(w^1)}{\tilde{\pi}(w^1)} &\geq 0 \text{ if } A^{*i} \supseteq A^1 \text{ and} \\ \sum_{w^{*i} \in W^{*i}} \pi(w^{*i}) \ln \frac{\pi^{*i}(w^{*i})}{\tilde{\pi}(w^{*i})} &\geq 0 \text{ if } A^{*i} \subset A^1, \end{aligned}$$

i a.s. vanishes.

To understand the result, note that two cases are possible. First, i 's new set of assets can be the largest (and thus, his partition – the finest) in the population, $A^{*i} \supseteq A^1$. Since the constraints on agent 1 are not relevant in the economy, in the limit agent i 's consumption will be measurable w.r.t. agent 1's partition. Hence, i cannot survive (relative to 1) unless he adopts beliefs at least as close to the truth as those of 1 on the finer partition. Second, i 's new set A^{*i} could be smaller than A^1 , $A^{*i} \subset A^1$, implying that Ω^{*i} is coarser than Ω^1 . In this case, Proposition 5 implies that i will a.s. vanish relative to agent 1 unless i adopts beliefs at least as close to the truth as 1.

The requirement that the agent adopt beliefs at least as close to the truth on the new partition as those of the agents with finer partitions might not be easy to satisfy. Unless the agent has a good understanding of the underlying uncertainty, the probability of guessing by chance a distribution which satisfies the condition is strictly less than 1. Hence, even though an increase in an agent's

opportunities for trade increases his welfare (see Proposition 4), this increase in utility comes at the cost of a positive probability of vanishing. If all agents have correct beliefs w.r.t. their initial partitions, $\tilde{\pi} = \pi$, "guessing the correct probability distribution"¹⁶ is a 0-probability event. In contrast, an agent who can only trade in bonds, for whom $W^i = \{\{s \in S\}\}$, trivially has correct beliefs and survives.

We have shown that while markets with less constrained agents provide more opportunities for risk-sharing¹⁷, they also pose greater risk for the survival of traders who might misjudge probabilities.

This issue has arisen in the literature on robust investment strategies for hedge funds. Eichhorn et al. (1998) examine strategies that yield 'satisfactory' returns for a range of beliefs, at the cost of being suboptimal for any precise belief. Eichhorn et al. conclude that 'one plausible explanation for why investors constrain certain asset classes may arise because of differences in their relative confidence in the precision of the inputs'.

Interestingly, differential survival creates econometric difficulties for the ex post assessment of investment strategies for hedge funds. The most obvious such problem is that high-risk strategies are likely to yield higher than average returns for the subset of investors who follow such strategies and survive, even in the absence of any ex ante expectation of higher returns. Survival bias also poses a problem in assessing the persistence of hedge fund returns (Baquero et al. 2005). Persistence is relevant in the current context, since only persistent differences in performance can produce almost sure differential survival.

7 Concluding Comments

In the standard model of financial markets, all agents have access to the same set of financial assets. In this context, the analysis of Blume and Easley (2006) shows that, if markets are complete, differences in prior beliefs are, ultimately, irrelevant since only agents with correct beliefs will survive. In contrast, in incomplete markets, agents with incorrect beliefs can survive, whereas agents with correct beliefs might vanish, see Coury and Sciubba (2012), Beker and Chattopadhyay (2010).

In contrast, we examine markets in which agents face differential financial constraints and demonstrate the survival of agents with both differing beliefs

¹⁶The issue of learning the true probabilities is beyond the scope of this paper. Nevertheless, we note that a straightforward corollary to Theorem 5 in Blume and Easley (2006) is that an agent who uses Bayesian updating to learn the correct probabilities will vanish in the presence of agents with finer partitions and correct beliefs.

Another possibility suggested by an anonymous referee is for the investor to try to infer the other agents' distributions from prices. Sciubba (2005) studies survival in economies à la Grossman and Stiglitz (1980) and demonstrates that when information acquisition has small but strictly positive cost, uninformed traders can survive, implying that prices do not fully reveal all the available information even in the limit.

¹⁷Simsek (2013) points out that when traders have heterogeneous beliefs, the benefits of financial innovation in terms of risk-sharing might be offset by the increased portfolio risk resulting from speculative trades.

and differing financial constraints. On the one hand, less constrained agents may survive, even when their beliefs are less accurate than those of others. Conversely, more constrained agents (those with a coarser partition of the state space) will survive if their beliefs regarding the coarser state space on which they can trade are accurate. Moreover, the cognitive and information requirements to form accurate beliefs about the payoffs of a constrained set of assets (on a coarse partition of the state space) are less demanding than the requirements for accurate probabilities regarding the full set of assets and thus, the full set of economically relevant states. In particular, agents with non-stochastic endowments and minimal access to financial markets who invest only in bonds, will survive a.s., though they will forgo consumption opportunities available from insuring others.

In the main part of the paper, we concentrate on the case in which agents only trade at time 0. This greatly simplifies the analysis and has the advantage of obtaining a clear-cut criterion for survival relying on direct comparisons of the individual financial constraints, beliefs and discount factors. This analysis mimics the approach of Sandroni (2005), by extending it to the case in which consumption, but not trade is conditional on the sequential revelation of information. In Appendix A, we derive a criterion for survival with differential financial constraints for the case of sequential trade and show that it involves complex interactions between constraints, beliefs and discount factors. Nevertheless, the two main insights gained from the case of period-0 trade remain true with sequential trade: (i) an agent who is more financially constrained relative to others in the economy need not vanish; in fact such constraints might allow an agent to survive even if he has wrong beliefs on the probabilities of states across which he is not allowed to trade; (ii) differential financial constraints allow for heterogeneity in beliefs and discount factors to persist and affect prices in the long-run, thus providing a more realistic scenario for the study of financial markets and more generally, macroeconomic models with agent heterogeneity.

8 Appendix A: Sequential Trading

In this Appendix, we extend the analysis of the model to sequential trade. We use the model described in Section 3.1 to model the underlying uncertainty. The asset structure, however, has to be redefined as follows.

8.1 Assets and Differential Financial Constraints

Let W^0 be the partition of the state space S as introduced in Section 3.2. For a given node $\sigma_t \in \Omega_t$, we consider a set of one-period lived assets born at σ_t , available in 0-supply, which pay on the direct successors of σ_t according to:

$$A_{\sigma_t}^0 = \left\{ a_{\sigma_t;w}(s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s(\sigma_{t+1}) \in w \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \right\}.$$

That is, asset $a_{\sigma_t;w}$ pays exactly 1 unit in those states s following σ_t which are in w . $A_{\sigma_t}^0$ is the set of assets available to the economy as a whole. While it is convenient to keep the node σ_t as the reference to the state at which an asset is traded, the partition W^0 does not depend on σ_t and hence, the asset structure remains constant over time. Markets generated by such a partition might be dynamically complete or incomplete.

Let W^i be the partition of the state space corresponding to agent i . In our discussion of sequential trade, we will restrict attention to the case of nested partitions, that is, the case in which agents' partitions can be ordered from the finest to the coarsest. Assume, w.l.o.g. that for $i, j \in \{1 \dots n\}$, $j > i$ implies that j 's partition is coarser than that of i and let agent 1's partition¹⁸ $W^1 = W^0$. Analogously to the case of period-0 trade, we wish to assume that at each node σ_t , agent i has access to one-period lived assets that span the partition W^i . However, certain complications arise.

In the sequel, we use the definition (and the proof of existence) of an equilibrium with implicit debt constraints of Magill and Quinzii (1994). Their proof of existence of an equilibrium does not require agents to have access to the same set of assets. However, it requires the assets in the economy to be linearly independent. This in turn means that we cannot simply endow each agent i with the set of generalized unit securities paying conditionally on the elements of i 's own partition, as well as on the elements of the partitions of more constrained agents. Nevertheless, in the Online Appendix to this paper, we show that we can construct the set of assets $\tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^0$ for the economy and $\tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^i$ available to each agent in such a way that: (i) each agent i has access to a linearly independent set of generalized unit securities that span the partition W^i ; (ii) each agent i has access to all assets available to agents with coarser partitions $j > i$ and each agent has access to the bond; (iii) the set of all assets in the economy is linearly independent, contains the bond and spans W^0 .

We set for every σ_t , $\tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^0 = \cup_{i=1}^n \tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^i$ to be the set of all assets in the economy at σ_t , $\tilde{A}^i = \cup_{\sigma_t} \tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^i$ to be the set of all assets available to agent i and $\tilde{A}^0 = \cup_{i=1}^n \tilde{A}^i$ to be the set of all assets in the economy. An asset will be identified by the node at which it is born, σ_t and the subset w of S , on which it pays, and we write $a_{(\sigma_t;w)}$ for a representative element of $\tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^0$.

8.2 Consumption and Endowments

We maintain Assumption 1 in the main text and slightly strengthen Assumptions 2 and 3 to ensure that every agent's initial endowment is uniformly bounded away from 0 and agents' one-step-ahead probabilities are uniformly bounded away from 0 for all $s \in S$:

Assumption 2' There are m' and \tilde{m} , $m' > \tilde{m} > 0$ such that $e^i(\sigma_t) > \tilde{m} > 0$ for all i and $\sigma_t \in \Omega$ and $\sum_{i \in I} e^i(\sigma_t) < m'$ for all $\sigma_t \in \Omega$.

¹⁸Since assets are available in 0-supply, assets that are inaccessible to any of the agents are irrelevant for the economy.

Assumption 3' $\pi(s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$. Agents' beliefs on $(\Omega; \mathcal{F})$ are i.i.d. and for all $i \in I$ $\pi^i(s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$.

With sequential trade, agents' beliefs on S (as opposed to W^i) will matter for the analysis. Assumption 3' implies the existence of $\underline{\pi} > 0$ such that $\pi^i(s) > \underline{\pi}$ for all $i \in I$ and all $s \in S$. In the sequel,

Differently from the main part of the text, we do not require measurability of endowments and consumption streams w.r.t. the agent's partition. Indeed, a consequence of the equilibrium with sequential trading defined below is that even if initial endowments satisfy the measurability requirement, equilibrium consumption streams will in general not do so. We impose Assumptions 1, 2' and 3' for the remainder of Appendix A.

8.3 Equilibrium

We use the definition of an equilibrium with implicit debt constraints as stated by Magill and Quinzii (1994):

Definition: An IDC (implicit debt constraint) equilibrium is defined by: consumption streams $(c^i(\sigma_t) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+)_{i \in \{1 \dots n\}}$, portfolio holdings $(\theta_i(\sigma_t; a) : \tilde{A}^i \rightarrow \mathbb{R})_{i \in \{1 \dots n\}}$ and asset prices $(q(\sigma_t; \tilde{A}^0) : \tilde{A}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+)$, such that:

(i) consumers maximize utility $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta_t^i E_{\pi^i} [u_i(c^i(\sigma_t))]$ subject to an implicit debt constraint:

$$BC = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c^i(\sigma_t) \in l_{\infty}^{+\Omega} \mid \text{there exists a } \theta_i \in l_{\infty}^{\tilde{A}^i} \text{ s. t. for every } \sigma_t \in \Omega \\ c^i(\sigma_t) + \sum_{a \in \tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^i} q(\sigma_t; a) \theta_i(\sigma_t; a) \leq e^i(\sigma_t) + \theta_i(\sigma_{t-1}; a_{(\sigma_{t-1}; w(\sigma_t))}) \\ \text{and } q \cdot \theta_i \in l_{\infty}^{\Omega} \end{array} \right\};$$

(ii) markets for the consumption good clear at each node: $\sum_{i \in I} [c^i(\sigma_t) - e^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$ for all σ_t ;

(iii) asset markets clear at each node: $\sum_{i \in I} \theta_i(\sigma_t; a) = 0$ for all $\sigma_t \in \Omega$ and all $a \in \tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^0$.

The linear independency of assets allows us to state that an equilibrium with implicit debt constraints of the economy exists, see Magill and Quinzii (1994). The equilibrium determines the price $q_{(\sigma_t; w)}$ of any existing asset $a_{(\sigma_t; w)} \in \tilde{A}_{\sigma_t}^0$ traded at node σ_t and paying 1 unit on the event $(\sigma_t; w)$.

On the other hand, a simple arbitrage argument establishes that we can price any generalized Arrow security that pays on $(\sigma_t; w^i)$ for some $w^i \in W^i$, $i \in \{0; 1 \dots n\}$, even if it does not belong to \tilde{A}^0 , using the prices of the existing assets.

This, in turn, allows us to state the equilibrium asset prices for those assets that pay on the market partition W^0 , $q(\sigma_t; w)$ and restate the optimization

problem of consumer i in terms of the set of generalized unit securities (portfolios) that pay exactly on the partition W^i :

$$\max_c \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta_i^t E_{\pi^i} [u_i(c^i(\sigma_t))]$$

subject to the implicit debt constraint:

$$BC = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c^i(\sigma_t) \in l_{\infty}^{+\Omega} \mid \text{there exists a } \theta_i \in l_{\infty}^{\Omega \times W^i} \text{ s. t. for every } \sigma_t \in \Omega \\ c^i(\sigma_t) + \sum_{w \in W^i} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w) \leq c^i(\sigma_t) + \theta_i(\sigma_{t-1}; w(\sigma_t)) \\ \text{and } q \cdot \theta_i \in l_{\infty}^{\Omega} \end{array} \right\}.$$

The IDC equilibrium will satisfy the Euler equation for any agent i and any asset paying on $(\sigma_t; w^i)$, $w^i \in W^i$:

$$q(\sigma_t; w^i) = \frac{\beta_i \sum_{s \in w^i} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s)}{u'_i(\sigma_t)}$$

Furthermore, for any $j > i$, (that is, W^j coarser than W^i) and $w^j \in W^j$, we have:

$$q(\sigma_t; w^j) = \frac{\beta_i \sum_{s \in w^j} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s)}{u'_i(\sigma_t)}$$

We now collect some additional properties of the IDC equilibrium, which will be useful for the analysis of survival in the next section.

We first show that equilibrium prices are uniformly bounded away from 0 and uniformly bounded from above:

Lemma 1 *In an IDC equilibrium prices $q(\sigma_t; w)$ are uniformly bounded away from 0 by $\underline{q}(w) > 0$ and the price of the bond $\sum_{w \in W^0} q(\sigma_t; w)$ is uniformly bounded above by \bar{q} and below by $\underline{q} = \sum_{w \in W^0} \underline{q}(w)$.*

Recall that an IDC equilibrium is characterized by a uniform bound on the value of debt D , see Magill and Quinzii (1994) such that

$$\left| \sum_{w \in W^i} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w) \right| \leq D \text{ for all } i \text{ and } \pi\text{-a.s. all } \sigma_t \in \Omega$$

Combined with the uniform bounds on prices established in Lemma 1 and the fact that asset payoffs are linearly independent, this implies the following Lemma:

Lemma 2 *If D is the uniform bound on the value of debt in the IDC equilibrium, that is, $|\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w)| \leq D$ for all i and π -a.s. all $\sigma_t \in \Omega$, then there is a uniform bound N such that $|\theta_i(\sigma_t; w)| \leq N$ for all i and π -a.s. all $\sigma_t \in \Omega$.*

The conditions listed so far are valid independently of the type of financial constraints. Consider two agents $i < j$ (W^j is weakly coarser than W^i). For any given path σ ,

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} = \frac{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^j(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}$$

Define, analogously to Beker and Chattopadhyay (2010), henceforth BC (2010):

$$\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{\sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_t)} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t-1}; s)) \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_t))}$$

Under the assumptions made on beliefs, utility functions and endowments of the economy, the arguments in the proof of Proposition 1 in BC (2010) can be reproduced in our case, which implies the analogue of their Proposition 1:

Proposition 10 *For any agent i and agent $j > i$, that is, W^j (weakly) coarser than W^i , $E_{\pi^i}[\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) | \sigma_{t-1}] = 1$, $\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) > 0$ and $\sup_{\sigma_t \in \Omega} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) < \infty$. Also, there is a random variable R_i^j , which is non-negative and a.s. finite such that*

$$R_i^j(\sigma) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{t=1}^T \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t).$$

In particular, note that the proposition applies equally when $W^i = W^j$ (as, for example, in the special case of identical financial constraints considered by BC, 2010).

