# **Dynamic Programming Exercise Class 2**

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### Ex. 3: Cake-eating problem: Continuous choice

Last time:

$$egin{aligned} V_t(W_t) &= \max_{c_t \in \{0,1,\ldots,W_t\}} \sqrt{c_t} + eta V_{t+1}(W_t+1) \ & ext{s.t} \ W_{t+1} &= W_t - c_t \ c_t &\in \{0,1,\ldots,W_t\} \end{aligned}$$

Today:

$$egin{aligned} V_t(W_t) &= \max_{c_t \in \{0,1,...,W_t\}} \sqrt{c_t} + eta V_{t+1}(W_t+1) \ & ext{s.t} \ W_{t+1} &= W_t - c_t \ c_t &\in \mathbb{R}_+ \ W_t - c_t &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

## Solving on a grid

- In Dynamic Programming we typically solve problems on a grid:
  - Grid of whole cake-slices: {0,1,2,3,4,5}
  - Grid of half slices of cake: {0,0.5,1.0,1.5....,5.0}
- We solve the problem at each grid point.
- - Linear interpolation: Drawing lines between points.

#### Ex. 4: Cake-eating problem: with discrete stochastic shocks

$$egin{aligned} V_t(W_t) &= \max_{c_t \in \{0,1,\dots,W_t\}} \sqrt{c_t} + eta E_t[V_{t+1}(W_t+1)] \\ &\qquad \qquad \text{s.t} \\ W_{t+1} &= W_t - c_t + arepsilon_t \\ arepsilon_i &\in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{Following some probability distribution} \\ c_t &\in \mathbb{R}_+ \\ W_t - c_t &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

There is now an expectation in the bellman equation:

$$E_t[V_{t+1}(W_{t+1})] = \sum_{\varepsilon_i \in \mathbb{N}} [V_{t+1}(W_t - c_t + \epsilon_i)]$$

# Ex. 5: Expectations over continuous shocks (probability densities)

- Ex. 4: Discrete shocks.
- Can be easily handled using a sum on a computer
- What if we had continuous shocks in the cake-eating problem?
  - $E_t[V_{t+1}(W_{t+1})] = \int V_{t+1}(W_t c_t + \varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon$
  - Everything on a computer must be discretized: 

    Integral must be turned into a sum.
- Ex. 5 Two main approaches.
  - Monte Carlo: Approximate expectations as sample average  $E_t[V_{t+1}(W_{t+1})] \approx \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} V_{t+1}(W_t c_t + \varepsilon_i)$
  - Gaussian quadrature: Similar but pick shocks in a smart way.