

```
In [17]: #####
#Econs 514 -- Assignment 2 - BLP Rep Table 4
#Updated -- 2/21/23
#Due - 3/1/23
#By -- Suhina Deol
#####
```

```
In [1]: import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from os.path import dirname, join as pjoin
import scipy.io

#import scipy.optimize as opt

import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.iolib.summary2 import summary_col

from scipy.optimize import minimize
from itertools import combinations

from statsmodels.sandbox.regression.gmm import IV2SLS
```

```
In [3]: #####
#Load data1
#####
data = scipy.io.loadmat(r'iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/BLF
print(data.keys())

df=data['model_name']
#print(df)
#print(type(df))

#####
#Change mat to csv
#####
df=pd.DataFrame(df)
df=df.rename(columns={0: "model_name"})
df.to_csv('iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/df.csv')

dict_keys(['__header__', '__version__', '__globals__', 'model_name'])
```

```
In [4]: #####
#Load data2
#####
data2 = scipy.io.loadmat('iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/BLF
print(data2.keys())
df2=data2['model_id']

xtra_cols = ['share', 'outshr', 'const', 'mpd', 'mpg', 'air', 'space', 'hpwt', 'price',

for item in xtra_cols:
    df2 = np.concatenate([df2, data2[item]], axis=1)
df2 = pd.DataFrame(df2, columns = ['model_id'] + xtra_cols)

#print(df2)
```

```
#####
#Change mat to csv
#####
df2=pd.DataFrame(df2)
df2.to_csv('iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/df2.csv')

dict_keys(['__header__', '__version__', '__globals__', 'model_id', 'own_dummies', 'i
d', 'product', 'const', 'mpd', 'air', 'mpg', 'trend', 'space', 'hpwt', 'cdindex', 'cd
id', 'outshr', 'firmid', 'share', 'price'])
```

```
In [5]: #####
#Combine dataset
#####
df3 = pd.concat([df,df2],axis = 1)
#print(df3)

#csv
df3=pd.DataFrame(df3)
df3.to_csv('iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/df3.csv')
```

```
In [6]: #####
#TABLE III
#####
#COL1 - OLS
#####
attributes = ['const', 'hpwt', 'air', 'mpd', 'space', 'price']
#print(attributes)

y = np.log(df3['share']/df3['outshr'])
#print(y)

xmat = df3[attributes].to_numpy()
#print(xmat)

#fit linear regression model
model = sm.OLS(y, xmat).fit()

#view model summary
print(model.summary())
```

## OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.387
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.386
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	279.2
Date:	Fri, 17 Mar 2023	Prob (F-statistic):	6.52e-232
Time:	18:35:13	Log-Likelihood:	-3319.4
No. Observations:	2217	AIC:	6651.
Df Residuals:	2211	BIC:	6685.
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		
=====			
	coef	std err	t
			P> t
			[0.025
			0.975]
-----			
const	-10.0716	0.253	-39.822
			0.000
x1	-0.1243	0.277	-0.448
			0.654
x2	-0.0343	0.073	-0.472
			0.637
x3	0.2650	0.043	6.146
			0.000
x4	2.3421	0.125	18.707
			0.000
x5	-0.0886	0.004	-22.014
			0.000
=====			
Omnibus:	158.000	Durbin-Watson:	1.478
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	205.595
Skew:	-0.632	Prob(JB):	2.27e-45
Kurtosis:	3.792	Cond. No.	203.
=====			

## Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [23]: #####
#TABLE III
#####
#COL2 - Instruments for Price
#####

#stage1
attributes2 = ['mpd', 'air', 'space', 'hpwt']
#print(attributes)

y2 = df3['price']
#print(y)

zmat = df3[attributes2].to_numpy()
#print(xmat)

#fit linear regression model
results_fs = sm.OLS(y2, zmat).fit()

#view model summary
#print(results_fs.summary())