Using the definition of \hat{r}_i^j , we obtain analogously to Proposition 2 in BC (2010):

Proposition 11 *In equilibrium, the consumption of any two agents i and j such that j is more constrained than i satisfies:*

$$\prod_{t=1}^{T+1} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) = \beta_i^{T+1} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{T+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} \prod_{t=0}^T \frac{\pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{q(\sigma_t; w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}$$

and

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} \frac{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)}{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)} \quad (6)$$

8.4 Survival in Economies with Sequential Trading

Expression (6) is of particular interest, since it allows us to compare our framework to both the case of complete markets in Blume and Easley (2006) and the case of a single asset in BC (2010). With complete markets, as in Blume and

Easley (2006) all agents have the finest partition and hence, $\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t) = \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) = 1$ for all σ_t . It follows that

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} \frac{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))},$$

which implies that discount factors and beliefs only matter for survival.

In contrast, if all agents only have access to a single security as in BC (2010), (which in our case is restricted to be a bond), all agents have the trivial partition $\{S\}$ and since $\pi^i(S) = 1$,

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} \frac{\beta_j \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)}{\beta_i \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}$$

Individual beliefs thus only enter this equation implicitly through \hat{r} .

When the partitions of the agents are nested, as in our case, beliefs on the coarser partition W^j enter the equation explicitly and play a similar role as they do in the standard Blume and Easley (2006) complete market setting with correct beliefs on W^j making the agent more likely to survive.

Consider the case in which aggregate uncertainty is measurable w.r.t. W^j and all agents have identical beliefs, then $\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) = \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t) = 1$ for all σ_t and hence, survival is determined only by the difference in discount factors. Clearly, in this case differential financial constraints are irrelevant for survival.

More generally, if

$$\frac{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t+1})}{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t+1})} = \text{const} = 1$$

we can think of markets as being "quasi-complete" w.r.t. W^j . Define y^{ji} to be the ratio of marginal utilities of j and i :

$$y^{ji}(\sigma_t) = \frac{u'_j(\sigma_t)}{u'_i(\sigma_t)}$$

An analogue of part (i) of Theorem 1 in BC (2010) shows that with equal discount factors, on those paths on which the variance of the ratio of agents' marginal utilities converges to 0, the ratio $\frac{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t+1})}{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t+1})}$ indeed converges to 1 in the limit.

Proposition 12 *Let $\beta_i = \beta_j$. Then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi^j(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})}{\pi^i(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_t)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} = 1 \text{ } \pi\text{-a.s. on } \sigma \text{ satisfying}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})}{\pi^i(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_t)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] = 0.$$

The results in the main part of the paper rely on agents' consumption streams being measurable w.r.t. their partitions. Such measurability in our case would imply $\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t) = 1$ for all σ_t . We now show that with aggregate risk, if $j > i$, and i and j have identical correct beliefs and discount factors, j a.s. vanishes. In a second step, we provide conditions on beliefs and discount factors under which j can survive.

To state the proposition, we first define an i.i.d.-economy in which individual initial endowments depend only on the current state and are thus i.i.d.

Definition 7 *An i.i.d. economy has the property that $e^i(\sigma_t; s) = e^i(s)$ for all $i \in I$, all $\sigma_t \in \Omega$ and all $s \in S$.*

Proposition 13 *Consider an i.i.d. economy with aggregate risk such that for some $\tilde{w}^j \in W^j$ there are $s, s' \in \tilde{w}^j$ such that $e(s) \neq e(s')$. Suppose that j 's equilibrium consumption¹⁹ satisfies*

$$\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t) = 1 \text{ for all } \sigma_t.$$

Let i 's partition W^i be finer than that of j , W^j .

- (i) If $\beta_i = \beta_j$ and $\pi^i = \pi^j = \pi$, then j a.s. vanishes.
- (ii) If $I = \{i, j\}$ and if

$$\ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \sum_{w^j \in W^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi^i(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)} < \sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) \ln \frac{\sum_{s \in w_s^j} u'_i(e(s)) \pi^i(s | w_s^j)}{u'_i(e(s))} \quad (7)$$

then j a.s. survives.

Proposition 13 imposes measurability on j 's equilibrium consumption. In general, this property will not hold in equilibrium. Our next result shows indeed that j can vanish a.s. conditional on any given node only in a set of i.i.d. economies with measure 0.

Proposition 14 *Consider an i.i.d. economy with two agents. Assume that*

$$\beta_i < \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})}, \quad i \in \{1; 2\}.$$

If the partition generated by agent j 's financial constraints, W^j has at least one element \bar{w}^j which contains at least two distinct states $s_{\bar{w}^j} \neq s'_{\bar{w}^j}$, then except for a set of endowment processes with measure 0, there is no node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \Omega$ such that an agent $i \in \{1; 2\}$ a.s. vanishes conditional on $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$.

¹⁹Note that we do not claim that such an equilibrium exists. For the case of two agents, and non-i.i.d. economies, BC (2010) provide a method of constructing economies, in which equilibria satisfy this property.

In economies with only two agents, there is no distinction between differential financial constraints and market incompleteness: the set of possible trades is restricted to those measurable w.r.t. to both agents' partitions. Hence, the condition imposed on the partition of agent j implies that markets indeed are incomplete. The condition on the agents' discount factors further ensures that the equilibrium price of the bond in this economy is bounded strictly below 1, $\bar{q} < 1$. Under this condition, we show that none of the agents can vanish a.s. conditional on a node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \Omega$. Note that this result is independent of agents' beliefs and does not depend on the relative comparison of their discount factors, nor (trivially) on the type of financial constraints imposed as long as markets are incomplete.

To provide some intuition for the result, we discuss an example:

Example 3 Consider an economy with $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$, $e(s_1) = 4$, $e(s_2) = 2$, $e(s_3) = 1$. The economy is i.i.d. with $\pi(s) > 0$ for all s . $W^j = \{\{s_1; s_2\}; \{s_3\}\}$, $W^i = \{\{s_1\}, \{s_2\}, \{s_3\}\}$. Clearly, since there are only two agents in the economy, the constraint on j 's trades together with market clearing implies that i can also effectively only trade on W^j . Assume that²⁰ $u_i(\cdot) = \ln(\cdot)$ and $\pi^i(s) = \frac{1}{3}$ for all s and let $e^j(s_1) = e^j(s_2) = 1$, $e^j(s_3) = \frac{1}{2}$.

We will argue that agent j cannot vanish a.s. conditional on a node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ – the argument for i is analogous. Suppose thus that conditional on some node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$, j a.s. vanishes. In Lemma 18 we show that on paths emanating from $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ equilibrium asset prices converge to those in an economy with a representative agent i : $q^i(s; w = \{s_1; s_2\}) = \frac{1}{4}\beta_i e(s)$ and $q^i(s; w = \{s_3\}) = \frac{1}{3}\beta_i e(s)$.

By assumption, $\beta_i < \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\bar{m})} = \frac{1}{4}$, thus implying that the maximal limit price of the bond is $\frac{7}{3}\beta_i < 1$.

Furthermore, since j vanishes a.s. conditional on $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$, $c^j \rightarrow 0$. In order to convey the intuition of the argument for this example, we will use directly the limit prices $q^i(s; w)$ and the limit consumption of j , $c^j = 0$. The precise argument which takes into account the fact that conditional on $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$, asset prices and j 's consumption are eventually close, but do not coincide with their limit values is spelled out in the proof of Proposition 14.

Since j 's initial endowment is bounded below by $\frac{1}{2}$, to obtain 0-consumption, he has to either hold short positions in the relevant asset at the beginning of the period, or alternatively, use his entire initial endowment and dividends to buy assets instead. One possibility to accomplish this would be by holding a stationary portfolio $\theta^*(w)$ such that for all s and the corresponding element of the partition w_s such that $s \in w_s$,

$$\theta^*(w_s) + e^j(s) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \{\{s_1; s_2\}; \{s_3\}\}} q^i(s; \tilde{w}) \theta^*(\tilde{w}) = \frac{1}{3}e(s) \beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta^*(\{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta^*(\{s_3\}) \right]$$

²⁰We provide only the specifications strictly necessary for the understanding of the argument. j 's beliefs and utility function do not impact the argument below and hence can be specified arbitrarily within the assumptions of the model.

holds. Note, however that this system is overdetermined whenever j 's partition is not the finest one. Since $e(s_1) \neq e(s_2)$, it thus does not have a solution for $e^j(s_1) = e^j(s_2) = 1$, (and more generally, except for a measure 0-endowment processes).

Instead, we solve a subsystem taking one equation for each element of the partition, e.g. s_1 for $\{s_1; s_2\}$ and, trivially, s_3 for $\{s_3\}$ (such a subsystem has a unique solution except for a measure 0-endowment processes):

$$\begin{aligned}\theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + 1 &= \frac{4}{3}\beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta^* (\{s_3\}) \right] \\ \theta^* (\{s_3\}) + \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{3}\beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta^* (\{s_3\}) \right]\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

Intuitively, the solution of (8) is a "stationary state" in which j has 0-consumption, while holding a constant portfolio along a path on which only states s_1 and s_3 occur. Clearly, such paths have a measure 0. However, we will now show that if j starts by holding a portfolio that deviates from θ^* , his portfolio holdings will exceed any predefined boundary in finite time with strictly positive probability, thus violating the result of Lemma 2.

Indeed, consider the solution to (8) $\theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\})$ and $\theta^* (\{s_3\})$. Suppose that at $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$, $\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; \{s_1; s_2\}) = \theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + d$, where²¹ $d > 0$. Suppose thus that at $\tilde{t} + 1$, s_1 is realized. Then, from j 's budget constraint together with the condition that $c^j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1) = 0$, j 's portfolio θ_j has to satisfy:

$$\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; \{s_1; s_2\}) + 1 = \theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + d + 1 = \frac{4}{3}\beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_3\}) \right]$$

Using the first equation in the system (8), we have:

$$\frac{3}{7}\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_1; s_2\}) + \frac{4}{7}\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_3\}) = \frac{d}{\frac{7}{3}\beta} + \left[\frac{3}{7}\theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) + \frac{4}{7}\theta^* (\{s_3\}) \right]$$

and hence, either

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_1; s_2\}) &> \frac{d}{\frac{7}{3}\beta_i} + \theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}) > d + \theta^* (\{s_1; s_2\}), \text{ or} \\ \theta_j (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_1; \{s_3\}) &> \frac{d}{\frac{7}{3}\beta_i} + \theta^* (\{s_3\}) > d + \theta^* (\{s_3\}),\end{aligned}$$

since (as shown above) $\frac{7}{3}\beta_i < 1$.

Intuitively, since the assets bought by j exceed the quantities in the "stationary state", since he receives both their dividends and his initial endowment, and since, by assumption, asset prices are lower than 1, the quantity he needs to buy in the subsequent period of at least one of the assets must also exceed the stationary quantity θ^* , but this time by $\frac{d}{\frac{7}{3}\beta_i} > d$.

²¹The argument for $d < 0$ is symmetric.

Proceeding inductively, one sees that one can choose a path of κ subsequent realizations of the states s_1 and s_3 , such that on this path j 's asset holdings in one of the two assets will exceed $\frac{d}{(\frac{7}{3}\beta_i)^\kappa}$. Thus, for sufficiently large κ 's, j 's asset holdings will exceed any initially predetermined bound on assets. Since any sequence of states s_1 and s_3 of length κ occurs with a strictly positive probability, this generates a contradiction to the hypothesis that j a.s. vanishes in equilibrium. Hence, $\theta_j(\bar{\sigma}_i; \{s_1; s_2\}) = \theta^*(\{s_1; s_2\})$ should hold.

However, by the same argument (exchanging s_1 by s_2 and considering the continuation $(\bar{\sigma}_i; s_2)$), $\theta_j(\bar{\sigma}_i; \{s_1; s_2\})$ should be given by the solution $\theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\})$ to:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\}) + 1 &= \frac{2}{3}\beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta^{**}(\{s_3\}) \right] \\ \theta^{**}(\{s_3\}) + \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{3}\beta_i \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\}) + \theta^{**}(\{s_3\}) \right]\end{aligned}$$

But $\theta^*(\{s_1; s_2\}) \neq \theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\})$ (except for a set of endowments of measure 0). Hence, starting with holdings $\theta^*(\{s_1; s_2\})$ implies a non-zero difference d to $\theta^{**}(\{s_1; s_2\})$ and one can find a finite sequence of states s_2 and s_3 generating the same contradiction as above.

As the example illustrates, the assumption of an i.i.d. economy plays two roles: first, it ensures that on paths, on which j vanishes, the limit asset price process depends only on the current state of the economy (this is also true in the Markov setting used by BC, 2010); second, it guarantees that as long as there is variation in the endowment process within one of the elements of the trading partition, this variation is persistent and a.s. occurs infinitely often on any given path²², so that there is no unique stationary portfolio that makes j 's consumption consistently converge to 0.

While the result of Proposition 14 does not imply that the probability with which an agent vanishes is 0, this set is (a) of measure less than 1, (b) nowhere dense²³.

The idea that a given type of agents (for example, those with wrong beliefs, more severe constraints, etc.) will survive / vanish except for a negligibly small set of histories can be formalized in two different ways:

- (a) in measure theoretic terms, these agents survive / vanish a.s
- (b) in topological terms, the set on which these agents vanish / survive is meagre (a countable union of nowhere dense sets). That is they are of Baire category one.

In some relevant cases, these concepts coincide. Most obviously, if we represent the history as a binary expansion, those histories that eventually end in

²² An examination of the proof suggests that the results extend to an economy, in which endowments depend only on the current state, but beliefs are Markovian, provided that all one-step-ahead transitional probabilities are strictly positive. For general non-i.i.d. economies the result need not however hold, as demonstrated by BC (2010).

²³ Rudin (1983) provides a method for the construction of such sets on the interval $[0; 1]$ which is topologically equivalent to the set Ω .

a repetitive pattern correspond to the rationals, which are both meagre and of zero measure. These histories can be exploited by trading strategies, even for agents with wrong beliefs about the probability distribution of the generating process.

It turns out, however, that intuitions based on the rationals are misleading. In general the concepts of measure and Baire category are orthogonal, see Marinacci (1994). We have therefore addressed both criteria.

Finally note that one can interpret the two agents in the proposition as types. In particular, we can replace each agent $i \in \{1; 2\}$ by a set of n identical w.r.t. preferences, beliefs, discount factors, constraints and initial endowments agents and consider an equilibrium in which all agents of the same type behave identically. For such an equilibrium, there will not exist a node conditional on which any of the agents will vanish a.s.

