

Econs514_A3_v2

May 5, 2023

```
[1]: #####
#Econs 514 -- Assignment 3 - Rust (1987) Repl
#Due - 5/5/2023
#By -- Suhina Deol
#####

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.optimize import minimize, fixed_point
from numba import njit, float64, float32, int64, prange
from numba.experimental import jitclass
from datetime import datetime
from tabulate import tabulate

[2]: b_raw = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\suhin\iCloudDrive\Documents\Econs 514 (Metrics_
↳IV)\Ass 3\bus1234.csv')
#count, id, group, year, month, replace, mile

b = pd.DataFrame(b_raw)
b.rename(columns = {'Unnamed: 0':'count'}, inplace = True)

b.describe()
```

```
[2]:
```

	count	id	group	year	month	\
count	8260.000000	8260.000000	8260.000000	8260.000000	8260.000000	
mean	4129.500000	99.454722	278350.605932	1981.080387	6.489831	
std	2384.600945	27.511206	265015.917102	2.617909	3.489873	
min	0.000000	59.000000	50.000000	1975.000000	1.000000	
25%	2064.750000	76.000000	203.000000	1979.000000	3.000000	
50%	4129.500000	94.000000	530875.000000	1981.000000	6.000000	
75%	6194.250000	122.000000	530875.000000	1983.000000	10.000000	
max	8259.000000	162.000000	530875.000000	1985.000000	12.000000	

	replace	miles
count	8260.000000	8260.000000
mean	0.007264	118235.158232

std	0.084924	85129.344989
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	46096.000000
50%	0.000000	101118.000000
75%	0.000000	179969.000000
max	1.000000	388254.000000

```
[3]: b = pd.DataFrame(b_raw)
b = b[['id', 'group', 'year', 'month', 'replace', 'miles']]
b["day"] = 1

new_cols = ['id', 'group', 'year', 'month', 'day', 'replace', "miles" ]

b=b.reindex(columns=new_cols)

b = b.astype({'year': 'str'})
b = b.astype({'month': 'str'})
b = b.astype({'day': 'str'})

#b["date"] = b["year"].apply(str) + "/" + b["month"].apply(str) + "/" +
↳ b["day"].apply(str)
b["date"] = b["year"] + b["month"]

#b["date"] = pd.to_datetime(b["date"])

print(type('date'))
```

<class 'str'>

```
[4]: new_cols = ['date', 'id', "miles" ]
oldcols=b.reindex(columns=new_cols)
oldcols = pd.DataFrame(oldcols)

print(oldcols)
```

	date	id	miles
0	19815	144	2208
1	19816	144	5418
2	19817	144	8547
3	19818	144	11566
4	19819	144	15890
...
8255	19851	95	342004
8256	19852	95	343654
8257	19853	95	345631
8258	19854	95	347549
8259	19855	95	347549

[8260 rows x 3 columns]

```
[5]: # The columns of the new data frame will be the values in col2 of the original
a = pd.DataFrame(oldcols)

# The columns of the new data frame will be the values in col2 of the original
newcols = list(set(oldcols['id']))
rows = list(set(oldcols['date']))

# Create the new data matrix
data = np.zeros((len(rows), len(newcols)))

# Iterate over each row and fill in the new matrix
for row in zip(a['date'], a['id'], a['miles']):
    rowindex = rows.index(row[0])
    colindex = newcols.index(row[1])
    data[rowindex][colindex] = row[2]

newf = pd.DataFrame(data)
newf.columns = newcols
newf.index = rows

print(newf)

#newf.describe()
```

	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	\				
19813	58332.0	224753.0	43578.0	26243.0	77980.0	123849.0	273871.0					
19786	118615.0	142429.0	164203.0	147696.0	144219.0	13879.0	170733.0					
19818	70850.0	236619.0	47515.0	41155.0	88922.0	136702.0	283494.0					
198211	101508.0	268085.0	80361.0	86664.0	120004.0	167959.0	34829.0					
19808	41726.0	208989.0	26527.0	219181.0	61976.0	105815.0	255337.0					
...					
197511	10479.0	9064.0	12892.0	10924.0	7665.0	11997.0	12380.0					
19776	84579.0	95928.0	104535.0	93889.0	92433.0	97651.0	107792.0					
19772	74323.0	79929.0	89044.0	79567.0	74329.0	81364.0	90309.0					
19783	110597.0	130014.0	147314.0	133632.0	131339.0	86.0	153719.0					
19765	37631.0	37003.0	44432.0	41134.0	29658.0	41101.0	46165.0					
...					
19813	261499.0	309716.0	80581.0	...	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	\
19786	156911.0	170121.0	174133.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19818	276208.0	330953.0	97146.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
198211	33433.0	374383.0	148649.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19808	243977.0	287326.0	47150.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
...	
197511	12693.0	13106.0	13075.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