#stage2
df3['predicted_price'] = results_fs.predict()

attributes22 = ['const', 'hpwt', 'air', 'mpd', 'space', 'predicted_price']
#print(y)

xmat22 = df3[attributes22].to_numpy()
```

```

results_ss = sm.OLS(y, xmat22).fit()

print(results_ss.summary())

#automatically with package with correct standard errors
iv = IV2SLS(y, xmat, zmat).fit()

print(iv.summary)

```

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.253
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:      0.251
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:      187.0
Date:                  Fri, 03 Mar 2023  Prob (F-statistic):  3.37e-138
Time:                  14:25:28  Log-Likelihood:    -3539.1
No. Observations:      2217     AIC:              7088.
Df Residuals:          2212     BIC:              7117.
Df Model:              4
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-10.3658	0.279	-37.179	0.000	-10.913	-9.819
x1	-0.0013	0.044	-0.029	0.977	-0.088	0.086
x2	-0.0433	0.120	-0.362	0.718	-0.278	0.192
x3	0.3030	0.049	6.196	0.000	0.207	0.399
x4	2.4694	0.138	17.883	0.000	2.199	2.740
x5	-0.0887	0.008	-11.155	0.000	-0.104	-0.073

```

=====
Omnibus:              118.524  Durbin-Watson:          1.364
Prob(Omnibus):        0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        138.270
Skew:                 -0.573   Prob(JB):                9.44e-31
Kurtosis:             3.431    Cond. No.                9.99e+16
=====

```

#### Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The smallest eigenvalue is 4.13e-29. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

<bound method IVRegressionResults.summary of <statsmodels.sandbox.regression.gmm.IVRegressionResults object at 0x000001B844B9D160>>

```

In [24]: #####
#TABLE III
#####
#COL3- Depvar ln(price)
#####
#Create log of hpwt and mpg
# apply log(x+1) element-wise to a subset of columns
log_hpwt = np.log(df3['hpwt'])
df3['log_hpwt'] = log_hpwt + 1

log_mpg = np.log(df3['mpg'])
df3['log_mpg'] = log_mpg + 1

log_space = np.log(df3['space'])
df3['log_space'] = log_space + 1

```

```

attributes3 = ['const', 'log_hpwt', 'air', 'log_mpg', 'log_space', 'trend']
#print(attributes)

y3 = np.log(df3['price'])
#print(y)

xmat3 = df3[attributes3].to_numpy()
#print(xmat)

#fit linear regression model
model3 = sm.OLS(y3, xmat3).fit()

#view model summary
print(model3.summary())

#save updated dataset with log-vars
df3.to_csv('iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/df4.csv')

```

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          price    R-squared:                0.656
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.656
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:           844.9
Date:                  Fri, 03 Mar 2023    Prob (F-statistic):    0.00
Time:                  14:25:31    Log-Likelihood:       -567.01
No. Observations:      2217    AIC:                  1146.
Df Residuals:          2211    BIC:                  1180.
Df Model:               5
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	2.6184	0.149	17.563	0.000	2.326	2.911
x1	0.5203	0.035	14.833	0.000	0.452	0.589
x2	0.6798	0.019	36.247	0.000	0.643	0.717
x3	-0.4706	0.049	-9.694	0.000	-0.566	-0.375
x4	0.1248	0.063	1.967	0.049	0.000	0.249
x5	0.0128	0.002	8.526	0.000	0.010	0.016

```

=====
Omnibus:                533.211    Durbin-Watson:           0.986
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        1412.614
Skew:                   1.270    Prob(JB):                1.80e-307
Kurtosis:               5.974    Cond. No.                307.
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```

In [75]: #####
#TABLE IV
#####
#BLP Specification
#Estimate parameters of demand and pricing equations
#####

class BLP(object):
    '''
    Jia Yan

```

```

02/21/2023
'''

def __init__(self, path_data, file_data, path_str_data, file_str_data, ndraws=500,
'''
    set parameters
    '''
    self.ndraws = ndraws # number of random draws in monte-carlo integration
    self.tol_fp = tol_fp # convergence tolerance level in nested fixed-point inter