We conclude the analysis of sequential trading with the following result.

Proposition 15 *Consider an i.i.d. economy populated by a finite set of agents I and such that the uniform upper and lower bounds on equilibrium prices determined in Lemma 1 satisfy $\underline{q} < \bar{q} < 1$. Suppose that for agent $i \in I$,*

$$\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) < (1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s). \quad (9)$$

Furthermore, suppose that there is at least one agent in the economy with financial constraints leading to a partition at least as fine as W^i . Then there is no node $\bar{\omega}_i$ such that agent i vanishes a.s. conditional on $\bar{\omega}_i$.

Similarly to the previous proposition, the result uses a condition on the upper and lower bounds of prices in the economy, as well as the initial endowment. As shown in Magill and Quinzii (1994) and Krebs (2004), these bounds depend on the parameters of the economy, such as the total initial endowment, the agent's preferences and discount factors, as well as the minimal probabilities $\underline{\pi}$. This suggests that for a given initial endowment for i , the rest of the parameters of the economy can be adjusted in such a way that the condition on \bar{q} and \underline{q} is satisfied.

In particular, the condition relating the initial endowment of agent i and the bounds on prices, \underline{q} and \bar{q} , precludes the case, in which i has access to a complete set of securities and thus, his partition is $W^i = \{\{s\}_{s \in S}\}$. Indeed, (9) would then require

$$\max_{s \in S} e^i(s) < (1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) \min_{s \in S} e^i(s),$$

which is excluded by $(1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) < 1$. In contrast, if i only has access to a bond, $W^i = \{\{S\}\}$, the requirement in (9) becomes:

$$\min_{s \in S} e^i(s) < (1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) \max_{s \in S} e^i(s)$$

In particular, the proof of the Proposition uses the fact that (9) implies that for $w^1 \in W^i$ defined as

$$w^1 \in \arg \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)$$

$\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s)$ strictly exceeds $\frac{\min_{s \in w^1} e^i(s)}{1-\bar{q}}$ and hence, w^1 has at least two states leading to two distinct endowments for agent i .

Similarly, to Theorem 2 in BC (2010), the two propositions establishing survival of agents with financial constraints do not use the fact that the (potentially vanishing) agent's consumption is optimal. Rather, they exploit the idea that financially constrained agents will be limited in their ability to sell their initial endowment. In particular, our results show that when constraints are non-trivial, an agent whose consumption goes to 0 a.s. conditional on a node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{\tau}}$ will have to hold arbitrarily large long / short positions in at least some of the assets in finite time. This, combined with the limits on equilibrium prices contradicts, as shown in Lemma 2, the uniform bounds on debt.

Differently from the results stated in the main part of the paper, in the case of sequential trade we do not obtain clear-cut criteria for survival which can be reduced to direct comparisons of the individual financial constraints, beliefs and discount factors. Instead, similarly to the results in BC (2010) for incomplete markets, we obtain a criterion for survival that combines in non-trivial fashion all of the above and suggests that the equilibrium dynamics in markets with differential financial constraints and sequential trade will be rather complex. Nevertheless, the two main insights gained from the case of period-0 trade remain true: *(i)* financial constraints per se do not harm the agent's chances to survive; *(ii)* differential financial constraints allow for heterogeneity in beliefs and discount factors in the long-run.

9 Appendix B: Proofs

Proof of Proposition 1:

An equilibrium of the economy exists under the following conditions (Bewley 1972):

1. the consumption sets are convex, Mackey-closed and contained in the set of essentially bounded measurable functions;
2. the preferences of the agents are complete and transitive;
3. the better sets are convex and Mackey-closed;
4. the worse sets are closed in the norm topology;
5. there exists a set of paths with strictly positive measure such that the preferences of all agents satisfy strict monotonicity on this set. That is, adding a constant to the payoff in each state and each period makes the agent strictly better off; and
6. for all agents, the initial endowments are in the interior of the consumption sets.

We can assume that the consumption set of an agent $i \in \{1 \dots n\}$ is given by the sets of all essentially bounded measurable functions on Ω^i and, hence, satisfies condition 1. We can then define the function $V_0^i(c^i)$ on the set of all essentially bounded measurable functions on Ω , while the measurability restriction with respect to Ω^i is imposed by the consumption set of i . Condition 2 is then trivially satisfied. The convexity requirement in condition 3 follows from the concavity of the utility function u^i . Further, V_0^i is uniformly continuous and, hence, continuous with respect to the Mackey topology. This means that both the better and the worse sets are closed with respect to the Mackey topology, and, hence, also in the norm topology. The second requirement in conditions 3 and 4 are therefore satisfied.

For condition 5, and an agent i , take the set of paths to be Ω . Note that V_0^i is monotonic. Take any consumption stream c . Adding a positive amount to c strictly improves the act. Hence, the preferences of all agents are strictly monotonic on Ω .

As for condition 6, a careful examination of Bewley's (1972) proof shows that in absence of production, this condition can be relaxed²⁴ as in Assumption 2. We conclude that an equilibrium of the economy exists.

Note that the measurability condition on i 's consumption ensures that $u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t)) = u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_t))$ for all $\sigma_t, \sigma'_t \in \Omega_t^i$. If $p(\cdot)$ is an equilibrium price system, then condition (2)

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_t^i))}{\beta_i \pi^i(\omega_{t+1}^i | \omega_t^i) u'_i(c^i(\omega_{t+1}^i))} = \frac{p(\omega_t^i)}{p(\omega_{t+1}^i)} = \frac{\sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^i} p(\sigma_t)}{\sum_{\sigma_{t+1} \in \omega_{t+1}^i} p(\sigma_{t+1})}$$

is the first-order condition of agent i 's maximization problem at state σ_t . Hence, it will be satisfied in any equilibrium in which agent i chooses an interior allocation on all finite paths with positive probabilities. We now show that Assumptions 1–3 imply that the optimal consumption streams of all agents will be strictly positive on all finite paths which have positive probability. To show this, we demonstrate that the marginal rate of substitution between consumption at σ_0 and ω_t will always be strictly positive and finite, provided that the true probability of ω_t is positive.

Since the initial endowment is uniformly bounded above, so are all the consumption streams in equilibrium. Hence, by Assumption 1, u'_i is always strictly positive. Furthermore, setting $c(\sigma_0) = 0$ is not optimal, since, by Assumption 2, endowment is uniformly bounded away from 0 and by Assumption 1, $u'(0) = \infty$. Take an arbitrary ω_t^i such that $\pi(\omega_t^i) > 0$, and hence, by Assumption 3, $\pi^i(\omega_t^i) > 0$. If $c(\omega_t) = 0$, and if $p(\sigma_0), p(\omega_t) > 0$, an iteration on (2)

²⁴Indeed, Assumption 2 is sufficient for the existence of an equilibrium in a finite economy with no production as in Debreu (1962). The extension of the price functional of each such finite economy to the whole state space as in Bewley (1972, p. 521) only requires Assumption 2. With no production, the rest of the Bewley's (1972) proof can be replicated under Assumption 2. In particular, the last argument on p. 523 follows directly from equation (1), p. 522 and the strict positivity of individual endowments.

gives

$$MRS^i (c^i (\sigma_0); c^i (\omega_t)) = \frac{u'_i (c^i (\sigma_0))}{\beta_i^t \pi^i (\omega_t^i) u'_i (c^i (\omega_t^i))} = 0 < \frac{p (\sigma_0)}{p (\omega_t)},$$

which cannot hold in the optimum. Hence, $c^i (\omega_t) = 0$ can only obtain if $\pi^i (\omega_t) = 0$, or, by Assumption 2, if $\pi (\omega_t) = 0$. We thus obtain that i will have strictly positive consumption on all finite paths which have positive probability with respect to the truth. This, in turn implies that the first order condition will hold on all such paths.

Derivations for Example 1:

Claim 1: Neither of the two agents is insured against idiosyncratic risk in equilibrium.

Proof of Claim 1:

Let $u_A(\cdot)$ and $u_B(\cdot)$ be A 's and B 's concave von Neumann–Morgenstern utility. Standard expected utility maximization then gives the f.o.c's for Ann:

$$\frac{u'_A (c^A (s)) \pi (s)}{u'_A (c^A (s')) \pi (s')} = \frac{p_s}{p_{s'}} \text{ for } s, s' \in \{1 \dots 4\}$$

and for Bob (since $c^B (s_1) = c^B (s_3)$, $c^B (s_2) = c^B (s_4)$)

$$\frac{u'_B (c^B (s_1)) (\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{u'_B (c^B (s_2)) (\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))} = \frac{p_1 + p_3}{p_2 + p_4}.$$

Combining these, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'_B (c^B (s_1)) (\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{u'_B (c^B (s_2)) (\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))} &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \frac{1 + \frac{p_3}{p_1}}{1 + \frac{p_4}{p_2}} = \frac{u'_A (c^A (s_1)) \pi (s_1)}{u'_A (c^A (s_2)) \pi (s_2)} \frac{1 + \frac{u'_A (c^A (s_3)) \pi (s_3)}{u'_A (c^A (s_1)) \pi (s_1)}}{1 + \frac{u'_A (c^A (s_4)) \pi (s_4)}{u'_A (c^A (s_2)) \pi (s_2)}} \\ \frac{u'_B (c^B (s_1)) (\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{u'_B (c^B (s_2)) (\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))} &= \frac{u'_A (c^A (s_1)) \pi (s_1) + u'_A (c^A (s_3)) \pi (s_3)}{u'_A (c^A (s_2)) \pi (s_2) + u'_A (c^A (s_4)) \pi (s_4)}. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, in a manner of contradiction, assume that $c^B (s_1) = c^B (s_2)$ and note that this implies:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'_B (c^B (s_1)) (\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{u'_B (c^B (s_2)) (\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))} &= \frac{(\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{(\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))} = \frac{u'_A (c^A (s_1)) \pi (s_1) + u'_A (c^A (s_3)) \pi (s_3)}{u'_A (c^A (s_2)) \pi (s_2) + u'_A (c^A (s_4)) \pi (s_4)} \\ &= \frac{u'_A (3 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_1) + u'_A (2 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_3)}{u'_A (3 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_2) + u'_A (4 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_4)} \\ &> 1, \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\frac{u'_A (3 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_1) + u'_A (2 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_3)}{u'_A (3 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_2) + u'_A (4 - c^B (s_1)) \pi (s_4)} > \frac{(\pi (s_1) + \pi (s_3))}{(\pi (s_2) + \pi (s_4))}$$

is equivalent to:

$$\begin{aligned}
& u'_A(3 - c^B(s_1)) \pi(s_1) (\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4)) + u'_A(2 - c^B(s_1)) \pi(s_3) (\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4)) \\
> & u'_A(3 - c^B(s_1)) \pi(s_2) (\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_3)) + u'_A(4 - c^B(s_1)) \pi(s_4) (\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_3)) \\
& [u'_A(3 - c^B(s_1)) - u'_A(4 - c^B(s_1))] \pi(s_1) \pi(s_4) + [u'_A(2 - c^B(s_1)) - u'_A(4 - c^B(s_1))] \pi(s_3) \pi(s_4) \\
& + [u'_A(2 - c^B(s_1)) - u'_A(3 - c^B(s_1))] \pi(s_2) \pi(s_3) > 0
\end{aligned}$$

which is always satisfied, since u'_A is a decreasing function. We thus obtain a contradiction to the assumption that B is fully insured against idiosyncratic risk in equilibrium.

Claim 2: If

$$\pi(s_1) \pi(s_2) - \pi(s_3) \pi(s_4) \leq 0 \quad (10)$$

A 's expected consumption is higher than her expected initial endowment.

Proof of Claim 2:

From the fact that B 's utility function is concave and thus, B partially insures against risk, it follows that the equilibrium consumption of A satisfies: $c^A(s_1) < 2$, $c^A(s_2) > 1$, $c^A(s_3) < 1$, $c^A(s_4) > 2$ with

$$\begin{aligned}
c^A(s_4) &= 4 - c^B(s_2) > c^A(s_1) = 3 - c^B(s_1) > \\
&> c^A(s_2) = 3 - c^B(s_2) > c^A(s_3) = 2 - c^B(s_1).
\end{aligned}$$

From A 's f.o.c. we then conclude that the equilibrium prices satisfy:

$$\frac{p_4^*}{\pi(s_4)} < \frac{p_1^*}{\pi(s_1)} < \frac{p_2^*}{\pi(s_2)} < \frac{p_3^*}{\pi(s_3)}.$$

Suppose to the contrary of Claim 2 that

$$E_\pi [c^A(s)] < E_\pi (e^A(s)) = 2\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_2) + \pi(s_3) + 2\pi(s_4),$$

and, hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
& [3 - c^B(s_1)] \pi(s_1) + [2 - c^B(s_1)] \pi(s_3) + [3 - c^B(s_2)] \pi(s_2) \\
& + [4 - c^B(s_2)] \pi(s_4) \leq 2\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_2) + \pi(s_3) + 2\pi(s_4),
\end{aligned}$$

or

$$c^B(s_2) \geq 2 + \frac{\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_3)}{\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4)} [1 - c^B(s_1)].$$

It follows that:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_\pi u_A(c^A) &= \pi(s_1) u_A(3 - c^B(s_1)) + \pi(s_3) u_A(2 - c^B(s_1)) + \pi(s_2) u_A(3 - c^B(s_2)) \\
&+ \pi(s_4) u_A(4 - c^B(s_2)) \leq \pi(s_1) u_A(2 + (1 - c^B(s_1))) + \pi(s_3) u_A(1 + (1 - c^B(s_1))) \\
&+ \pi(s_2) u_A\left(1 - \frac{\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_3)}{\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4)} (1 - c^B(s_1))\right) + \pi(s_4) u_A\left(2 - \frac{\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_3)}{\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4)} (1 - c^B(s_1))\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&< (\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_4)) u_A \left(2 + (1 - c^B(s_1)) \left(\frac{\pi(s_1)\pi(s_2) - \pi(s_3)\pi(s_4)}{(\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4))(\pi(s_1) + \pi(s_4))} \right) \right) \\
&\quad + (\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_3)) u_A \left(1 + \left(\frac{\pi(s_3)\pi(s_4) - \pi(s_1)\pi(s_2)}{(\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_4))(\pi(s_2) + \pi(s_3))} \right) (1 - c^B(s_1)) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $c^B(s_1) > 1$, for $\pi(s_1)\pi(s_2) - \pi(s_3)\pi(s_4) \leq 0$, this is a mean-preserving spread of the initial endowment and we have $E_\pi u_A(c^A) < E_\pi u_A(e^A)$, in contradiction to utility maximization.

Derivations for Example 2:

Claim 3: It is impossible to ensure all agents in the economy against idiosyncratic risk.

Proof of Claim 3:

Suppose to the contrary that $c^i(s_1) = c^i(s_2)$ for all agents $i \in \{A; B; C; D\}$. For A to be fully insured across s_1 and s_2 , we need:

$$\frac{u'_A(c^A(s_1))}{u'_A(c^A(s_2))} = 1 = \frac{p_1}{p_2}.$$

Furthermore, since C and D are fully insured across s_1 and s_2 , the measurability requirement on their consumption implies that they are fully insured across all states:

$$c^i(s_1) = c^i(s_2) = c^i(s_3) = c^i(s_4), i \in \{C; B\},$$

and hence, $\frac{u'_B(c^B(s_3))}{u'_B(c^B(s_4))} = \frac{p_1 + p_3}{p_2 + p_4}$, or $p_3 = p_4$. But this would imply that $\frac{u'_i(c^i(s_3))}{u'_i(c^i(s_4))} = \frac{p_3}{p_4} = 1$, or that both A and D have to be fully insured across states s_3 and s_4 , which is impossible.