19776	102865.0	105906.0	119254.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19772	88678.0	82572.0	94738.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19783	142490.0	153626.0	160841.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19765	47947.0	40007.0	45888.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	160	161	162
19813	0.0	0.0	0.0
19786	0.0	0.0	0.0
19818	0.0	0.0	0.0
198211	0.0	0.0	0.0
19808	0.0	0.0	0.0
...
197511	0.0	0.0	0.0
19776	0.0	0.0	0.0
19772	0.0	0.0	0.0
19783	0.0	0.0	0.0
19765	0.0	0.0	0.0

[117 rows x 104 columns]

```
[6]: newf['index'] = newf.index
```

```
[7]: #newf.sort_values(by=['index'])
newf['sort'] = newf['index'].str.extract('(\d+)', expand=False).astype(int)
newf.sort_values('sort',inplace=True, ascending=True)
newf = newf.drop('sort', axis=1)
newf = newf.drop('index', axis=1)

print(newf)
```

	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	\
19759	2353.0	129.0	3246.0	532.0	1667.0	1758.0	2486.0	
19761	20326.0	18251.0	23993.0	21457.0	15095.0	21575.0	23211.0	
19762	24898.0	22725.0	29378.0	26568.0	18735.0	26537.0	29290.0	
19763	29349.0	27843.0	33604.0	29790.0	22240.0	31036.0	33696.0	
19764	33304.0	32508.0	39581.0	35774.0	25886.0	36239.0	39938.0	
...	
198311	123511.0	292192.0	107623.0	111630.0	148163.0	191825.0	61291.0	
198312	125254.0	293846.0	109722.0	113447.0	149325.0	193620.0	62965.0	
198410	144557.0	312719.0	124500.0	135557.0	171245.0	212256.0	83251.0	
198411	146465.0	315040.0	126422.0	137565.0	173234.0	214149.0	85887.0	
198412	148396.0	316984.0	128500.0	139530.0	174745.0	215173.0	87897.0	

	66	67	68	...	153	154	155	156	\
19759	2145.0	4091.0	3146.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19761	24463.0	23419.0	23495.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19762	30362.0	28431.0	29148.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19763	35816.0	31299.0	34080.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

19764	41014.0	35441.0	40138.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...
198311	59074.0	11948.0	173574.0	...	10589.0	27372.0	25864.0	22696.0
198312	60663.0	13214.0	175189.0	...	14055.0	32040.0	30610.0	28531.0
198410	82620.0	34173.0	195117.0	...	59885.0	84539.0	80984.0	78016.0
198411	84811.0	35875.0	197461.0	...	63437.0	89747.0	83764.0	81457.0
198412	86954.0	37088.0	199310.0	...	66721.0	95097.0	86367.0	86493.0
	157	158	159		160	161	162	
19759	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
19761	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
19762	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
19763	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
19764	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
...
198311	23758.0	23631.0	23842.0	27282.0	23118.0	21170.0		
198312	28834.0	29964.0	27637.0	31787.0	27032.0	25046.0		
198410	76996.0	75425.0	71118.0	80916.0	73474.0	66774.0		
198411	83086.0	80302.0	74699.0	86590.0	79438.0	70233.0		
198412	87424.0	84302.0	78061.0	91785.0	82675.0	74987.0		

[117 rows x 104 columns]

```
[8]: # Calculate the states d = {0, 1, 2}
newf.replace(0, np.nan, inplace=True)
b_state = newf - newf.shift(1)

b_state[b_state < 5000] = 0
b_state[b_state > 9999] = 2
b_state[b_state > 2] = 1

print(b_state)

b_state.describe()
```

