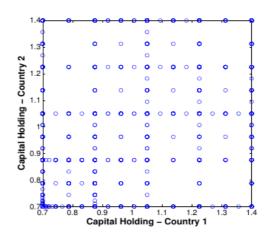
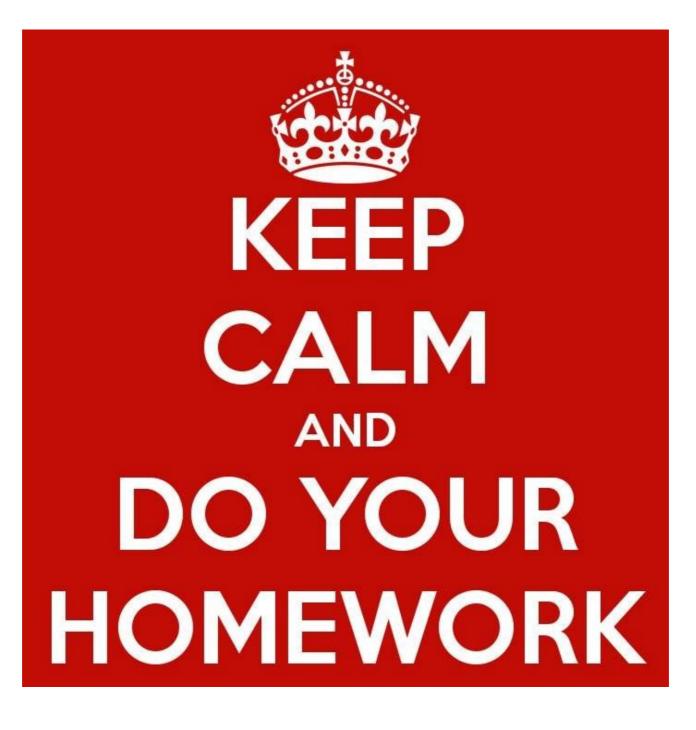


## Exercises to familiarize with Sparse Grids

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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:  $f_2(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d \left(c_i^{-2} + (x_i - w_i)^2\right)^{-1},$ 

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$$f_2(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} (c_i^{-2} + (x_i - w_i)^2)^{-1}$$

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

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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)
- → OSE2019/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  $\Pi(*,*) = 1/5$

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