Claim 4: In general, A and D will not be fully insured against idiosyncratic risk in equilibrium.

Proof of Claim 4:

To give an example, suppose that $u_i(c) = \ln c$ for $i \in \{A; B; D\}$, whereas $u_C(c) = c^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Suppose that A and D were fully insured against idiosyncratic risk, then by the same argument as above $p_1 = p_2 = p$. Since B and C are risk-averse, they will try to smooth consumption across the states they perceive. Hence, in equilibrium, their consumption will satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned}
2 &> c^B(s_2) = c^B(s_4) > c^B(s_1) = c^B(s_3) > 1 \\
2 &> c^C(s_1) = c^C(s_4) > c^C(s_2) = c^C(s_3) > 1.
\end{aligned}$$

But then,

$$c^A(s_1) = \frac{6 - c^B(s_1) - c^C(s_1) - c^D(s_1)}{2} = \frac{6 - c^B(s_2) - c^C(s_2) - c^D(s_1)}{2} = c^A(s_2)$$

and we obtain

$$c^B(s_1) + c^C(s_1) = c^B(s_2) + c^C(s_2). \quad (11)$$

The demand functions of B and C satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned} c^B(s_1) &= c^B(s_3) = \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2(p_3 + p)} \\ c^B(s_2) &= c^B(s_4) = \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2(p_4 + p)} \\ c^C(s_2) &= c^C(s_3) = \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2p + p_3 + p_4} \frac{(p + p_4)}{(p + p_3)} \\ c^C(s_1) &= c^C(s_4) = \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2p + p_3 + p_4} \frac{(p + p_3)}{(p + p_4)} \end{aligned}$$

and substituting into (11), we obtain:

$$\frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2(p_3 + p)} + \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2p + p_3 + p_4} \frac{(p + p_3)}{(p + p_4)} = \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2p + p_3 + p_4} \frac{(p + p_4)}{(p + p_3)} + \frac{3p + p_3 + 2p_4}{2(p_4 + p)}.$$

Without loss of generality., we can normalize $3p + p_3 + 2p_4 = 1$ and simplify to:

$$2p(p_3 - p_4) = (p_4 - p_3)(p_4 + p_3).$$

Since the only solution of this equation is $p_3 = p_4$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} c^A(s_3) &= c^A(s_4) \\ c^D(s_3) &= c^D(s_4) \\ c^B(s_3) &= c^B(s_4) \\ c^C(s_3) &= c^C(s_4), \end{aligned}$$

in contradiction to the existence of aggregate risk.

To simplify the proofs of the following results, we state and prove the following:

Lemma 3 *Consider two agents i and j such that j is weakly less constrained than i , that is, $A^i \subseteq A^j$ and Ω^i is weakly coarser than Ω^j . In equilibrium, π -a.s. for any path $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)} \quad (12) \\ &= \ln \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_i} + \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)} - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^j(w^i)} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)}{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))} \quad (13) \\ &= \ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^j(w^i)} - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)} \end{aligned}$$

If, furthermore, $\pi^i(w^i) = \pi^j(w^i)$ for all $w^i \in W^i$ and $\beta^i = \beta^j$, then for every $\omega_{T+1}^i \in \Omega^i$,

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)} = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))} \quad (14)$$

Proof of Lemma 3:

We will use the analogue of the Blume and Easley (2006) decomposition. Applying condition (2) to i and j ,

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{\beta_i u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i)) \pi^i(\omega_{T+1}^i)} = \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))}{\beta_j \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)}.$$

Hence,

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{\beta_i u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i)) \pi^i(\omega_{T+1}^i)} = \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))}{\beta_j \pi^j(\omega_{T+1}^i) \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)}, \quad (15)$$

which reduces to:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)} &= \frac{\beta_j \pi^j(\omega_{T+1}^i) u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{\beta_i \pi^i(\omega_{T+1}^i) u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))} \\ &= \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))} \prod_{t=1}^{T+1} \frac{\beta_j \pi^j(w_t^i)}{\beta_i \pi^i(w_t^i)} \end{aligned}$$

If $\pi^i(w^i) = \pi^j(w^i)$ for all $w^i \in W^i$ and $\beta^i = \beta^j$, (14) immediately obtains. Otherwise,

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)} = \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_i} + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \sum_{t=1}^{T+1} \ln \frac{\pi^j(w_t^i)}{\pi^i(w_t^i)} + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))$ and $u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0))$ are finite, the third term on the r.h.s. converges to 0, furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j | \omega_{T+1}^i)} \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_i} + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \sum_{t=1}^{T+1} (\ln \pi^j(w_t^i) - \ln \pi^i(w_t^i)) + \\ &+ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \sum_{t=1}^{T+1} (\ln \pi(w_t^i) - \ln \pi^i(w_t^i)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)}$ and $\ln \frac{\pi(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)}$ are i.i.d and are equal in expectations to the relative entropy of i 's and j 's beliefs with respect to the truth π , we obtain that (12) π -a.s. holds. The derivations for (13) are analogous and thus omitted.

Proof of Proposition 2:

Using Lemma 3 for the case $\Omega^i = \Omega^j$, we obtain that for two such agents, i and j , with $\ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \left(\sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^j(w^i)} - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)} \right) > 0$, π -a.s. on every $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T+1} \ln \frac{u'_j(c^j(\omega_{T+1}^i))}{u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i))} = \ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \left(\sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^j(w^i)} - \sum_{w^i \in W^i} \pi(w^i) \ln \frac{\pi(w^i)}{\pi^i(w^i)} \right) > 0.$$

Since $u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1})) > u'_i(m')$ for all ω_{T+1}^i , the denominator in the \ln on the l.h.s. is bounded. If the numerator $u'_j(c^j(\omega_{T+1}))$ were also bounded, the l.h.s. would converge to 0 in contradiction to the equality above. Hence, π -a.s., $u'_j(c^j(\omega_{T+1})) \rightarrow \infty$ and therefore, $c^j(\omega_{T+1}) \rightarrow 0$, or j vanishes.

Proof of Proposition 3:

Order the agents from 1 to n s.t. $A^1 \supseteq A^2 \supseteq \dots A^n$ and thus, Ω^1 finer than Ω^2 finer than... Ω^n . By measurability of initial endowment, w.l.o.g., set $\Omega^1 = \Omega$.

Lemma 4 *Agent 1, cannot be the only one to survive on a path $\sigma \in \Omega$.*

Proof of Lemma 4:

Take a path σ and assume that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^i(\sigma_t) = 0$ for all $i > 1$. Measurability of consumption implies for all $i > 1$ and $\omega^i \in \Omega^i$ such that $\sigma \in \omega^i$, $c^i(\sigma_t) = c^i(\sigma'_t)$ for all $\sigma'_t \in \omega^i$ and thus, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^i(\sigma'_t) = 0$. Since Ω^2 is the finest partition among those of agents $i > 1$, there is a $t(\omega^2)$ such that $\sigma \in \omega^2$ with $c^i(\sigma_t) < \varepsilon < \frac{m}{n-1}$ for all $i > 1$ and all $t \geq t(\omega^2)$, implying $c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq m - (n-1)\varepsilon > 0$ for all $\tilde{\sigma} \in \omega^2$ and $t \geq t(\omega^2)$. By (15), and since discount factors and beliefs are identical, we can use (14) replacing i by 2 and j by 1, where $\frac{u'_2(c^2(\sigma_0))}{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))} < \infty$. We have $\sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \omega_{T+1}^2} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) \leq u'_1(m - (n-1)\varepsilon) < \infty$ for all $T+1 > t(\omega^2)$. However, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^2(\sigma_t) = 0$, and thus, by Assumption 1, $\lim_{T+1 \rightarrow \infty} u'_2(c^2(\omega_{T+1}^2)) = \infty$, in contradiction to (14).

It follows that at least one agent, $i > 1$ has to survive on σ , and thus on ω^i such that $\sigma \in \omega^i$.

Lemma 5 *For any $\omega_t^n \in \Omega^n$*

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^n} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^n) \leq \max_{i \in \{1 \dots n\}} u'_i\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} \quad (16)$$

Proof of Lemma 5:

Take a path $\sigma \in \Omega$ and note that for every σ_t , there is an $i(\sigma_t) \in I$ such that $c_i(\sigma_t) \geq \frac{m}{n}$. Since discount factors and beliefs are identical, it follows that for

any $\sigma_t \in \Omega$ and the corresponding $i(\sigma_t)$ and $\omega^{i(\sigma_t)} \in \Omega^{i(\sigma_t)}$ such that $\sigma \in \omega^{i(\sigma_t)}$, we can use (14) replacing i by $i(\sigma_t)$ and j by 1 to obtain:

$$\sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{i(\sigma_t)}} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^{i(\sigma_t)}) \leq u'_{i(\sigma_t)}\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))}{u'_{i(\sigma_t)}(c^{i(\sigma_t)}(\sigma_0))}$$

It follows that for any σ_t and $\omega_t^{i(\sigma_t)} \in \Omega^{i(\sigma_t)}$,

$$\sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{i(\sigma_t)}} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^{i(\sigma_t)}) \leq \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} u'_i\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} = P$$

Consider $\omega_t^n \in \Omega^n$ and note that we can partition ω_t^n into at most $n - 1$ subsets $x_k(\omega_t^n) \subseteq \Omega_t$ such that on $\sigma_t \in x_k(\omega_t^n)$ agent k is the agent with the coarsest partition and consumption $c^k(\sigma_t) \geq \frac{m}{n}$. It follows that for every $\omega_t^k \subseteq x_k(\omega_t^n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^k} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^k) &\leq P \text{ and thus,} \\ \sum_{\omega_t^k \subseteq x_k(\omega_t^n)} \pi^1(\omega_t^k | x_k(\omega_t^n)) \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^k} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^k) &\leq P \end{aligned}$$

Finally, since the number of the elements of the partition $(x_k(\omega_t^n))_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ is finite, we have:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \pi^1(x_k(\omega_t^n) | \omega_t^n) \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in x_k(\omega_t^n)} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | x_k(\omega_t^n)) = \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^n} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^n) \leq P$$

for any $\omega_t^n \in \Omega^n$, and thus,

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^n} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^n) \leq P$$

proving the statement of the Lemma.

Lemma 6 *On any $\omega^n \in \Omega^n$, agent n survives. Furthermore, the consumption of agent n on each path is uniformly bounded away from 0.*

Proof of Lemma 6:

Consider agents 1 and n . We have that $\frac{\sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^n} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t)) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_t | \omega_t^n)}{u'_n(c^n(\omega_t^n))} = \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))}{u'_n(c^n(\sigma_0))}$ and thus, by Lemma 5,

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} u'_n(c^n(\omega_t^n)) \leq P \frac{u'_n(c^n(\sigma_0))}{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))} \quad (17)$$

Hence, n survives on any ω_t^n . Furthermore, (17) implies

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^n(\omega_t^n) \geq u_n'^{-1} \left(P \frac{u'_n(c^n(\sigma_0))}{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0))} \right) > 0.$$

Lemma 7 For any $j \in \{2 \dots n - 1\}$ and any $\omega_t^n \in \Omega^n$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_t^j \subseteq \omega_t^n} u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) \right) \pi^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \mid \omega_t^n \right) \leq P \frac{u_j' \left(c^j \left(\sigma_0 \right) \right)}{u_1' \left(c^1 \left(\sigma_0 \right) \right)} \quad (18)$$

Proof of Lemma 7:

The result follows from (14) in which i is replaced by n and j remains j and the fact that u_n' satisfies (17).

Lemma 8 Agent $j \in \{1 \dots n - 1\}$ survives π -a.s. on Ω .

Proof of Lemma 8:

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that there exists a set $\tilde{\Omega}^j \subseteq \Omega^j$, $\pi \left(\tilde{\Omega}^j \right) > 0$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^j \left(\omega_t^j \right) = 0$ π -a.s. $\omega^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j$. Then, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) \right) = \infty$ π -a.s. $\tilde{\Omega}^j$ and hence, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_t^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j} \pi \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) \right) = \infty$. Now let $\tilde{\Omega}^n$ denote the smallest measurable event on Ω^n such that for every $\omega^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j$, there is an $\omega^n \in \tilde{\Omega}^n$ with $\omega^j \subseteq \omega^n$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \infty &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_t^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j} \pi \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) \right) \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\omega_t^n \in \tilde{\Omega}^n} \pi \left(\omega_t^n \right) \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\omega}_t^j \subseteq \omega_t^n \\ \tilde{\omega}_t^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j}} \pi \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \mid \omega_t^n \right) u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_t^j \right) \right) \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup \sum_{\omega_T^n \in \tilde{\Omega}^n} \pi \left(\omega_T^n \right) \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\omega}_T^j \subseteq \omega_T^n \\ \tilde{\omega}_T^j \in \tilde{\Omega}^j}} \pi^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_T^j \mid \omega_T^n \right) u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_T^j \right) \right) \leq P \frac{u_j' \left(c^j \left(\sigma_0 \right) \right)}{u_1' \left(c^1 \left(\sigma_0 \right) \right)} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows from the definitions of $\tilde{\Omega}^j$ and $\tilde{\Omega}^n$, the second equality from the fact that j 's beliefs are correct, and the two last inequalities from (18). We thus obtain a contradiction and conclude that $j \in \{1 \dots n - 1\}$ π -a.s. survives on Ω^j and thus, by measurability on Ω .

Proof of Proposition 4:

At the equilibrium prices, i 's and j 's optimization problems are given by (1). Endowments, discount factors and utility functions coincide. Further, beliefs coincide on the common partition representing contingencies of which both can trade. Hence, the only difference between the two problems concerns the measurability requirements: c^j has to be measurable relative to $(\Omega^j; \mathcal{F}^j)$, whereas c^i has to be measurable relative to the finer $(\Omega^i; \mathcal{F}^i)$. Since Ω^i is coarser than Ω^j , i and j are maximizing the same utility function at the same equilibrium prices and at the same initial endowment, but with j has a strictly larger choice set w.r.t. inclusion than i . Hence, $V_0^j \left(c^j \right) \geq V_0^i \left(c^i \right)$ obtains in equilibrium.

Proof of Proposition 5:

By Lemma 3, (12) obtains π -a.s. By assumption, the l.h.s. of (12) is strictly positive. Since $u_j' \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \right) \right) \geq u_j' \left(m^j \right)$ for all $\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \in \Omega^j$, and thus,

$\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^i} u'_j \left(c^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \right) \right) \pi^j \left(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^j \mid \omega_{T+1}^i \right) \geq u'_j(m')$ for all $\omega_{T+1}^i \in \Omega^i$, this implies $u'_i(c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i)) \rightarrow \infty$, or $c^i(\omega_{T+1}^i) \rightarrow 0$, π -a.s.

To prove Proposition 6, we first prove two special cases of it, Proposition 16, in which all agents have identical discount factors and identical, but potentially wrong beliefs and Proposition 17, in which all agents have distinct beliefs and discount factors. Lemma 16 provides the bridge between these two cases, essentially establishing that when a set of agents has equal discount factors and beliefs, their total consumption in the limit coincides with the limit consumption of a single agent with those same discount factors and beliefs and furthermore, all of these agents a.s. survive.