	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	...	153	154	155	\
19759	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
19761	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
19762	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
19763	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
19764	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	
...
198311	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	
198312	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	
198410	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	
198411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	
198412	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	

	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
19759	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
19761	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
19762	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
19763	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
19764	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
...
198311	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
198312	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
198410	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
198411	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
198412	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

[117 rows x 104 columns]

```
[8]:
```

	59	60	61	62	63	64	\
count	116.000000	116.000000	116.000000	116.000000	116.000000	116.000000	
mean	0.293103	0.310345	0.353448	0.318966	0.310345	0.318966	
std	0.659608	0.664815	0.675719	0.667235	0.651604	0.680142	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	

	65	66	67	68	...	153	\
count	116.000000	116.000000	116.000000	114.000000	...	23.000000	
mean	0.396552	0.387931	0.491379	0.500000	...	0.347826	
std	0.696317	0.694970	0.716218	0.731709	...	0.647281	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	...	0.500000	
max	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	...	2.000000	

	154	155	156	157	158	159	\
count	23.000000	23.000000	23.000000	23.000000	23.000000	23.000000	
mean	0.695652	0.521739	0.565217	0.434783	0.478261	0.26087	
std	0.702902	0.730477	0.727767	0.727767	0.730477	0.68870	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
max	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	

	160	161	162
count	23.000000	23.000000	23.000000

mean	0.608696	0.391304	0.304348
std	0.722315	0.722315	0.702902
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	1.000000	0.500000	0.000000
max	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000

[8 rows x 104 columns]

```
[9]: N = b_state.notna().sum().sum()
p = (b_state == 0).sum().sum() / N
q = (b_state == 1).sum().sum() / N
(p, q)
```

```
[9]: (0.7538994800693241, 0.11413716266402575)
```

```
[10]: #Now you got that, go back and do b
```

```
[11]: def discretize(miles, d=5000):
        '''Discretizes odometer data into buckets of length d'''
        return np.floor(miles / d)
```

```
[12]: b['mileage'] = b['miles'].apply(discretize)
```

```
[13]: b.rename(columns = {'mileage': 'state'}, inplace = True)
b.rename(columns = {'replace': 'decision'}, inplace = True)

new_cols = ['id', 'date', 'state', 'decision']
b=b.reindex(columns=new_cols)

b.head()
```

```
[13]:
```

	id	date	state	decision
0	144	19815	0.0	0
1	144	19816	1.0	0
2	144	19817	1.0	0
3	144	19818	2.0	0
4	144	19819	3.0	0

```
[15]: spec = [(' ', float64),
              ('_1', float64),
              ('RC', float64),
              ('T', int64),
              ('p', float64),
              ('q', float64),
              ('scale', float64),
```

```

        ('P', float64[:, :]),
        ('x', float64[:])])

@jitclass(spec)
class Rust(object):

    def __init__(self, =0.9999, _1=3.6,
                  RC=10, T=90, p=0.3497,
                  q=0.6387, scale=0.001):

        self. = 
        self._1 = _1
        self.RC = RC
        self.T = T
        self.p = p
        self.q = q
        self.scale = scale

        # Construct transition matrix
        P = np.zeros((T, T))
        np.fill_diagonal(P, p)
        P += np.diag(np.ones(T - 1) * q, 1)
        P += np.diag(np.ones(T - 2) * (1 - p - q), 2)
        P[:, -1] += 1 - P.sum(1) # Adjust to sum to 1
        self.P = P

        # Statespace of x
        self.x = np.arange(T, dtype=np.float64)

```

```

[16]: @njit
def c(x, rust):
    '''Linear cost function'''

    scale = rust.scale
    _1 = rust._1

    return scale * _1 * x

@njit
def u(x, i, rust):
    '''Utility function'''

    if i == 0:
        return -c(x, rust)

    if i == 1:
        return -c(x, rust) - rust.RC