    '''
    construct data
    '''
    self.df = self._initialize_data(path_data, file_data, path_str_data, file_str_data)
    self.nmarkets = int(self.df['trend'].max()) + 1
    self.y_fixed = np.log(self.df['share']/self.df['outshr']) # Dependent variable

    '''
    Demand model specification
    '''
    attributes = ['const', 'hpwt', 'air', 'mpd', 'space', 'price'] # demand side variables
    self.attributes_random = ['const', 'hpwt', 'air', 'mpd', 'space'] # variables in demand model
    self.Xmat = self.df[attributes].to_numpy() # X-matrix in demand model

    '''
    construct demand-side instruments
    '''
    self.Zmat_D = self._initialize_IV_D(self.df) # matrix of demand side instruments
    self.weight_mat_D = np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(np.transpose(self.Zmat_D), self.Zmat_D))
    self.project_mat = self._initialize_2sls_D() #  $\text{inv}(X'PX)(X'P)$  in which  $P = Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'$ 

    '''
    supply side specification
    '''
    mc = ['const', 'mpg', 'air', 'space', 'hpwt', 'trend'] # marginal cost variables
    self.Mcmat = self._initialize_mc(mc) # matrix of variables in marginal cost equation

    '''
    construct supply-side instruments
    '''
    self.Zmat_s = self._initialize_IV_S()

    '''
    Take standard normal draws for approximating integrals in market share and market entry
    Better to use halton draws
    '''
    self.draws = np.random.randn(self.nmarkets, self.ndraws, len(self.attributes_random))

def _initialize_data(self, path_data, file_data, path_str_data, file_str_data):
    data = scipy.io.loadmat(os.path.join(path_data, file_data))
    model_name = scipy.io.loadmat(os.path.join(path_str_data, file_str_data))['model_name']
    v_list = ['outshr', 'const', 'mpd', 'mpg', 'air', 'space', 'hpwt', 'price', 'trend']
    df = data['share']
    for item in v_list:
        df = np.concatenate([df, data[item]], axis=1)
    df = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['share'] + v_list)
    df['model_name'] = model_name
    df['maker'] = df['model_name'].transform(lambda x: x[0:2])
    df = df.sort_values(by=['trend', 'maker'], ascending=[True, True]) # group products by maker and trend
    return df

```

```

def _initialize_IV_D(self, df):
    # demand side instruments for price: sum of attributes of other products from
    z_list = ['const'] # creat instruments of price from this list
    IV_list = ['const', 'mpd', 'air', 'space', 'hpwt'] # the first part of IV are
    for var in z_list:
        name_own = var + "_" + "z" + "_" + "own"
        IV_list.append(name_own)
        name_rival = var + "_" + "z" + "_" + "rival"
        IV_list.append(name_rival)

        df[name_own] = df.groupby(['trend', 'maker'])[var].transform(lambda x: x.s
        df[name_own] = df[name_own] - self.df[var]

        df['junk'] = df.groupby(['trend'])[var].transform(lambda x: x.sum()) - self
        df[name_rival] = df['junk'] - df[name_own]

    return df[IV_list].to_numpy() ## the matrix of demand-side instruments

def _initialize_2sls_D(self):
    pz = np.matmul(self.Zmat_D, self.weight_mat_D)
    pz = np.matmul(pz, np.transpose(self.Zmat_D))
    project_mat = np.matmul(np.transpose(self.Xmat), pz)
    project_mat = np.matmul(project_mat, self.Xmat)
    project_mat = np.linalg.inv(project_mat)
    project_mat = np.matmul(project_mat, np.transpose(self.Xmat))
    return np.matmul(project_mat, pz)

def _initialize_mc(self, vlist):
    df = self.df[vlist].copy()
    df['mpg'] = np.log(df['mpg']) + 1
    df['space'] = np.log(df['space']) + 1
    df['hpwt'] = np.log(df['hpwt']) + 1
    return df.to_numpy()