Proposition 16 *Consider a population of agents with available sets of assets ordered with respect to inclusion $A^1 \supset A^2 \dots \supset A^n$ and thus nested partitions, Ω^1 strictly finer than $\Omega^2 \dots$ strictly finer than Ω^n . If the constraints of any agent $i \geq 2$ are both relevant in the limit and relevant w.r.t. those of $i - 1$ and if all agents have identical discount factors and identical (but not necessarily correct beliefs), all agents a.s. survive.*

Proof of Proposition 16:

The proof of this proposition uses some of the Lemmata derived in the proof of Proposition 3. In particular, note that the proofs of the Lemmata 4, 5 and 6 only depend on the assumption that all agents have identical discount factors and identical, but not necessarily correct beliefs. Hence, the results of these Lemmata apply here.

Lemma 9 *Agent 1 survives a.s.*

Proof of Lemma 9:

Since partitions are nested, for every i , e^i is measurable w.r.t. Ω^1 , and so is the equilibrium consumption, c^i . Thus, w.l.o.g., we can set $\Omega^1 = \Omega$ and conclude that 1's constraints are irrelevant in the limit. Since those of 2 are both relevant and relevant w.r.t. those of 1, there are distinct s and $s' \in w^2$ for some $w^2 \in W^2$ and $\epsilon > 0$ such that for any $\sigma, \sigma' \in \omega^2$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup [e(\sigma_t; s) - e(\sigma'_t; s')] > \epsilon$.

Since for every $j \geq 2$, j 's consumption is measurable with respect to Ω^2 , for every t , every $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^2$ and $s, s' \in w^2$, $\sum_{j \geq 2} c^j(\omega_t^2; w^2) \leq e(\sigma_t; s')$, and hence, for every $\sigma \in \omega^2$, on which state s occurs i.o. (which in turn implies that w^2 occurs i.o. on ω^2),

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup c^1(\sigma_T) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup \left[e(\sigma_T) - \sum_{j \geq 2} c^j(\sigma_T) \right] \\ &\geq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup \left[e(\sigma_T) - \min_{\tilde{s} \in w^2(\sigma_T)} e(\sigma_{T-1}; \tilde{s}) \right] \geq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup [e(\sigma_{T-1}; s) - e(\sigma_{T-1}; s')] > \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Since s occurs i.o. a.s. w.r.t. π^i for any i , it follows that π -a.s. and for any i , π^i -a.s., agent 1 survives on σ . Hence, if $n = 2$, by Lemma 6, agent 2 survives on all paths in $\Omega^n = \Omega^2$.

Assume thus that $n > 2$. The next lemma considers a given path σ and distinguishes two cases: either on σ , agent 1's consumption exactly coincides with the part of the initial endowment non-measurable w.r.t. Ω^2 , or it exceeds it. We show that in both cases, agent 2 π -a.s. survives on ω^2 such that $\sigma \in \omega^2$.

Lemma 10 *Consider a path $\sigma \in \Omega$ and let $\sigma \in \omega^2$:*

- (i) *If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^1(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) = 0$, then π -a.s. 2 survives on ω^2 ;*
- (ii) *If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup c^1(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) > 0$, then 2 survives on ω^2 .*

Proof of Lemma 10:

Part (i): Under condition (i) of the Lemma, since $\sum_{j \geq 3} c^j(\sigma_t)$ is measurable w.r.t. Ω^3 , for every t , $c^2(\sigma_t) + c^1(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^3} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq 0$. Hence, π -a.s.,

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^2(\sigma_t) \geq \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} -c^1(\sigma_t) + e(\sigma_t) - \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^3} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) - \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^3} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \right] > \epsilon,$$

where the last inequality follows from 3's financial constraints being relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of 2 and the fact that each ω^2 (ω^3) occurs π -a.s. i.o. on any ω^2 (ω^3). Hence, agent 2 survives on ω^2 π -a.s.

Part (ii): Since $\sum_{j \geq 2} c^j(\sigma_t)$ is measurable w.r.t. Ω^2 , $c^1(\sigma'_t) - e(\sigma'_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq 0$ is also measurable w.r.t. Ω^2 . Thus, under condition (ii) of the Lemma, there is a $\hat{\epsilon}^1(\omega^2)$ with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup c^1(\sigma'_t) - e(\sigma'_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) = 2\hat{\epsilon}^1(\omega^2) > 0$. By measurability, i.o. on ω^2 , $\min_{\sigma'_t \in \omega^2} c^1(\sigma'_t) - e(\sigma'_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq \hat{\epsilon}^1(\omega^2)$ and hence, i.o. on ω^2 , $\sum_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^2} u'_1(c_1(\sigma_t)) \pi^1(\sigma_t | \omega_t^2) \leq u'_1(\hat{\epsilon}^1(\omega^2)) < \infty$. Using (14) with $i = 2$ and $j = 1$, we conclude that 2 survives on ω^2 .

The two parts of Lemma 10 taken together imply that agent 2 π -a.s. survives.

To complete the proof of the Proposition proceed by induction. Take any $h \in \{1 \dots n - 1\}$ such that all agents $1 \dots h$ a.s. survive. Note that by measurability of agent $h + 1$'s consumption, the total consumption of agents $1 \dots h$ has to satisfy for any $\omega^{h+1} \in \Omega^{h+1}$ and any $\sigma \in \omega^{h+1}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \leq h} c^i(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq 0$.

Lemma 11 *Consider a path $\sigma \in \Omega$ and let $\sigma \in \omega^{h+1}$:*

- (i) *If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \leq h} c^i(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) = 0$, then π -a.s. $h + 1$ survives on ω^{h+1} ;*
- (ii) *If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup \sum_{i \leq h} c^i(\sigma_t) - e(\sigma_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) > 0$, then $h + 1$ survives on ω^{h+1} .*

Proof of Lemma 11:

The proof of part (i) is identical to that of Lemma 10 up to a change in indices and therefore omitted. To prove part (ii), note that by an argument using measurability of consumption and condition (ii) of the Lemma analogous to that in the proof of part (ii) of Lemma 10, it can be shown that there is an $\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1}) > 0$ s.t. $\min_{\sigma'_t \in \omega^2} \sum_{i=1}^h c^i(\sigma'_t) - e(\sigma'_t) + \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq \hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})$ i.o. on ω^{h+1} . Hence, i.o. on ω^{h+1} , at every $\sigma'_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}$, at least one agent $i \in \{1 \dots h\}$ has to consume at least $\frac{\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})}{h}$.

Clearly, if i consumes at least $\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})$ on σ'_t , measurability implies $c^i(\sigma'_t) > \frac{\hat{\epsilon}^h}{h}$, where $\sigma'_t \in \omega_t^i \subseteq \omega_t^{h+1}$. Using (14) with \tilde{j} taking the place of j for any $\tilde{j} \in \{1 \dots i\}$ and in particular, for $j = \tilde{j} = 1$, π^1 -a.s., there is a uniform infimum of

$$u'_1(c^1(\sigma'_t)) \text{ on } \sigma'_t \in \omega_t^i, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf u'_1(c^1(\sigma'_t)) < \max_{i \in \{1 \dots h\}} \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0)) u'_i\left(\frac{\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})}{h}\right)}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))},$$

$$\text{and, moreover, } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf \max_{\sigma'_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} u'_1(c^1(\sigma'_t)) < \max_{i \in \{1 \dots h\}} \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0)) u'_i\left(\frac{\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})}{h}\right)}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}.$$

It follows that

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\sigma'_t \in \omega_t^{h+1}} u'_1(c^1(\sigma'_t)) \pi^1(\sigma'_t | \omega_t^{h+1}) < \max_{i \in \{1 \dots h\}} \frac{u'_1(c^1(\sigma_0)) u'_i\left(\frac{\hat{\epsilon}^h(\omega^{h+1})}{h}\right)}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} < \infty$$

Using (14) with $i = h + 1$ and $j = 1$, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf u'_{h+1}(c^{h+1}(\omega_{t+1}^{h+1})) < \infty$, or $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup c^{h+1}(\omega_{t+1}^{h+1}) > 0$, which implies that $h + 1$ survives on ω^{h+1} .

We thus conclude that when beliefs and discount factors are identical, all agents a.s. survive.

Proposition 17 *Consider a population of agents with available sets of assets ordered with respect to inclusion $A^1 \supset A^2 \dots \supset A^n$ and thus nested partitions, Ω^1 strictly finer than $\Omega^2 \dots$ strictly finer than Ω^n , and ordered survival indices such that:*

$$\ln \beta_i - \sum_{w^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi(w^j)}{\pi^i(w^j)} < \ln \beta_j - \sum_{w^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)}$$

holds for all $i < j$. If the constraints of any agent $i \geq 2$ are both relevant in the limit and relevant w.r.t. those of $i-1$, agents 1 and 2 a.s. survive. Furthermore, if for every $j \in \{2 \dots n-1\}$, such that the survival indices of j and $j+1$ are distinct, all $w^{j+1} \in W^{j+1}$ and all $w^j \subseteq w^{j+1}$, $\pi^j(w^j | w^{j+1}) = \pi(w^j | w^{j+1})$, all agents a.s. survive.

Proof of Proposition 17:

As in the proof of Proposition 16, w.l.o.g., set $\Omega = \Omega^1$.

Lemma 12 *Agent 1 survives π -a.s. and π^1 -a.s.*

Proof of Lemma 12:

The proof that 1 survives π -a.s. is identical to that of Lemma 9. Note that the proof requires that the state s occurs i.o. on almost every path, which is also true for π^i . Hence, 1 survives π^1 -a.s..

Lemma 13 *Agent 2 survives π -a.s.*

Proof of Lemma 13:

Suppose that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^2(\omega_t^2) = 0$. Since 3's constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of 2, π -a.s., for $\omega^3 \supseteq \omega^2$, i.o., $\min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\sigma_t) - \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^3} e(\sigma_t) > \epsilon$. By measurability, $c^j(\sigma_t) \leq \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j} e(\sigma_t)$ for all $j \geq 2$, $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j$, $\omega_t^j \supseteq \omega^2$. Hence, i.o. on ω^2 , $c^1(\sigma_t) \geq \epsilon$ for all $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^2$. However, since 1's survival index is strictly lower than that of 2, π -a.s., this contradicts (13) (with $i = 2, j = 1$), since the infimum of the l.h.s. would be non-positive, whereas the r.h.s. is strictly positive. Hence, agent 2 π -a.s. survives.

The next Lemma uses the condition that for agents $2 \dots n - 1$, conditional beliefs on the next coarser partition are correct.

Lemma 14 *Suppose that for every $j \in \{2 \dots n - 1\}$, all $w^{j+1} \in W^{j+1}$ and all $w^j \subseteq w^{j+1}$, $\pi^j(w^j | w^{j+1}) = \pi(w^j | w^{j+1})$. For any $j \in \{1 \dots n - 1\}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |c^j(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^j(\sigma_t)| = 0$ π -a.s. on Ω , where for $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j \subseteq \omega_t^{j+1}$, $\bar{c}^j(\sigma_t) = \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^j} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) - \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{j+1}} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t)$. Hence, j survives a.s. if $j + 1$'s financial constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of j and vanishes a.s. if they are irrelevant in the limit w.r.t. those of j .*

Proof of Lemma 14:

Consider first agent 1. Using condition (13) with $i = 2$ and $j = 1$, and noting that the r.h.s. is strictly positive, we obtain that π -a.s.

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \omega_{T+1}^2} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) = \infty.$$

By measurability, for every $\omega_t^2 \in \Omega^2$, $c_t^1(\sigma_t) = c^1(\sigma'_t)$ for all $\sigma_t, \sigma'_t \in \hat{\Omega}_t^1(\omega_t^2)$. As shown in Lemma 12, π -a.s. and π^1 -a.s., on every σ , denoting by $\bar{c}_t^1(\sigma_t) = e(\sigma_t) - \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^2} e(\sigma_t)$,

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} c_t^1(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}_t^1(\sigma_t) \geq 0. \quad (19)$$

Hence, π -a.s. for every ω^2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \omega_{T+1}^2} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} [u'_1(c^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)) \pi^1(\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)) + \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2)]$$

where the first term uses $c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1}) = c^1(\tilde{\sigma}'_{T+1})$ for all $\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1}, \tilde{\sigma}'_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)$. Note further that since 2's financial constraints are relevant w.r.t. those of 1 in the limit, and since every ω^2 occurs i.o. π -a.s. on every ω^2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2)] \\ & \leq \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)} u'_1(\bar{c}^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) \leq u'_1(\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

Since π -a.s., $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} \in \omega_{T+1}^2} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1})) \pi^1(\tilde{\sigma}_{T+1} | \omega_{T+1}^2) = \infty$, we thus have that $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} u'_1(c^1(\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^2)) \pi^1(\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)) = \infty$ and hence, $c^1((\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^2)) \rightarrow 0$ π -a.s. on $\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^1(\omega_{T+1}^2)$.

By (19) and since $e(\sigma_t) - c_1(\sigma_t)$ is Ω^2 -measurable, $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} |c^1(\sigma_{T+1}) - \bar{c}^1(\sigma_{T+1})| = 0$ π -a.s..

We can now repeat the argument by induction for any agent with an index greater than 1. For agent $j > 1$, define $\bar{c}_t^j(\omega_t^j) = \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^j} e(\sigma_t) - \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{j+1}} e(\sigma_t)$. Suppose that π -a.s. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^j(\sigma_t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{c}^j(\sigma_t)$ for all $j \leq k$. Then, π -a.s.

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} c_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+1}) - \bar{c}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+1}) \geq 0 \quad (20)$$

where for any $\bar{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^{k+1} \subseteq \omega_t^{k+2}$,

$$\bar{c}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+1}) = \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{k+1}} e(\sigma_t) - \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{k+2}} e(\sigma_t) = e(\bar{\sigma}_t) - \sum_{j=1}^k \bar{c}_j(\bar{\sigma}_t) - \min_{\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{k+2}} e(\sigma_t)$$

and furthermore, since $k+2$'s financial constraint is relevant in the limit w.r.t. that of $k+1$, on almost all ω_{T+1}^{k+2} ,

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{c}_{k+1} > \epsilon. \quad (21)$$

Furthermore, for any $\omega_t^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+2})$, $e(\sigma_t) - \sum_{j \leq k} \bar{c}_t^j(\sigma_t) = e(\sigma'_t) - \sum_{j \leq k} \bar{c}_t^j(\sigma'_t)$ for all $\sigma_t, \sigma'_t \in \omega_t^{k+1}$. Finally, for any ω_t^{k+2} , any $j > k+1$, any $\omega_t^{k+1}, \omega_t'^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+2})$ and any $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{k+1}, \sigma'_t \in \omega_t'^{k+1}$, $c^j(\sigma_t) = c^j(\sigma'_t)$. It thus follows that for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \pi\{\omega_t^{k+2} \text{ s.t. } \max_{\omega_t^{k+1}, \omega_t'^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+2})} |c^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+1}) - c^{k+1}(\omega_t'^{k+1})| > \epsilon\} = 0$ and thus, π -a.s. for every ω^{k+2} , in the limit $k+1$'s consumption is constant on $\hat{\Omega}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+2})$:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \pi \left(\max_{\omega_t^{k+1}, \omega_t'^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_t^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+2})} |c^{k+1}(\omega_t^{k+1}) - c^{k+1}(\omega_t'^{k+1})| = 0 \mid \omega_t^{k+2} \right) = 1. \quad (22)$$

Since $k + 1$'s survival index is strictly smaller than that of $k + 2$, using (13) with $i = k + 2$ and $j = k + 1$ and noting that the r.h.s. is strictly positive, we obtain π -a.s. $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) = \infty$.

