

Group Assignment 1

Group

2022-10-21

```
## Loading required package: NLP

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

##
## Attaching package: 'ggplot2'

## The following object is masked from 'package:NLP':
##
##   annotate

## Selecting by ll

##               ll
## proved_reserves 1004.0300
## working_interest 991.5506
## hydraulic_fracturing 566.1345
## proved_undeveloped 516.7899
## gross_acres      462.5419
## estimated_proved  444.2142
## shale_play       387.4694
## undeveloped_reserves 366.5558
## natural_production 319.3342
## reserves_december 285.7961
```



Evaluate the performance of your algorithm. Compute the Root Mean Squared Error (just google the definition) between both portfolios.

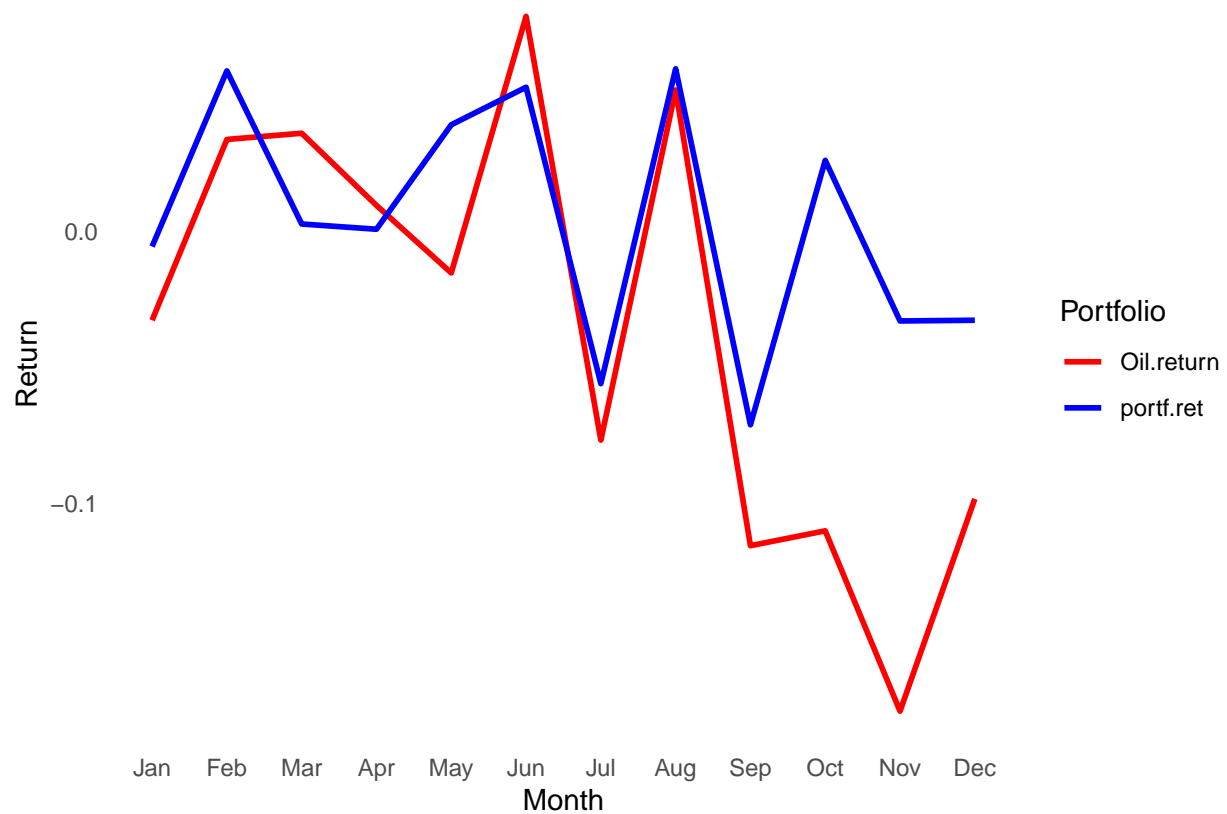
```
## RMSE
## 0.005029665
```

Evaluate whether using uni-grams (versus bi-grams) performs better/worse? For the remainder of steps, use exactly the same approach. An easy way to implement this analysis is by recycling your current code skipping the step in which you transform the corpus into bigrams.

Uni-grams

```
## Selecting by l1

##          11
## natural   2906.320
## wells     2311.355
## production 2059.049
## proved    1989.841
## drilling   1861.884
## reserves   1633.491
## block     1458.118
## field      1440.347
## exploration 1386.708
## acres      1007.866
```



```
##          RMSE
## 0.004327684
```

- [Optional] Does this approach of constructing tracking portfolios work? Knowing the value of the RMSE is not necessarily enough to assess performance against alternative portfolio selections. Construct 10,000 random portfolios of similar number of firms and compute the corresponding RMSE. Display it as a histogram. Does the text approach do a better/worse job?

```
## Warning in rm(replicating.portf.rand): object 'replicating.portf.rand' not found
```