def _initialize_ols_S(self):
    mom = np.matmul(np.transpose(self.Mcmat), self.Mcmat)
    return np.matmul(np.linalg.inv(mom), self.Mcmat)

def _initialize_IV_S(self):
    def util(pair):
        return np.multiply(pair[0], pair[1])
    m = self.Mcmat[:, 1:] # remove constant term
    l = [m[:, i] for i in range(m.shape[1])]
    pairs = combinations(l, 2)
    zmat = self.Mcmat # the first part of IVs are exo. regressors
    interactions = np.array(list(map(util, pairs)))
    interactions = np.transpose(interactions)
    return np.hstack((zmat, interactions))

def ols(self):
    """
    replicate the first column of table 3
    """
    y = np.log(self.df['share']/self.df['outshr'])
    #b = np.matmul(np.transpose(self.Xmat), self.y_fixed)
    #b = np.linalg.inv(b)
    #b = np.matmul(b, np.transpose(self.Xmat))
    #return np.matmul(b, self.y_fixed)
    return sm.OLS(self.y_fixed, self.Xmat).fit()

```

```

def iv(self):
    """
    replicate the second column of table 3
    """
    #return np.matmul(self.project_mat, self.y_fixed)
    return IV2SLS(self.y_fixed, self.Xmat, self.Zmat_D).fit()

def hedonic_price(self):
    '''replicate the third column of table 3'''
    y = np.log(self.df['price'])
    return sm.OLS(y, self.Mcmat).fit()

def markup_conditional(self, udic):
    v = np.exp(udic['delta'] + (udic['rdraw'] * udic['xv']).sum(axis=1))
    s = v / (1 + np.sum(v))
    cut = 0
    dmat = []
    for i in udic['jf']:
        sg = s[cut:cut+i]
        dmat.append(np.diag(sg) - np.outer(sg,sg))
        cut = cut + i
    return {'dmat': dmat, 'shares': s}

def share_conditional(self, udic):
    v = np.exp(udic['delta'] + (udic['rdraw'] * udic['xv']).sum(axis=1))
    return v / (1 + np.sum(v))

def market_share(self, mid, delta, xv, jf, markup=False):
    draws = self.draws[mid]
    inputs = [{'delta': delta, 'xv': xv, 'rdraw': draws[r], 'jf': jf} for r in range(len(draws))]
    if markup is False:
        out = map(self.share_conditional, inputs)
        return (1/self.ndraws) * np.sum(list(out), axis=0)
    else:
        out = map(self.markup_conditional, inputs)
        d = [i['dmat'] for i in out]
        s = [i['shares'] for i in out]
        dmat = [(1/self.ndraws) * item for item in map(sum, zip(*d))]
        shares = (1/self.ndraws) * np.sum(s, axis=0)
        return {'dmat': dmat, 'shares': shares}

def fixed_point(self, pack):
    mid = pack['mid']
    df = pack['df']
    sigmas = pack['sigmas']
    s0 = df['share'].to_numpy()
    xv = sigmas * df[self.attributes_random].to_numpy()
    jf = [len(g) for _, g in df.groupby(['maker'])]
    check = 1.0
    delta_ini = np.zeros(len(s0))
    while check > self.tol_fp:
        delta_new = delta_ini + (np.log(s0) - np.log(self.market_share(mid, delta_ini, xv, jf, markup=False)))
        check = np.max(abs(delta_new - delta_ini))
        delta_ini = delta_new

    """
    Calculate markups in a market at current parameter values (delta, sigmas)
    """
    mrkup = self.market_share(mid, delta_new, xv, jf, markup=True)

```



```

    return {'delta': delta_new, "markup": mrkup}

def mean_utility(self, sigmas):
    """
    sigmas: an 1_D array with the shape (len(self.attributes_random), ), which contains
    the standard errors of random coefficients
    """
    df = self.df.copy()
    v_list = ['share', 'maker'] + self.attributes_random

    ...