Then, since $\pi^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) = \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2})$, and using (22),

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \in \check{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \right] \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+2})) \pi (\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \in \check{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, (20) together with (21), the fact that $k + 2$'s constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. $k + 1$'s and that each ω^{k+2} occurs i.o. π -a.s., imply that π -a.s.,

$$\begin{aligned} & \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \\ & \leq \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \in \hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})} u'_{k+1} (\bar{c}^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) \leq u'_{k-1} (\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

Since π -a.s., $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} \subseteq \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}} u'_{k+1} (\bar{c}^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1})) \pi (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+1} | \omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) = \infty$, we thus have that π -a.s., $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} u'_{k+1} (c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+2})) \pi (\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})) = \infty$, and hence π -a.s. on $\hat{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2})$, $c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+2}) \rightarrow 0$.

Since $e(\sigma_t) - \sum_{j \leq k+1} \bar{c}^j(\sigma_t)$ is measurable w.r.t. Ω^{k+2} , $\sum_{j \geq k+2} c^j(\sigma_t)$ is measurable w.r.t. Ω^{k+2} , $c^{k+1} (\tilde{\omega}_{T+1}^{k+2}) \rightarrow 0$ π -a.s. and $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} |c^j(\sigma_T) - \bar{c}^j(\sigma_T)| = 0$ π -a.s. $j \leq k$, we have π -a.s., $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} |c^{k+1}(\sigma_T) - \bar{c}^{k+1}(\sigma_T)| = 0$. It follows that $k + 1$ a.s. survives if his constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of $k + 2$. In contrast, if $k + 1$'s constraints are irrelevant in the limit w.r.t. those of $k + 2$, we have that a.s., $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \check{\Omega}_{T+1}^{k+1}(\omega_{T+1}^{k+2}) = \emptyset$ and hence, π -a.s., $c^{k+1} (\omega_{T+1}^{k+1}) \rightarrow 0$ so that agent $k + 1$ a.s. vanishes.

Lemma 15 *Agent n a.s. survives.*

Proof of Lemma 15:

We have shown above that for agents $j \in \{1 \dots n - 1\}$, consumption converges a.s. to \bar{c}^j . It follows that for $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^n$, π -a.s.,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^n(\sigma_t) = e(\sigma_t) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \bar{c}^j(\sigma_t) = \min_{\tilde{\sigma}_t \in \omega_t^n} e(\tilde{\sigma}_t) \geq m$$

and hence, n a.s. survives.

Proof of Proposition 6:

Lemma 16 *Suppose that agents $j \dots j + k$ have equal discount factors and identical beliefs, whereas $j + k + 1$ has a strictly higher survival index. Suppose that either $j = 1$, or $j > 1$, $j - 1$ has a strictly lower survival index than j and a.s., $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i < j} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$. Then $j \dots j + k$ a.s. survive and a.s. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=j}^{j+k} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$.*

Proof of Lemma 16:

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that for some σ $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup \sum_{i=j}^{j+k} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] > 0$. The same arguments as those used in the proof of part (ii) of Lemma 11 can be used to establish that for $\omega^{j+k+1} \in \Omega^{j+k+1}$ such that $\sigma \in \omega^{j+k+1}$, there is a $\hat{\epsilon}(\omega^{j+k+1}) > 0$ s.t.

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\omega_t^j \subseteq \omega_t^{j+k+1}} u'_j(c^j(\omega_t^j)) \pi^j(\omega_t^j | \omega_t^{j+k+1}) < \max_{i \in \{j \dots j+k\}} \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_0)) u'_i\left(\frac{\hat{\epsilon}(\omega^{j+k+1})}{h}\right)}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))}.$$

However, using condition (13) with $j = j$ and $i = j + k + 1$, and noting that the r.h.s. is strictly positive, implies π -a.s., $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tilde{\omega}_t^j \subseteq \omega_t^{j+k+1}} u'_j(c^j(\tilde{\omega}_t^j)) \pi^j(\tilde{\omega}_t^j | \omega_t^{j+k+1}) = \infty$, thus establishing a contradiction to $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup \sum_{i=j}^{j+k} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] > 0$.

It follows that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=j}^{j+k} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$. Since $j + 1$'s constraints are relevant in the limit w.r.t. those of j , agent j a.s. survives. We can then apply Lemmata 10 and 11 to show that all agents $j + 1 \dots j + k$ survive a.s. as well.

The proof of Proposition 6 now follows by combining Propositions 16 and 17 with the result of Lemma 16. W.l.o.g., let agents $1 \dots h_1$ for $h_1 \in \{1 \dots n\}$ have distinct survival indices. In particular, agent 1 a.s. survives. By Lemma 14, we know that if agents $1 \dots h_1$, $h_1 \in \{1 \dots n\}$ have distinct ordered survival indices, they all survive a.s. and furthermore, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$ a.s. obtains for all $i \in \{1 \dots h_1\}$. If $h_1 = n$, then Proposition 17 completes the proof. If $h_1 < n$, let agent $h_2 - 1$ be the agent with the largest index who has a discount factor and beliefs identical to those of agent h_1 , then by Proposition 16 and Lemma 16, all agents $h_1 \dots h_2 - 1$ a.s. survive and furthermore, the condition $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{h_2-1} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$ a.s. obtains. If $h_2 - 1 = n$, this completes the proof.

If $h_2 - 1 < n$, proceed by induction. Suppose that agents $1 \dots h_k - 1$ a.s. survive and a.s. $\sum_{i=1}^{h_k-1} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$. If $h_k = n$, h_k a.s. survives by Lemma 15. If $h_k < n$ and h_k has a survival index distinct from $h_k + 1$, then the proof of Lemma 14 (applied to agents h_k and h_{k+1}) shows that agent h_k a.s. survives and a.s. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [c^{h_k}(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^{h_k}(\sigma_t)] = 0$. If, in contrast, agents $h_k \dots h_{k+1} - 1$ have identical discount factors and beliefs, then by Lemmata 16 and 16, all agents $h_k \dots h_{k+1} - 1$ a.s. survive and furthermore, the condition $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{h_{k+1}-1} [c^i(\sigma_t) - \bar{c}^i(\sigma_t)] = 0$ a.s. obtains. This proves Proposition 6.

Proof of Proposition 7:

Note that for all agents other than j , $c^i(\sigma_t; s) = c^i(\sigma_t; s')$ has to hold in equilibrium. Since condition (4) is satisfied, agent j 's consumption on state s is bounded below by ϵ in the limit. Since state s occurs i. o. π -a.s., we conclude that j survives a.s..

Whenever the economy has non-nested partitions as in Definition 5, the same argument applies to every agent $j \in I$ and the statement of the Proposition obtains.

Proof of Proposition 8:

Consider a set of paths $\bar{\Omega}$ which has a strictly positive probability and on which the unconstrained agent j vanishes a.s.. We know from the previous result that, on this set of paths, all constrained agents survive a.s.. Hence, take the minimal set $\bar{\Omega}'$ such that $\bar{\Omega}' \supseteq \bar{\Omega}$ and $\bar{\Omega}'$ is measurable w.r.t. Ω^i for some constrained agent i . The set $\bar{\Omega}'$ also has a strictly positive probability and since i survives a.s. on $\bar{\Omega}$, he also survives a.s. on $\bar{\Omega}'$. It follows that for any path $\omega^i \subseteq \bar{\Omega}'$, the numerator of (14) has a finite infimum and hence, the denominator has to have a finite infimum. Hence, as shown in the proof of Proposition 3, the unconstrained agent j survives a.s. on every such $\omega^i \subseteq \bar{\Omega}'$, a contradiction. We conclude thus that agent j survives a.s..

Since j survives a.s., we know from the argument used in the proof of Proposition 3 that any agent who is more constrained than j , has correct beliefs and an identical discount factor also survives a.s..

Proof of Proposition 9:

The existence of such an equilibrium follows easily from Bewley's (1972) theorem. If all agents can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, then all agents assign 0-probability to all $\sigma_t \notin \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}^*}$ and we can directly apply the result of Proposition 1. If not all agents can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, then the set of contingencies in this economy includes all $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{*i}$ for all $\omega_t^{*i} \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}^*}^{*i}$ for some $i \in I$. Obviously, given $\sigma_{t^*}^*$, many of the paths have an objective probability of 0 and are assigned 0-probability by agents who can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$. In contrast, agents who cannot trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ assign (mistakenly) strictly positive probability to impossible events. Hence, in equilibrium, there will be potentially trade over 0-probability contingencies: agents who can trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ will want to sell consumption contingent on $\sigma_t \notin \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}^*}$, whereas agents who cannot trade on $\sigma_{t^*}^*$ would like to buy it. Non-negativity constraints on consumption ensure that such trades remain finite. Given Assumption 3, all agents will wish to assign strictly positive consumption to nodes $\sigma_t^* \in \Omega_{\sigma_{t^*}^*}$ such that as long as $p(\sigma_t^*) \in (0; \infty)$. However, if $p(\sigma_t) \in$

$(0; \infty)$, only an agent j for whom $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{*j} \setminus \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$ will wish to assign strictly positive consumption to such a node, whereas all agents who can trade on σ_t^* will want to consume 0 at σ_t . We will now show that this cannot constitute an equilibrium allocation and hence, $p(\sigma_t) = 0$ has to hold, whenever $\sigma_t^* \notin \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$.

Take $\sigma_t \notin \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$ such that there is an $l \in I$ and a $\omega_t^{*l} \in \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}^{*l}$ such that $\sigma_t \in \omega_t^{*l}$. Let L denote the set of all such l . Suppose that $p(\sigma_t) > 0$ and thus, $c^{*k}(\sigma_t) = 0$ for all $k \notin L$. Then, $\sum_{l \in L} c^{*l}(\sigma_t) = e(\sigma_t)$. Let l' be the agent with the finest partition in L . Then there is also a node $\sigma_t^* \in \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$ such that σ_t and $\sigma_t^* \in \omega_t^{*l'}$ and hence, $\sigma_t^* \in \omega_t^{*l}$ for all $l \in L$. By Assumption 4, we can choose σ_t^* so that $e(\sigma_t^*) \leq e(\sigma_t)$. Measurability of consumption implies that $\sum_{l \in L} c^{*l}(\sigma_t) = \sum_{l \in L} c^{*l}(\sigma_t^*)$. However, $c^{*k}(\sigma_t) = 0 < c^{*k}(\sigma_t^*)$ for all k who can trade on σ_t^* , hence, this cannot be an equilibrium allocation. We conclude that $p(\sigma_t) = 0$ for all $\sigma_t \notin \Omega_{\sigma_t^*}$.

Proof of Lemma 1:

To show that prices are uniformly bounded away from 0, we use an argument similar to Krebs (2004). On an optimal consumption path for any consumer i , we have to have

$$q_{\min}(\sigma_t; w) u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t)) \geq \beta_i \sum_{s \in w} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s)$$

Note that (i) in an economy with n agents, there is at least one agent i who consumes at least $\frac{1}{n}$ of the minimal initial endowment of the economy, $c^i(\sigma_t) \geq \tilde{m}$; (ii) for any agent and at any node, $c^i(\sigma_t; s) \leq m'$, the maximal total endowment of the economy; (iii) $\pi^i(s) \geq \underline{\pi} > 0$ for all i and all $s \in S$. It thus follows that the uniform lower bound on equilibrium asset prices is given by:

$$q_{\min}(\sigma_t; w) \geq \min_{w \in W^0} \min_{i \in I} \beta_i \sum_{s \in w} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})} \underline{\pi} > 0.$$

It follows that the price of asset w is uniformly bounded below by $\underline{q}(w) = \min_{i \in I} \beta_i \sum_{s \in w} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})} \underline{\pi}$ and the price of the bond is uniformly bounded below

by $\underline{q} = \min_{i \in I} \beta_i \sum_{s \in S} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})} \underline{\pi}$.

The uniform upper bound can be determined by using Magill and Quinzii (1994, pp. 859-860) condition A4, which is always satisfied for agents with EUM preferences. Let $\tilde{\beta}$ denote the uniform coefficient of patience introduced in A4 of Magill and Quinzii (1994). They show that $\sum_{w \in W^0} q(\sigma_t; w) \leq \bar{q} = \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\beta})\tilde{m}}$ is a uniform upper bound on the equilibrium price of the bond in the economy. It then follows that $q(\sigma_t; w) \leq \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\beta})\tilde{m}}$ for any σ_t and any w .

Proof of Lemma 2:

Suppose that for every $N > 0$, there is an i , $(\sigma_t; \tilde{w})$ such that $|\theta_i(\sigma_t; \tilde{w})| > N$. Suppose, for example, $\theta_i(\sigma_t; \tilde{w}) > N$. Since $\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w) \leq D$,

and since, by the proof of Lemma 1, $q(\sigma_t; w) \in [\underline{q}, \bar{q}]$ with $\underline{q} > 0$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{q}N + \sum_{w \in W^i \setminus \bar{w}} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w) &\leq D, \\ \sum_{w \in W^i \setminus \bar{w}} q(\sigma_t; w) \theta_i(\sigma_t; w) &\leq D - \underline{q}N \end{aligned}$$

and since N can be chosen large enough so that $D - \underline{q}N < 0$, there must be at least one \bar{w} such that $\theta_i(\sigma_t; \bar{w}) \leq \frac{D - \underline{q}N}{\bar{q}}$. It then follows that in state $(\sigma_t; s)$ with $s \in \bar{w}$, the value of debt of the agent has to be at least:

$$\theta_i((\sigma_t; s); w) q((\sigma_t; s); w) \geq \frac{\underline{q}N - D}{\bar{q}} - e^i(\sigma_t; s).$$

Hence, for $N > \frac{m'\bar{q} + D(\bar{q} + 1)}{\underline{q}}$, we obtain a contradiction to the uniform bound on the value of debt.

The argument for $\theta_i(\sigma_t; \tilde{w}) < -N$ is symmetric.

Proof of Proposition 11:

From the definition of \hat{r}_i^j , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{t=1}^{T+1} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t) &= \Pi_{t=1}^{T+1} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{\sum_{s \in w_t^j} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t-1}; s)) \pi^i(s | w_t^j)} \\ &= \beta_i^{T+1} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{T+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} \Pi_{t=0}^T \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{\beta_i \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s)} \\ &= \beta_i^{T+1} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{T+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_0))} \Pi_{t=0}^T \frac{\pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{q(\sigma_t; w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} &= \frac{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^j(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \\ &= \frac{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))} \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t; s))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \pi^j(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \\ &= \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \frac{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)}{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)} \end{aligned}$$

It follows that:

$$\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} = \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t))} \frac{\beta_j \pi^j(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)}{\beta_i \pi^i(w^j(\sigma_{t+1})) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}$$

Proof of Proposition 12:

Using the fact that π is i.i.d.,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})}{\pi^i(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_t)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] = 0$$

is equivalent to

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\pi^j(s)}{\pi^i(s)} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1}; s)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} - E_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\tilde{s})}{\pi^i(\tilde{s})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] \right] = 0, \quad (23)$$

for all $s \in S$, or, since $\beta_i = \beta_j$ and by (6),

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\pi^j(s)}{\pi^i(s)} \frac{\pi^i(w_s^j)}{\pi^j(w_s^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)} - E_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\tilde{s})}{\pi^i(\tilde{s})} \frac{\pi^i(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)}{\pi^j(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] \right] = 0 \\ & \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\pi^j(s | w_s^j)}{\pi^i(s | w_s^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)} - E_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\tilde{s})}{\pi^i(\tilde{s})} \frac{\pi^i(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)}{\pi^j(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where w_s^j is used to denote the element of j 's partitions containing state s .

