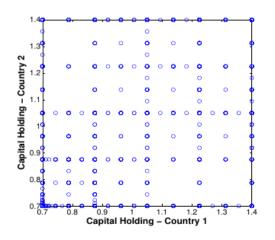
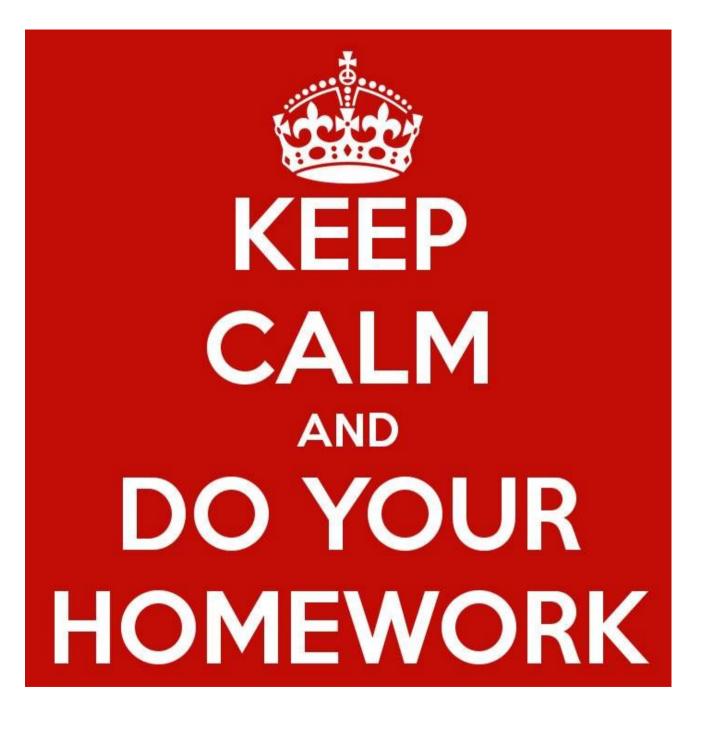




Exercises to familiarize with Sparse Grids

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1. Analytical examples

Create sparse grids based on different analytical test functions, e.g. Genz (1984).

- \rightarrow different test functions can be obtained by varying $c = (c_1, \dots, c_d)$ (c>0) and $w = (w_1, \dots, w_d)$
- → difficulty of functions is monotonically increasing with c.
- \rightarrow randomly generate 1,000 test points and compute error(s): $e = \max_{i=1,\dots,1000} |f(\vec{x_i}) u(\vec{x_i})|$.
- → play with adaptive/non-adaptive sparse grids/refinement level and criterion.
- \rightarrow generate convergence plots (number of points versus error as done above).

1. OSCILLATORY:
$$f_1(x) = \cos\left(2\pi w_1 + \sum_{i=1}^d c_i x_i\right).$$

2. PRODUCT PEAK:
$$f_2(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{a} (c_i^{-2} + (x_i - w_i)^2)^{-1}$$

1. OSCILLATORY:
$$f_1(x) = \cos\left(2\pi w_1 + \sum_{i=1}^d c_i x_i\right),$$

2. PRODUCT PEAK: $f_2(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(c_i^{-2} + (x_i - w_i)^2\right)^{-1},$
3. CORNER PEAK: $f_3(x) = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^d c_i x_i\right)^{-(d+1)},$

4. GAUSSIAN:
$$f_4(x) = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{d} c_i^2 t (x_i - w_i)^2\right)$$

5. CONTINUOUS:
$$f_5(x) = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^d c_i |x_i - w_i|\right)$$

4. GAUSSIAN:
$$f_{4}(x) = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{d} c_{i}^{2} t(x_{i} - w_{i})^{2}\right),$$
5. CONTINUOUS:
$$f_{5}(x) = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{d} c_{i} |x_{i} - w_{i}|\right),$$
6. DISCONTINUOUS:
$$f_{6}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x_{1} > w_{1} \text{ or } x_{2} > w_{2}, \\ \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} c_{i} x_{i}\right), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2. Growth model – Homework (I)

- I implemented you the model in Python (TASMANIAN)
- → OSM2018/day1_SparseGrid/SparseGridCode/growth_model
- II) Familiarize with the code (it will show up again :))
 - a) run the model with different settings
 - → vary the dimensionality of the problem
 - → vary the refinement level of the problem
 - → compute the average and maximum errors ("contraction mapping")
 - b) Add adaptivity to the code (cf. the analytical examples)

2. Growth model – Homework (II)

→ Add stochastic production to the model

$$f(k_i, l_i, \theta_i) = \theta_i A k_i^{\psi} l_i^{1-\psi}$$

- → Here we assume 5 possible values of $\Theta_{i} = \{0.9, 0.95, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10\}$
- \rightarrow for simplicity, we assume $\Pi(*,*) = 1/5$

$$\rightarrow \text{solve} \qquad V_t(k,\theta) = \max_{c,l,I} u(c,l) + \beta \mathbb{E} \left\{ V_{t+1}(k^+,\theta^+) \mid \theta \right\}$$