    # step 1: solve mean utility (delta_j) from the fixed-point iteration
    ...
    df_list = [{'mid': int(mid), 'df': df[v_list], 'sigmas': sigmas} for mid, df in
    out = map(self.fixed_point, df_list)
    delta_j = tuple([i['delta'] for i in out])
    delta_j = np.concatenate(delta_j, axis=0) # an array with the shape(2217,)

    ...

    step 2: uncover mean part of coefficients (beta_bar) from delta_j, which is equivalent to
    running an IV estimation using delta_j as the dependent variable
    ...
    beta_bar = np.matmul(self.project_mat, delta_j)

    ...

    step 3: uncover omitted product attributes (xi_j) from delta_j and beta_bar
    ...
    xi_j = delta_j - np.matmul(self.Xmat, beta_bar)

    ...

    step 4: uncover cost-side parameters and cost shocks
    ...
    alpha = beta_bar[-1] # the last coefficient in beta_bar is the price coefficient

    ...

    step -- supply side
    ...
    mcmat = self.Mcmat
    supply = np.matmul(delta_j, self.Mcmat)
    supply = (10000 / supply)
    return {'beta_bar': beta_bar, 'xi_j': xi_j, 'supply': supply}

def GMM_obj(self, sigmas):
    ...

    step 4: interact xi_j with instruments, which include exogenous regressors (vector of
    exogenous attributes) and instruments for price (sum of attributes of competitors)
    ...
    xi_j = self.mean_utility(sigmas)['xi_j']
    moments = np.matmul(np.transpose(self.Zmat_D), xi_j) # an array with the shape (2217, 2217)

    ...

    step 5: compute the GMM objective function
    ...
    f = np.matmul(moments, self.weight_mat_D)
    f = (1 / len(self.df)) * np.matmul(f, moments)
    return f

def optimization(self, objfun, para):
    ...

```

```

Parameters
-----
objfun : a user defined objective function of para

para : a 1-D array with the shape (k,), where k is the number of parameters.
Returns
-----
dict
    A dictionary containing estimation results
'''
v = opt.minimize(objfun, x0=para, jac=None, method='BFGS',
                 options={'maxiter': 1000, 'disp': True})
return {'obj':v.fun, "Coefficients": v.x}

if __name__ == "__main__":

    blp = BLP("iCloudDrive/Documents/Econs 514 (Metrics IV)/Assignment2/", "BLP_data.n
    pini = np.ones(len(blp.attributes_random)) * 0.2
    x = blp.GMM_obj(pini)
    beta_ols = blp.ols()
    beta_iv = blp.iv()
    beta_hedonic= blp.hedonic_price()
    print(beta_ols.summary())
    print(beta_iv.summary())
    #print(sm.OLS(blp.df['price'], blp.Zmat_D).fit().summary()) # first-stage regressi
    print(beta_hedonic.summary())

```

## OLS Regression Results

```

=====
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Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:       0.386
Method:                  Least Squares    F-statistic:       279.2
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Time:                    20:06:36    Log-Likelihood:    -3319.4
No. Observations:        2217    AIC:               6651.
Df Residuals:            2211    BIC:               6685.
Df Model:                 5
Covariance Type:         nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-10.0716	0.253	-39.822	0.000	-10.568	-9.576
x1	-0.1243	0.277	-0.448	0.654	-0.668	0.419
x2	-0.0343	0.073	-0.472	0.637	-0.177	0.108
x3	0.2650	0.043	6.146	0.000	0.180	0.350
x4	2.3421	0.125	18.707	0.000	2.097	2.588
x5	-0.0886	0.004	-22.014	0.000	-0.097	-0.081

```

=====
Omnibus:                158.000    Durbin-Watson:          1.435
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       205.595
Skew:                    -0.632    Prob(JB):               2.27e-45
Kurtosis:                3.792    Cond. No.               203.
=====