Denote by

$$\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) = E_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\tilde{s})}{\pi^i(\tilde{s})} \frac{\pi^i(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)}{\pi^j(w_{\tilde{s}}^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; \tilde{s})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] \quad (25)$$

For every σ and every $\epsilon > 0$, there is a $t(\epsilon; \sigma)$ such that for all $t > t(\epsilon; \sigma)$ and all $s \in S$,

$$\left| \frac{\pi^j(s | w_s^j)}{\pi^i(s | w_s^j)} \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s)} - \lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) \right| < \epsilon, \text{ or}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) - \epsilon) \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) \pi^i(s | w_s^j) < \pi^j(s | w_s^j) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) < \\ & < (\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) + \epsilon) \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) \pi^i(s | w_s^j) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any w^j , summing over $s \in w^j$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) - \epsilon) \sum_{s \in w^j} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) \pi^i(s | w^j) < \sum_{s \in w^j} \pi^j(s | w^j) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) < \\ & < (\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) + \epsilon) \sum_{s \in w^j} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) \pi^i(s | w^j) \end{aligned}$$

and since by the definition of \hat{r}_i^j , $\sum_{s \in w^j} \hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) \pi^i(s | w^j) = 1$ and $\sum_{s \in w^j} \pi^j(s | w^j) \hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_{t-1}; s) = 1$,

$$(\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) - \epsilon) \pi^i(w^j) < \pi^j(w^j) < (\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) + \epsilon) \pi^i(w^j).$$

Finally, summing once again over all w^j , $\lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) - \epsilon < 1 < \lambda(\sigma_{t-1}) + \epsilon$, or $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\sigma_t) = 1$. It follows by equations (23), (24) and (25) that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi^j(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})}{\pi^i(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_t)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} = 1 \text{ } \pi\text{-a.s. on } \sigma \text{ satisfying}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}_\pi \left[\frac{\pi^j(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})}{\pi^i(\sigma_t | \sigma_{t-1})} \frac{y^{ji}(\sigma_t)}{y^{ji}(\sigma_{t-1})} \mid \sigma_{t-1} \right] = 0.$$

We next prove a Lemma, which is analogous to Proposition 3 in BC (2010) and which characterizes equilibrium prices in an i.i.d. economy with two agents on a path on which one of the agents disappears. This Lemma will be subsequently used in the proofs of Propositions 13 and 14.

In the case of two agents, even when financial constraints are different, both agents can effectively trade on those events that are measurable w.r.t. both partitions. We can thus denote the finest common coarsening of W^i and W^j by W and consider an incomplete market with generalized unit securities paying on $w \in W$.

Lemma 17 *Consider an IDC equilibrium. Let $I = \{i; j\}$. Assume that the initial endowment of the economy is i.i.d. Let $J = \{\sigma \in \Omega \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} c^j(\sigma_t) = 0\}$ be the set of paths on which j vanishes. Let W be the finest common coarsening of W^i and W^j . Then, π -a.s. on J , for $w \in W$*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} q(\sigma_t; w) = q^i(s(\sigma_t); w) =: \frac{\beta^i \pi^i(w) \sum_{\tilde{s} \in w^j} u'_i(e(\tilde{s})) \pi^i(\tilde{s} | w)}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_t)))}$$

Proof of Lemma 17:

For $\epsilon > 0$, define the set

$$J_\epsilon =: \{\{\sigma \mid |q(\sigma_t; w) - q^i(s(\sigma_t); w)| > \epsilon\} \text{ i.o.}\} \cap J \quad (26)$$

On $\sigma \in J$, $c^i(\sigma_t) \rightarrow e(s(\sigma_t))$ and so there exists a $T(\sigma)$ such that if $t \geq T(\sigma)$,

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\bar{m})}}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\bar{m})}} \geq \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_t)))} \geq 1$$

Note that

$$q(\sigma_t; w) - q^{i-}(s(\sigma_t); w) = \beta_i \sum_{s \in w^j} \pi^i(s) \left[\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_t)))} \right]$$

and hence, (26) combined with the fact that $\pi^i(s) > \underline{\pi} > 0$ for all $s \in S$ imply that there is a subsequence $\{t_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ with $t_1 \geq T(\sigma)$ such that either

$$\pi^i \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_{t_k})))} > \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \right) > \underline{\pi} \text{ and hence, } (27)$$

$$\pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_{t_k})))} > \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \right) > \underline{\pi}$$

for all $k \geq 1$, or

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^i \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_{t_k})))} < -\frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \right) &> \underline{\pi} \text{ and hence, (28)} \\ \pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_{t_k})))} < -\frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \right) &> \underline{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

for all $k \geq 1$.

Suppose (27) holds for all $k \geq 1$. Then there is a σ' s.t. $\sigma'_t = \sigma_t$ for all $t \leq t_k$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_{t_k+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_t))} - \frac{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_{t_k+1})))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_t)))} &> \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} \\ \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_{t_k+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_t))} &> \frac{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_{t_k+1})))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_t)))} \left(\frac{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_t)))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_{t_k+1})))} \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} + 1 \right) \\ \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_{t_k+1}))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_{t_k+1})))} &> \underbrace{\frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma'_t))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_t)))}}_{\geq 1} \left(\underbrace{\frac{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_t)))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma'_{t_k+1})))}}_{\geq \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})}} \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} + 1 \right) \\ &\geq \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})} \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Let $\epsilon' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})} \frac{\epsilon}{\beta_i} > 0$, we obtain:

$$\pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \geq 1 + \epsilon' \right) > \underline{\pi} \text{ for all } k \geq 1 \text{ on } \sigma \in J_\epsilon.$$

Symmetrically, if (28) holds, then one obtains:

$$\pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \leq 1 - \epsilon' \right) > \underline{\pi} \text{ for all } k \geq 1 \text{ on } \sigma \in J_\epsilon.$$

Hence, for each $\sigma \in J_\epsilon$, either

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \geq 1 + \epsilon' \right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \geq 1 + \epsilon' \right) = \infty$$

or

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \leq 1 - \epsilon' \right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi \left(s \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t_k}; s))}{u'_i(e(s))} \leq 1 - \epsilon' \right) = \infty$$

which, by the EBC-Lemma in BC (2010) implies

$$\sigma \in \left\{ \left\{ \tilde{\sigma} \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_t)))} \leq 1 - \epsilon' \right\} \text{ i.o.} \right\} \cup \left\{ \left\{ \tilde{\sigma} \mid \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t))}{u'_i(e(s(\sigma_t)))} \geq 1 + \epsilon' \right\} \text{ i.o.} \right\}$$

and since u'_i is continuous, $c^i(\sigma_t) \not\rightarrow e(\sigma_t)$ π -a.s. Since $J_\epsilon \subseteq J$, it follows that $\pi(J_\epsilon) = 0$. ■

Proof of Proposition 13:

Extrapolating, (6) over t , we obtain:

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{u'_j(\sigma_T)}{u'_i(\sigma_T)} = \ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \sum_{w^j \in W^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi^i(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)} + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)}$$

If $\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t) = 1$ for all σ_t ,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}$$

(i) In particular, if as in (i), $\beta_i = \beta_j$ and $\pi^i = \pi^j = \pi$, then in expectations,

$$\begin{aligned} & -E_\pi \left(\ln \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} \right) \\ & \geq -\ln E_\pi \frac{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))}{\sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and since the economy faces aggregate risk, there is at least one \tilde{w}^j such that the inequality is strict whenever $w^j(\sigma_{t+1}) = \tilde{w}^j$ is as in the statement of the proposition. Since \tilde{w}^j occurs i.o. π -a.s. on every path σ , it follows that a.s.

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)} > 0$$

and hence, a.s.,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_T))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_T))} > \ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \sum_{w^j \in W^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi^i(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)} = 0.$$

However, $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{u'_j(c^j(\sigma_T))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_T))} > 0$ can only obtain if $u'_j(c^j(\sigma_t)) \rightarrow \infty$, or if $c^j(\sigma_t) \rightarrow 0$. It follows that in this case j a.s. vanishes.

(ii) If i and j are the only agents in the economy, then Lemma 17 above implies that on the set of paths, on which j vanishes, asset prices converge to equilibrium prices in an economy with a representative agent i . Hence, i 's

consumption converges towards the total endowment of the economy not just on the path on which j vanishes, σ_t as $t \rightarrow \infty$, but also on $(\sigma_t; s)$ for any $s \in S$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. This in turn implies

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\hat{r}_j^j(\sigma_t)}{\hat{r}_i^j(\sigma_t)} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ln \frac{\sum_{s \in w^j(\sigma_{t+1})} u'_i(c^i(\sigma_t; s)) \pi^i(s | w^j(\sigma_{t+1}))}{u'_i(c^i(\sigma_{t+1}))} \\ &= \sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) \ln \frac{\sum_{s \in w_s^j} u'_i(e(s)) \pi^i(s | w_s^j)}{u'_i(e(s))} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the condition for j not to vanish provided that he is fully insured across the states within the elements of his partition W^j is:

$$\ln \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j} + \sum_{w^j \in W^j} \pi(w^j) \ln \frac{\pi^i(w^j)}{\pi^j(w^j)} < \sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) \ln \frac{\sum_{s \in w_s^j} u'_i(e(s)) \pi^i(s | w_s^j)}{u'_i(e(s))}$$

Proof of Proposition 14:

As above, let W denote the finest common coarsening of W^i and W^j , that is, the set of tradeable events. By the assumption on W^j , there is an element $\bar{w} \in W$ with two distinct states $s_{\bar{w}}$ and $s'_{\bar{w}}$. W.l.o.g., we show the result for j – the same argument applies for agent i .

Lemma 18 *Under the assumptions of Proposition 14, on the set of paths, on which j vanishes, asset prices satisfy:*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} q(\sigma_t; w) = q^i(s; w) = \beta_i \frac{\sum_{\tilde{s} \in w} u'_i(e(\tilde{s})) \pi^i(\tilde{s})}{u'_i(e(s))}$$

and $\sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) \leq 1$ for any $s \in S$.

Proof of Lemma 18:

The convergence result follows from Lemma 17. Since $\beta_i < \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\bar{m})}$, it follows that for any $s \in S$,

$$\sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) = \beta_i \frac{\sum_{\tilde{s} \in S} u'_i(e(\tilde{s})) \pi^i(\tilde{s})}{u'_i(e(s))} < \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\bar{m})} \frac{\sum_{\tilde{s} \in S} u'_i(e(\tilde{s})) \pi^i(\tilde{s})}{u'_i(e(s))} \leq 1.$$

For each $w \in W$, choose an $s_w \in w$ such that $s_{\bar{w}}$ is the relevant state for \bar{w} . Define $(\theta^*(w))_{w \in W}$ as the solution to the system of equations:

$$\theta^*(w) + e^j(s_w) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in W} \theta^*(\tilde{w}) q^i(s_w; \tilde{w}) \text{ for all } s_w, w \in W. \quad (29)$$

Note that a solution exists and is unique except on a measure-0 set of parameters of the economy.

Furthermore, except for a set of initial endowments with measure 0,

$$\sum_{\bar{w}} \theta^*(\bar{w}) q^i(s_{\bar{w}}; \bar{w}) - e^j(s_{\bar{w}}) - \sum_{\bar{w}} \theta^*(\bar{w}) q^i(s'_{\bar{w}}; \bar{w}) + e^j(s'_{\bar{w}}) = \hat{d} \neq 0. \quad (30)$$

Let $d > 0$. Choose

$$\varepsilon(d) = \min \left\{ \frac{d}{2} \left(1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) \right); \frac{1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w)}{4} 8N |W| \right\}.$$

Let $\xi(d) = \underline{\pi}^{\bar{k}(d)}$, where $\bar{k}(d)$ is the smallest positive integer such that:

$$\left[\min_{s \in S} \frac{1}{\sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) + \frac{1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w)}{2}} \right]^{\bar{k}} > \max \left\{ \frac{N - \min_{w \in W} \theta^*(w)}{d - \varepsilon(d)}; \frac{N + \min_{w \in W} \theta^*(w)}{d - \varepsilon(d)} \right\}.$$

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that j vanishes a.s. conditional on node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$. Then, there exists a $\hat{t}(\varepsilon(d); \xi(d)) = \hat{t}(d)$ such that

$$\pi \left(\begin{array}{l} \sigma \mid \sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}, c^j(\sigma_t) < \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{2} \text{ and} \\ |q(\sigma_t; w) - q^i(s(\sigma_t); w)| < \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{8N|W^j|} \text{ for all } t \geq \hat{t}(d) \end{array} \right) > 1 - \xi(d). \quad (31)$$

The condition on $q(\sigma_t; w)$ together with those on $\varepsilon(d)$ imply that for any $\theta(\sigma_t; w) \in [-N; N]^{|W|}$ (including $\theta(\sigma_t; w) = \theta^*(w)$) and for all $t \geq \hat{t}(d)$ on the set of paths in the set on the l.h.s. of (31),

$$\left| \sum_{w \in W} \theta(\sigma_t; w) q(\sigma_t; w) - \sum_{w \in W} \theta(\sigma_t; w) q^i(s; w) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{4} \quad (32)$$

Since for any $\tilde{t} > \hat{t}(d)$, the number of nodes $\sigma_{\tilde{t}}$ such that $\sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ is finite, it follows that there is at least one node $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi(\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; d)) = \\ & = \pi \left(\begin{array}{l} \sigma \mid \sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}, \sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}, c^j(\sigma_t) < \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{2} \text{ and} \\ \left| \sum_{w \in W} \theta(\sigma_t; w) q(\sigma_t; w) - \sum_{w \in W} \theta(\sigma_t; w) q^i(s; w) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{4} \\ \text{for all } t \geq \tilde{t} \end{array} \right) > 1 - \xi(d). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Denote by $\tilde{\Omega}(d)$ the set of all nodes $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ satisfying these properties. Note that for any given path σ , on which j vanishes, $\sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(d)$ occurs i.o. Furthermore, if $d' < d$, then $\varepsilon(d') \leq \varepsilon(d)$ and $\xi(d') \leq \xi(d)$, so that $\tilde{\Omega}(d') \subseteq \tilde{\Omega}(d)$.