```



```

[17]: @njit
def solve_EV(rust, tol=1e-3, maxiter=300000, print_flag=False):

    T = rust.T
    = rust.
    P = np.ascontiguousarray(rust.P)
    x = rust.x

    # Initial guess of value function
    EV = np.zeros(T)

    # Bellman operator
    def T(EV):
        wait = u(x, 0, rust) + * EV
        replace = u(x[0], 1, rust) + * EV[0]
        EV_new = np.exp(replace - EV) + np.exp(wait - EV)
        EV_new = P @ (np.log(EV_new) + EV)
        return EV_new

    # Find the fixed point of Bellman operator
    i = 0
    dist = 1e3
    for i in prange(maxiter):
        EV_new = T(EV)
        dist = np.linalg.norm(EV - EV_new)

        if dist < tol:
            if print_flag:
                print(f'Converged in {i} iterations')
            return EV
        else:
            i += 1
            EV = EV_new.copy()

    if print_flag:
        print('Reached max iterations')

    return EV

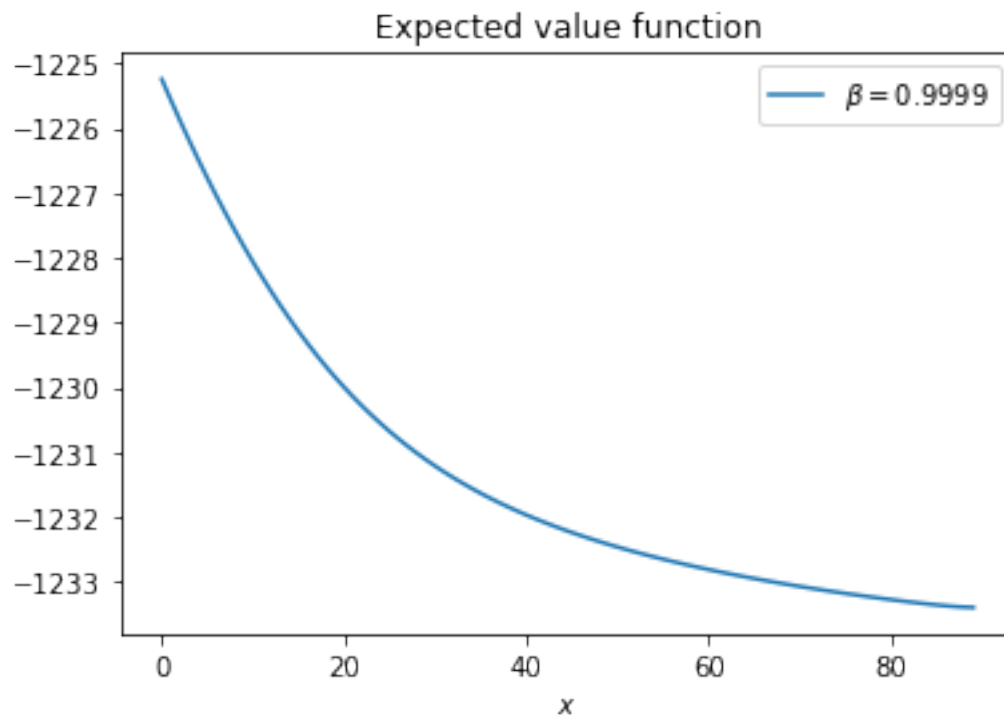
```

```

[18]: r = Rust(p=p, q=q)
EV_star = solve_EV(r)
plt.plot(r.x, EV_star, label=rf'$\beta = {r.}$')

plt.title('Expected value function')
plt.xlabel('$x$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



```
[19]: b.head()
```

```
[19]:
```

	id	date	state	decision
0	144	19815	0.0	0
1	144	19816	1.0	0
2	144	19817	1.0	0
3	144	19818	2.0	0
4	144	19819	3.0	0

```
[20]: @njit
def conditional_probability(rust):

    = rust.
    x = rust.x
    P = rust.P

    # Solve inner loop
    EV = solve_EV(rust)

    wait = u(x, 0, rust) + * P @ EV
    replace = u(x[0], 1, rust) + * EV[0]
    P_wait = 1 / (1 + np.exp(replace - wait))
    P_replace = 1 - P_wait
```

```
return P_wait, P_replace
```

```
[21]: def log_likelihood( ,          # Parameters to search over
                        b_data,      # Data consists of states and decisions
                        p,            # Absorbing state probability
                        q):           # Transition state 1 probability

