Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Scientific Computing

Using estimagic's minimize and maximize

Janoś Gabler and Hans-Martin von Gaudecker

Simple usage of minimize and maximize

```
import numpy as np
import estimagic as em
def sphere(x):
    return (x ** 2).sum()
start_params = np.ones(5)
res = em.minimize(
    criterion=sphere,
    params=start_params,
    algorithm="scipy_lbfgsb",
res.params
array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
```

- 1. Import estimagic
- 2. Define criterion function
- 3. Define start params
- 4. Call minimize

`maximize` works the same!

Same problem — different params

```
>>> params = {"a": 0, "b": 1, "c": pd.Series([2, 3, 4])}
>>> def dict_sphere(x):
       return x["a"] ** 2 + x["b"] ** 2 + (x["c"] ** 2).sum()
>>> res = em.minimize(
... criterion=dict_sphere,
... params=params,
     algorithm="scipy_neldermead",
>>> res.params
{'a': 0.,
'b': 0.,
 'c': 0 0.
     1 0.
 dtype: float64}
```

Bounds for parameters

- Extend previous example
- Only need to specify bounds for parameters that need them
- "upper_bounds" work analogously
- Can use `np.inf` and `-np.inf` to explicitly specify no bound

Inspecting results

```
>>> res.criterion
0.
>>> res.n criterion evaluations
805
>>> res.success
True
>>> res.message
'Optimization terminated successfully.'
```

- You already know res.params
- There are many other useful attributes
- Elements of results objects can also be plotted

Documentation of more features

- How to specify algorithms and their options
- How to use constraints
- How to do multistart optimization
- How to handle errors during optimization