Lemma 19 *A.s., on every path σ with $\sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$, $|\theta_j(\sigma_t; \bar{w}) - \theta^*(\bar{w})| < d$ for every $\sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(d)$.*

Proof of Lemma 19:

Given $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(d)$, consider its continuations σ with $\sigma_{\bar{t}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ which belong to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; d)$ in (33). Note that $w(\sigma_{\bar{t}+1}) = \bar{w}$ occurs with probability at least $\underline{\pi}$. Suppose first in a manner of contradiction, that $\theta_j(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; \bar{w}) \geq d + \theta^*(\bar{w})$ and $s_{w^1} = s_{\bar{w}} = s(\sigma_{\bar{t}+1})$. j 's budget constraint together with the definition of $(\theta^*(w))_{w \in W}$ in (29) implies that:

$$\sum_{w \in W} \theta_j(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w) q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w) \geq d - \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{2} + \sum_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) q^i(s_{w^1}; w)$$

and hence, by (32),

$$\sum_{w \in W} \theta_j(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w) q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w) \geq d - \varepsilon(d) + \sum_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) q(\sigma_{\bar{t}-1}; s_{w^1}; w)$$

Since by the definition of $\varepsilon(d)$, $d > 2\varepsilon(d)$ and

$$\sum_{w \in W} q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w) < \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s_{w^1}; w) + \frac{1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w)}{2} < 1,$$

we have that for at least one $w^2 \in W^j$,

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_j(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) &\geq \theta^*(w^2) + \frac{d - \varepsilon(d)}{\sum_{w \in W} q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w)} \\ &> \theta^*(w^2) + \varepsilon(d). \end{aligned}$$

Recursively, noting that by assumption, for every κ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d &> \frac{\varepsilon(d)}{1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w)} \\ &\geq \varepsilon(d) + \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) \varepsilon(d) + \dots + \left(\max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w) \right)^\kappa \varepsilon(d) > \varepsilon(d), \end{aligned}$$

there is a sequence of $\bar{k}(d)$ states such that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_j(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)+1}}; w^{\bar{k}(d)+1}) &\geq \theta^*(w^{\bar{k}(d)+1}) + \frac{\frac{\frac{d - \varepsilon(d)}{\sum_{w \in W} q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w)} - \varepsilon(d)}{\sum_{w \in W} q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2}; w)} - \varepsilon(d) \dots}{\sum_{w \in W} q(\sigma_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}; w)} - \varepsilon(d) \\ &\geq \min_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) + \frac{d - \varepsilon(d)}{\prod_{\kappa=1}^{\bar{k}} \left[\sum_{w \in W} q^i(s_{w^\kappa}; w) + \frac{1 - \max_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in W} q^i(s; w)}{2} \right]} \\ &> N \end{aligned}$$

Note, furthermore, that by assumption, the probability of such a sequence occurring conditional on $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ is at least $\pi(s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)}}) \geq \underline{\pi}^{\bar{k}(d)} = \xi(d) > 0$ and

hence, the choice of σ with $\sigma_{\tilde{t}+\bar{k}(d)} = (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)}})$ belonging to the set $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; d)$ is non-vacuous. Furthermore, $\theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)}}; w) > N$ for some $w \in W$, in contradiction to Lemma 2.

A symmetric argument shows that if $\theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; \bar{w}) \leq -d + \theta^*(\bar{w})$ for some $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(d)$, there is a path σ with $\sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ such that $\sigma_{\tilde{t}+\bar{k}(d)} = (\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)}})$ has probability larger than $\xi(d)$ and thus belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; d)$ and $\theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(d)}}; w) < -N$ for some $w \in W$, in contradiction to Lemma 2

It follows that a.s. on every path σ with $\sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$, $|\theta_j(\sigma_t; \bar{w}) - \theta^*(\bar{w})| < d$ holds for any $\sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(d)$, establishing the result of the Lemma.

To conclude the proof of Proposition 14, we now establish that if $|\theta_j(\sigma_t; \bar{w}) - \theta^*(\bar{w})| < \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$ for some $\sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$, then the subsequent occurrence of state $s'_{\bar{w}}$ implies that j 's asset holdings will violate Lemma 2 in finite time with strictly positive probability. This generates the necessary contradiction.

Indeed, let $d = \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$. By Lemma 19, there is a finite period $t_0(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi\left(\tilde{\Xi}(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}})\right) = \\ & = \pi\left(\begin{array}{l} \sigma \mid \sigma_{\tilde{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}, c^j(\sigma_t) < \frac{\varepsilon(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}{2}, \\ \left| \sum_{w \in W} \theta(w) q(\sigma_t; w) - \sum_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) q^i(s; w) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}{4} \\ \text{and, for } \sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}), |\theta_j(\sigma_t; \bar{w}) - \theta^*(\bar{w})| < \frac{\hat{d}}{4} \\ \text{for all } t \geq t_0(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}) \end{array}\right) > 1 - \xi\left(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

As above, for any $\tilde{t} > t_0(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$, there exists at least one node $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$ such that $|\theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; \bar{w}) - \theta^*(\bar{w})| < \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$. Note that the state $s'_{\bar{w}}$ satisfying condition (30) occurs with a probability of at least $\underline{\pi}$ conditional on $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ and hence, combining the budget constraint of j at $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}})$ with condition (30) and the conditions imposed on $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$, we obtain²⁵

$$\left| \sum_{w \in W} \theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}}; w) q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}}; w) - \sum_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) q^i(s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}}; w) \right| \geq \frac{\hat{d}}{2}$$

Replacing $s_{w^1} = s_{\bar{w}}$ by $s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}}$ and d by $\frac{\hat{d}}{4}$ in the argument used in the proof of Lemma 19 implies that there exists a path $\sigma_{\tilde{t}+\bar{k}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})} = \left(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} = s'_{\bar{w}}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}}\right)$ which has a probability strictly larger than $\xi(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})$ and thus belongs to $\tilde{\Xi}(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}})$

²⁵Note that $\varepsilon(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}) < \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$, and hence, $c^j(\sigma_t) < \frac{\varepsilon(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}{2} < \frac{\hat{d}}{8}$, $\left| \sum_{w \in W} \theta(w) q(\sigma_t; w) - \sum_{w \in W} \theta^*(w) q^i(s; w) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}{4} < \frac{\hat{d}}{16}$ and $|\theta_j(\sigma_t; w^1) - \theta^*(w^1)| < \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$.

and on which $\left(\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}; s_{w^1} = s'_{\tilde{w}}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}(\frac{\hat{d}}{4})}}\right) \notin [-N; N]$, violating Lemma 2. We thus obtain a contradiction to the condition that $|\theta_j(\sigma_t; w^1) - \theta^*(w^1)| < \frac{\hat{d}}{4}$ for all $\tilde{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}\left(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}\right)$ and all $\tilde{t} > t_0\left(\frac{\hat{d}}{4}\right)$ established in Lemma 19.

We thus conclude that if $\beta_i < \frac{u'_i(m')}{u'_i(\tilde{m})}$, there is no node $\bar{\sigma}_{\tilde{t}}$ conditional on which j vanishes with probability 1, except for a set of initial endowments with measure 0. Since i and j effectively trade on the same set of assets W , the argument for i is symmetric.

Proof of Proposition 15:

Let

$$w^1 \in \arg \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s).$$

Lemma 20 *Under the conditions of the Proposition, the parameter of the economy satisfy:*

$$-\min_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \bar{q} \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) > \frac{-\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}} > -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \underline{q} \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) \quad (35)$$

and

$$\bar{q} \frac{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)} < 1. \quad (36)$$

Proof of Lemma 20:

Note that

$$-\min_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \bar{q} \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) > -\frac{\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}}$$

is equivalent to $\bar{q}^2 \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) > 0$, which is always satisfied.

Since $\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) < (1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)$,

$$\begin{aligned} -\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) &> -(1 - \underline{q})(1 - \bar{q}) \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s), \text{ or} \\ \frac{-\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}} &> -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \underline{q} \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) \end{aligned}$$

and we obtain (35).

Since $\underline{q} < 1$, the second inequality in (35) then implies:

$$\frac{-\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}} > -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)$$

which is equivalent to

$$0 < \left[(1 - \bar{q}) \max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + (1 - \bar{q}) \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) \right]$$

and thus to (36).

Choose ε such that $\varepsilon < \tilde{m}$ and by (35) such that

$$\frac{-\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}} > -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \underline{q} \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) + \varepsilon(1 - \underline{q}) \quad (37)$$

Let \bar{k} be the smallest natural number such that:

$$\left[\frac{1}{\bar{q} \frac{\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)} - \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)} \right]^{\bar{k}} > \frac{N}{\tilde{m} - \varepsilon}. \quad (38)$$

By (36) \bar{k} is finite and since, clearly

$$\frac{\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)} > 1,$$

(38) implies

$$\left[\frac{1}{\bar{q}} \right]^{\bar{k}} > \frac{N}{\tilde{m} - \varepsilon} \text{ and}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\bar{q} \frac{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)} - \min_{s \in w^1} e^i(s)} \right]^{\bar{k}} > \frac{N}{\tilde{m}}.$$

Let²⁶ $\xi \in (0; \pi^{\bar{k}+2})$.

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that i vanishes a.s. conditional on node $\bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$. Then, there exists a $\hat{t}(\varepsilon; \xi)$ such that

$$\pi(\sigma \mid \sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}, c^j(\sigma_t) < \varepsilon \text{ for all } t \geq \hat{t}(\varepsilon; \xi)) > 1 - \xi.$$

Since for any $\tilde{t} > \hat{t}(\varepsilon; \xi)$, the number of paths $\sigma_{\bar{t}}$ such that $\sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ is finite, it follows that there is at least one path $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ such that:

$$\pi(\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; \varepsilon; \xi)) = \pi(\sigma \mid \sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}, \sigma_{\bar{t}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}, c^j(\sigma_t) < \varepsilon \text{ and for all } t \geq \tilde{t}) > 1 - \xi. \quad (39)$$

Denote by $\tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$ the set of all nodes $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ satisfying these properties. Note that as in the proof of Proposition 14, $\sigma_t \in \tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$ occurs i.o. a.s. on every path such that $\sigma_{\bar{t}} = \bar{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$.

Lemma 21 *For any $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$, $\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) < -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \varepsilon - \underline{q}[\min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \varepsilon]$ must hold.*

²⁶Clearly, the definition of both ξ and \bar{k} depends on ε . However, since the value of ε will remain fixed for this proof, this dependence is omitted in the notation for brevity.

Proof of Lemma 21:

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that $\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; w^1) \geq -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \varepsilon - \underline{q}[\min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \varepsilon]$ for some $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$. Given $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}$, w^1 occurs with probability at least $\underline{\pi} > \xi$. According to the budget constraint of agent i , and since i 's consumption is lower than ε ,

$$\sum_{w \in W^i} \theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w) q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w) \geq \theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; w^1) + e^i(s_{w^1}) - \varepsilon.$$

Since $\underline{q} \leq \sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w) \leq \bar{q} < 1$, it follows that there exists a state realization s_{w^1} and w^2 such that:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) \geq \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; w^1) + e^i(s_{w^1}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w)} > -\min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) + \varepsilon$$

and $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1})$ belongs to the set $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$ in (39).

By a similar argument, there exists a state realization $s_{w^2} \in w^2$ and a w^3 such that $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2})$ occurs with conditional probability of at least $\underline{\pi}^2 > \xi$ and hence belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$ and

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w^2; w^3) \geq \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) + e^i(s_{w^2}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2}; w)} > 0$$

Then there exists $s_{w^3} \in w^3$ and w^4 such that $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2})$ occurs with conditional probability of at least $\underline{\pi}^3 > \xi$ and hence belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$ and:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; w^2; w^3) \geq \frac{e^i(s_{w^3}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2}; s_{w^3}; w)}$$

We obtain by induction that there exists a sequence $w^1 \dots w^{\bar{k}+2}$ such that $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}})$ occurs with conditional probability at least $\pi(s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+1}}) \geq \underline{\pi}^{\bar{k}+2} > \xi$ and hence belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}; w^{\bar{k}+3}) &> \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+1}}; w^{\bar{k}+2}) + e^i(s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}; w)} \\ &> \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}; w^{\bar{k}+1}) + e^i(s_{w^{\bar{k}+1}}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+1}}; w)} + \frac{e^i(s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}) - \varepsilon}{\sum_{w \in W^i} q(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1}; \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}; w)} \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\geq \frac{e^i(s_{w^3}) - \varepsilon}{\bar{q}^{\bar{k}}} \geq \frac{\tilde{m} - \varepsilon}{\bar{q}^{\bar{k}}} > N \end{aligned}$$

Since $\theta_j(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{i}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}}; w^{\bar{k}+3}) > N$ contradicts Lemma 2, we obtain the desired result.

Lemma 22 For any $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$, $\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) \geq -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \varepsilon - \underline{q}[\min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \varepsilon]$ must hold.

Proof of Lemma 22:

Suppose in a manner of contradiction that for some $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}} \in \tilde{\Omega}(\varepsilon; \xi)$, $\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) \leq -\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \varepsilon - \underline{q}(\min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \varepsilon)$ and hence, by (35) and (37),

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) < \frac{-\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{1 - \bar{q}} \quad (40)$$

and

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) < -\min_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) - \bar{q} \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s) = -(1 - \bar{q}) \max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s \in w} e^i(s)$$

Hence, there is a state realization s_{w^1} , which occurs w.pr. at least $\underline{\pi} > \xi$ and w^2 , such that the budget constraint of agent i implies

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) \leq \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) + \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})}{\bar{q}}$$

and $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1})$ belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$.

Let \tilde{q}_1 be defined as:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) = \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\tilde{q}_1}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\tilde{q}_1} &< \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) + \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})}{\bar{q}} \\ \tilde{q}_1 &< \bar{q} \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) + \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (40).

Note further that

$$\bar{q} \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) + \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} < \bar{q} \frac{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} < 1,$$

where the second inequality was shown in (36).

We conclude:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) < \theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) < -\frac{\max_{w \in W^i} \min_{s_w \in w} e^i(s_w)}{1 - \bar{q}}.$$

Hence, there exists an s_w^2 and w^3 such that according to i 's budget constraint:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; s_w^2; w^3) \leq \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) + \min_{s_w^2 \in w^2} e^i(s_w^2)}{\bar{q}}$$

and the conditional probability of $(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2})$ is at least $\underline{\pi}^2 > \xi$ implying that it belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$. Define \tilde{q}_2 as:

$$\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; s_{w^2}; w^3) = \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2)}{\tilde{q}_2}$$

and note that

$$\tilde{q}_2 \leq \bar{q} \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2)}{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1}; w^2) + \min_{s_w^2 \in w^2} e^i(s_w^2)} < \bar{q} \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1) + \min_{w^1 \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} < 1.$$

Proceeding iteratively, we conclude that there exists a sequence $s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}$ with conditional probability at least $\pi(s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}) \geq \underline{\pi}^{\bar{k}} > \xi$ so that $\sigma_{\bar{t}+\bar{k}} = (\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}+2}})$ belongs to $\Xi(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; \varepsilon; \xi)$ and a $w^{\bar{k}+1}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}; w^{\bar{k}+1}) &< \frac{\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; w^1)}{\left[\frac{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\bar{q} \max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} \right]^{\bar{k}}} \\ &< \frac{-\tilde{m}}{\left[\frac{\max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s)}{\bar{q} \max_{s \in w^1} e^i(s) + \min_{w \in W^i} \max_{s \in w} e^i(s) - \min_{s_{w^1} \in w^1} e^i(s_{w^1})} \right]^{\bar{k}}} < -N \end{aligned}$$

However, $\theta_i(\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}; s_{w^1} \dots s_{w^{\bar{k}}}; w^{\bar{k}+1}) < -N$ contradicts Lemma 2, thus establishing the result of the Lemma.

Combining the results of Lemmata 21 and 22, we conclude that there is no node $\tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{t}}$ conditional on which agent i a.s. vanishes.

10 References

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