    # Guess of parameters
    _1, RC =

    # Set up model with guess
    r = Rust(_1=_1, RC=RC, p=p, q=q)

    # Solve inner loop and find choice
    # probabilities conditional on x and i
    P_wait, P_replace = conditional_probability(r)

    # Log likelihood is sum of conditional probabilities given observed data
    logL = 0
    for decision, state in zip(b.decision, b.state):
        state = int(state)

        # Wait
        if decision == 0:
            logL += np.log(P_wait[state])

        # Replace
        if decision == 1:
            logL += np.log(P_replace[state])

    return -logL
```

```
[22]: %%time
      _star = minimize(log_likelihood, x0=(0.1, 10), args=(newf, p, q)).x
```

```
CPU times: total: 51 s
Wall time: 1min 13s
```

```
[23]: _star

#Get following output, so handcode x1 and x2 into next result
# success: False
#: by natasha ----- array([ 2.61808055, 10.03904057])
```

```
[23]: array([ 2.13082394, 10.76908507])
```

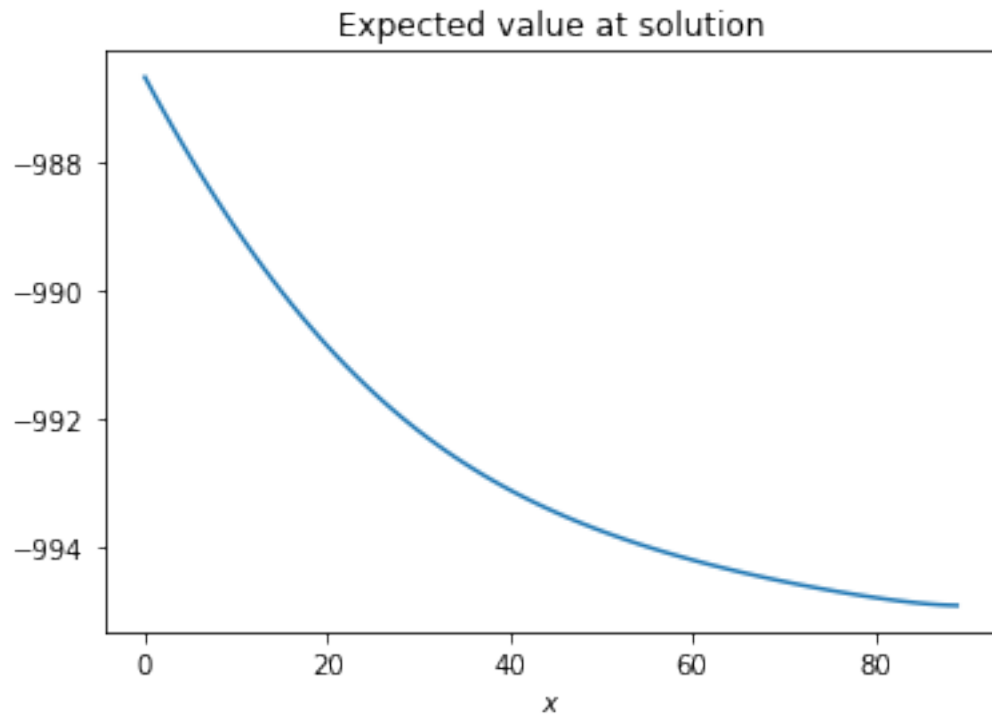
```
[26]: # Use the solution to set up a new model, set lbound for theta_1at 0
```

```
r_star = Rust(p=p, q=q, _1=_star[0], RC=_star[1])
EV_star = solve_EV(r_star)