```

## Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

## IV2SLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.224
Model:                  IV2SLS    Adj. R-squared:       0.222
Method:                  Two Stage    F-statistic:       151.3
                        Least Squares    Prob (F-statistic): 1.84e-138
Date:                    Fri, 17 Mar 2023
Time:                    20:06:36
No. Observations:        2217
Df Residuals:            2211
Df Model:                 5
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-9.7475	0.302	-32.269	0.000	-10.340	-9.155
x1	2.6760	0.930	2.878	0.004	0.853	4.499
x2	1.0455	0.348	3.009	0.003	0.364	1.727
x3	0.0712	0.078	0.917	0.359	-0.081	0.223
x4	2.2374	0.145	15.471	0.000	1.954	2.521
x5	-0.1863	0.031	-6.035	0.000	-0.247	-0.126

```

=====
Omnibus:                86.419    Durbin-Watson:          1.330
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       257.658
Skew:                    -0.034    Prob(JB):               1.12e-56
Kurtosis:                4.669    Cond. No.               203.
=====

```

## OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          price    R-squared:          0.656
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:       0.656
=====

```

```

Method:                Least Squares      F-statistic:                844.9
Date:                  Fri, 17 Mar 2023    Prob (F-statistic):         0.00
Time:                  20:06:36           Log-Likelihood:             -567.01
No. Observations:      2217              AIC:                        1146.
Df Residuals:          2211              BIC:                        1180.
Df Model:               5
Covariance Type:       nonrobust

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const         2.6184        0.149      17.563      0.000        2.326        2.911
x1          -0.4706        0.049      -9.694      0.000       -0.566       -0.375
x2           0.6798        0.019     36.247      0.000        0.643        0.717
x3           0.1248        0.063       1.967      0.049        0.000        0.249
x4           0.5203        0.035     14.833      0.000        0.452        0.589
x5           0.0128        0.002      8.526      0.000        0.010        0.016
=====
Omnibus:                 533.211    Durbin-Watson:                1.072
Prob(Omnibus):            0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):             1412.614
Skew:                     1.270    Prob(JB):                     1.80e-307
Kurtosis:                 5.974    Cond. No.                      307.
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```

In [76]: v = blp.mean_utility(pini)
          #v['beta_bar']
          print(v)

{'beta_bar': array([-9.63171633e+00,  2.39648658e+00,  9.32968455e-01,  8.79582148e-0
3,
                2.17535992e+00, -1.77231277e-01]), 'xi_j': array([-2.74098189, -0.87860553, -
0.10204113, ..., -0.09706236,
                -1.44470651, -2.29920172]), 'supply': array([ -0.5875376 , -0.34473779, -2.1
958145 , -0.47108033,
                -10.92093631, -0.05480385])}

```

```

In [79]: #pip install pyblp
          import pyblp

          pyblp.options.digits = 2
          pyblp.options.verbose = False
          pyblp.__version__

```

```

Out[79]: '0.13.0'

```

```

In [80]: product_data = pd.read_csv(pyblp.data.BLP_PRODUCTS_LOCATION)
          product_data.head()

```

Out[80]:

	market_ids	clustering_ids	car_ids	firm_ids	region	shares	prices	hpwt	air	mpd	...
0	1971	AMGREM71	129	15	US	0.001051	4.935802	0.528997	0	1.888146	...
1	1971	AMHORN71	130	15	US	0.000670	5.516049	0.494324	0	1.935989	...
2	1971	AMJAVL71	132	15	US	0.000341	7.108642	0.467613	0	1.716799	...
3	1971	AMMATA71	134	15	US	0.000522	6.839506	0.426540	0	1.687871	...
4	1971	AMAMBS71	136	15	US	0.000442	8.928395	0.452489	0	1.504286	...

5 rows × 33 columns

In [81]:

```
agent_data = pd.read_csv(pyblp.data.BLP_AGENTS_LOCATION)
agent_data.head()
```

Out[81]:

	market_ids	weights	nodes0	nodes1	nodes2	nodes3	nodes4	income
0	1971	0.000543	1.192188	0.478777	0.980830	-0.824410	2.473301	109.560369
1	1971	0.000723	1.497074	-2.026204	-1.741316	1.412568	-0.747468	45.457314
2	1971	0.000544	1.438081	0.813280	-1.749974	-1.203509	0.049558	127.146548
3	1971	0.000701	1.768655	-0.177453	0.286602	0.391517	0.683669	22.604045
4	1971	0.000549	0.849970	-0.135337	0.735920	1.036247	-1.143436	170.226032

In [82]:

```
product_formulations = (
    pyblp.Formulation('1 + hpwt + air + mpd + space'),
    pyblp.Formulation('1 + prices + hpwt + air + mpd + space'),
    pyblp.Formulation('1 + log(hpwt) + air + log(mpg) + log(space) + trend')
)
product_formulations

agent_formulation = pyblp.Formulation('0 + I(1 / income)')
agent_formulation

problem = pyblp.Problem(product_formulations, product_data, agent_formulation, agent_data)
problem

initial_sigma = np.diag([3.612, 0, 4.628, 1.818, 1.050, 2.056])
initial_pi = np.c_[[0, -43.501, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
```

Integration weights in the following markets sum to a value that differs from 1 by more than options.weights\_tol: all markets. Sometimes this is fine, for example when weights were built with importance sampling. Otherwise, it is a sign that there is a data problem.

In [83]:

```
results = problem.solve(
    initial_sigma,
    initial_pi,
    costs_bounds=(0.001, None),
    W_type='clustered',
    se_type='clustered',
    initial_update=True,
```

```
)  
results
```

Out[83]: Problem Results Summary:

```
=====
=====
GMM      Objective      Projected      Reduced Hessian  Reduced Hessian  Clipped  Clipped  W
eighting Matrix Covariance Matrix
Step      Value      Gradient Norm  Min Eigenvalue  Max Eigenvalue  Shares  Costs  C
ondition Number Condition Number
-----
-----
2      +5.0E+02      +6.4E-06      +4.8E-01      +5.1E+02      0      0
+4.2E+09      +3.8E+08
=====
=====
```

Cumulative Statistics:

```
=====
Computation  Optimizer  Optimization  Objective  Fixed Point  Contraction
Time          Converged  Iterations  Evaluations Iterations  Evaluations
-----
00:08:10      No          58          159        47024      144196
=====
```

Nonlinear Coefficient Estimates (Robust SEs Adjusted for 999 Clusters in Parentheses):

```
=====
Sigma:      1      prices      hpwt      air      mpd      space      |      Pi:
1/income
-----
--
1      +2.0E+00
+0.0E+00      (+6.1E+00)
prices      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00
es      -4.5E+01
(+9.2E+00)
hpwt      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +6.1E+00
t      +0.0E+00
(+2.2E+00)
air      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +4.0E+00
+0.0E+00
(+2.1E+00)
mpd      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +2.5E-01
+0.0E+00
(+5.5E-01)
space      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +0.0E+00      +1.9E+00
e      +0.0E+00
(+1.1E+00)
=====
=====
```

Beta Estimates (Robust SEs Adjusted for 999 Clusters in Parentheses):

```
=====
1      hpwt      air      mpd      space
```

-7.3E+00	+3.5E+00	-1.0E+00	+4.2E-01	+4.2E+00
(+2.8E+00)	(+1.4E+00)	(+2.1E+00)	(+2.5E-01)	(+6.6E-01)

Gamma Estimates (Robust SEs Adjusted for 999 Clusters in Parentheses):

1	log(hpwt)	air	log(mpg)	log(space)	trend
+2.8E+00	+9.0E-01	+4.2E-01	-5.2E-01	-2.6E-01	+2.7E-02
(+1.2E-01)	(+7.2E-02)	(+8.7E-02)	(+7.3E-02)	(+2.1E-01)	(+3.1E-03)

In [ ]: