

# PS8

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## 1 True beta VS Estimated beta

We utilized four fundamental techniques in this problem set to estimate  $\hat{\beta}$  in an equation based on a given set of true  $\beta$  values.

In question 5, we used the matrices generated in Q4 and computed  $\hat{\beta}_{OLS}$  using the closed-form solution. The approach produced a very close estimated  $\beta$ , compared with the True  $\beta$ .

In Question 6, We employed the gradient descent technique, which also produced a  $\hat{\beta}$  value that is close to the actual  $\beta$  value. This is expected since gradient descent is an optimization algorithm that can be used to minimize the sum of squared errors and find the values of  $\beta$  that best fit the data.

In Question 7, we employed two distinct techniques, the L-BFGS algorithm and the Nelder-Mead algorithm, to calculate  $\hat{\beta}$ . The  $\beta$  value derived through the L-BFGS algorithm is notably closer to the actual  $\beta$  value. The  $\beta$  value obtained through the Nelder-Mead algorithm is significantly distant from the actual  $\beta$  value. Similarly, the estimated  $\beta$  in Question 8 is also close to the true  $\beta$ .

In my opinion, the differences between the estimated and true values are due to the random errors added to the model. T