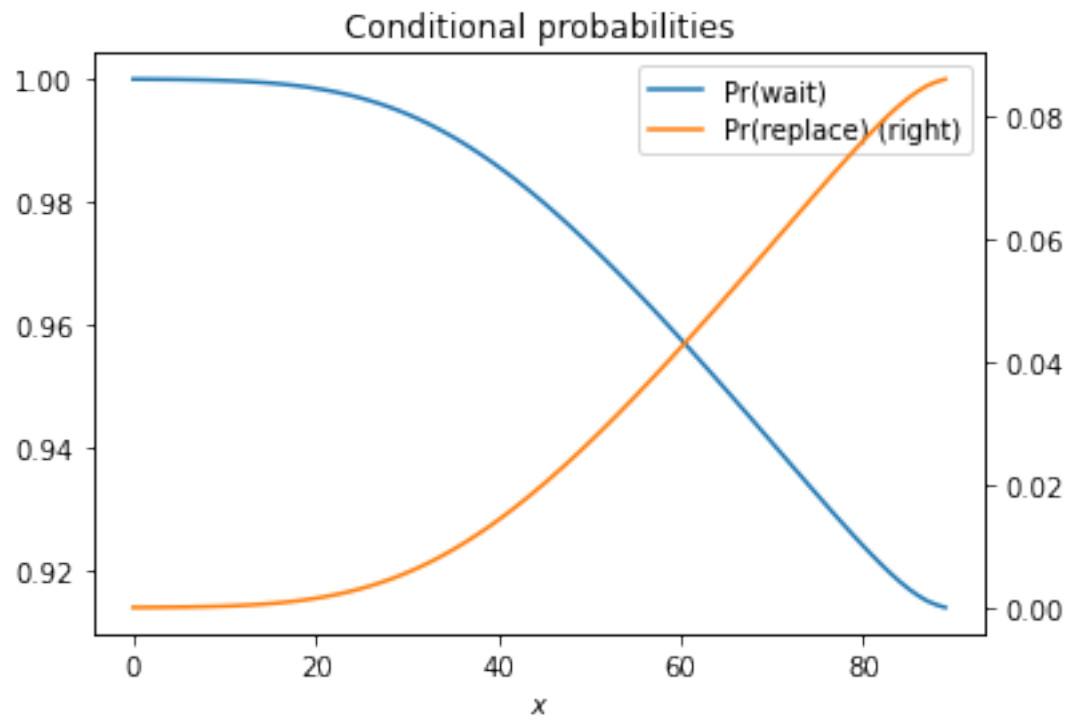
print (r_star)
print (EV_star)
```

```
<numba.experimental.jitclass.boxing.Rust object at 0x000002091F3D0610>
[-986.68125775 -986.9424142 -987.19802054 -987.4480799 -987.69259645
 -987.93157565 -988.16502447 -988.39295162 -988.61536786 -988.83228633
 -989.04372283 -989.24969619 -989.45022868 -989.64534633 -989.83507934
 -990.01946244 -990.19853524 -990.37234259 -990.54093484 -990.7043681
 -990.86270443 -991.01601196 -991.16436494 -991.30784374 -991.44653468
 -991.58052991 -991.7099271 -991.83482908 -991.95534345 -992.07158209
 -992.18366061 -992.2916978 -992.39581503 -992.49613562 -992.59278421
 -992.6858862 -992.77556708 -992.86195196 -992.94516494 -993.02532872
 -993.10256408 -993.17698952 -993.24872093 -993.31787126 -993.38455032
 -993.44886453 -993.51091682 -993.57080648 -993.62862909 -993.68447649
 -993.73843677 -993.79059426 -993.84102959 -993.88981973 -993.93703806
 -993.98275442 -994.02703525 -994.06994364 -994.1115394 -994.1518792
 -994.19101663 -994.22900226 -994.26588373 -994.30170576 -994.33651025
 -994.37033623 -994.40321987 -994.43519439 -994.46629 -994.49653375
 -994.52594924 -994.55455638 -994.58237093 -994.60940398 -994.63566113
 -994.66114172 -994.68583729 -994.70973058 -994.73279226 -994.75498093
 -994.77623429 -994.79647611 -994.81558753 -994.83344799 -994.84982704
 -994.86457933 -994.87720138 -994.88770884 -994.89474677 -994.89947044]
```

```
[27]: plt.plot(r_star.x, EV_star)
plt.title('Expected value at solution')
plt.xlabel('$x$')
plt.show()
```



```
[28]: P_star = pd.DataFrame(conditional_probability(r_star)).T
P_star.iloc[:, 0].plot(label='Pr(wait)', legend=True, title='Conditional_
↳probabilities', xlabel='$x$')
P_star.iloc[:, 1].plot(secondary_y=True, label='Pr(replace)', legend=True)
plt.show()
```



[]: