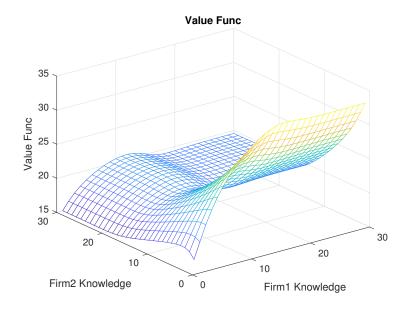
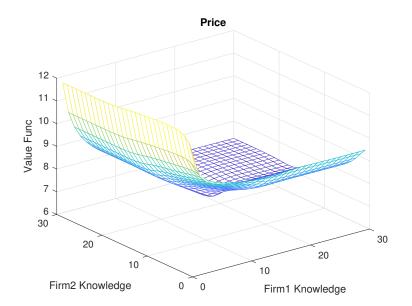
Empirical Methods HA 7

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Problem 1

The proposed algorithm converges within 303 seconds and on the 82^{th} iteration for $\lambda = 1$, i.e. in the case when the dampening is not used. In case when $\lambda = 0.5$ the number of iterations is twice larger, namely 165, and the time of convergence is 598 seconds.





```
l L c v delta rho beta kappa stop lambda;
  1 = 15;
_{4} L = 30;
  c = zeros(L,1);
  v = 10;
  delta = 0.03;
  rho = 0.85;
  beta = 1/1.05;
  kappa = 10;
11
  stop = 1e-3;
  lambda = 1;
13
  %I also tried lambda = 0.5 as proposed in dampening procedure. The
     number of iterations to converge was twice
  %larger
17
  c(1:l)=kappa*[1:1:l]'. (log(rho)/log(2)); %Constructing cost
     function
  c(l+1:end) = kappa*(l^(log(rho)/log(2)));
  tr_pr=zeros(L+1,L); %Constructing the state transition conditional
```

```
on sales
    for i=1:L+1
           if i==1
22
                t\, r\, _{-}p\, r\; (\, i\; ,1\, )\, \! = \! 1;
           elseif i=L+1
24
                         tr_pr(i, L) = 1;
25
           else
26
                  {\tt tr\_pr\,(\,i\,\,,i-1)}{=}1{-}(1{-}\,{\tt delt\,a\,)\,\,\hat{}\,\,(\,i\,\,)\,;}
27
                  tr_-pr(i,i)=(1-delta)^(i);
28
           end
29
   end
```

```
\begin{array}{ll} & \text{function} & [\,d0\,,d1\,,d2\,] \,=\, Ds(\,p\,,p_{-}1\,\,,v\,) \\ \\ & 2 & d0 \,=\, 1./(\,1 + \exp(\,v - p\,) + \exp(\,v - p_{-}1\,\,')\,\,)\,\,; \\ \\ & 3 & d1 \,=\, \exp(\,v - p\,)\,./(\,1 + \exp(\,v - p\,) + \exp(\,v - p_{-}1\,\,')\,\,)\,\,; \\ \\ & 4 & d2 \,=\, \exp(\,v - p_{-}1\,\,')\,\,./(\,1 + \exp(\,v - p\,) + \exp(\,v - p_{-}1\,\,')\,\,)\,\,; \\ \\ & 5 & \text{end} \end{array}
```

```
function [w0,w1,w2]=Ws(V,tr_pr)

s s = size(tr_pr,1);

t_p = tr_pr;

tr_pr_0 = t_p(1:s-1,:);

tr_pr_1 = t_p(2:s,:);

w0 = tr_pr_0*V*tr_pr_0';

w1 = tr_pr_1*V*tr_pr_0';

w2=tr_pr_0*V*tr_pr_1';

end
```

```
function f = FOC(V,p,p_1,L,c,beta,v,tr_pr)
c1 = repmat(c',L,1);
[d0, d1, d2] = Ds(p,p_1,v);
[w0, w1,w2] = Ws(V,tr_pr);
FOC=1-(1-d1).*(p-c1)-beta*w1+beta*(d0.*w0+d1.*w1+d2.*w2);
f = FOC;
end
```

```
function [v, p, it] = VFI(V, P, stop, L, c, lambda, beta, v, tr_pr)
2
  v_{old} = V;
  p_old = P;
  initial = P;
  opt = optimset('Disp', 'None');
  v_{new} = zeros(size(V));
  p_{\text{new}} = zeros(size(P));
  tol = 1;
  i = 1;
11
  while and (tol > stop, i < 1000)
12
       f=@(p)FOC(v_old, p, p_old, L, c, beta, v, tr_pr);
13
       p_new = fsolve(f, initial, opt);
14
       [d0, d1, d2] = Ds(p_new, p_old, v);
15
       [w0, w1, w2] = Ws(v_old, tr_pr);
16
17
       v_{new} = d1.*(p_{new}-repmat(c', L, 1)) + beta*(d0.*w0+d1.*w1+d2.*w2);
18
19
       tol = max(max(max(abs((v_new-v_old)./(1+v_new)))), max(max(abs((
20
          p_new-p_old)./(1+p_new)))));
21
       v_old=lambda*v_new+(1-lambda)*v_old; p_old=lambda*p_new+(1-
22
          lambda)*p_old;
23
       fprintf('Iteration:%d\n',i);
24
       fprintf('Tolerance:%f\n', tol);
25
       i=i+1;
26
  end
  v = v_old;
  p = p_old;
29
  it = i;
  end
```

```
1 tic;
  Parameters;
  V_{-}0 = (repmat(v, L, L) + repmat(c', L, 1))./(2*beta);
  P_{-0} = 1.5 * repmat(c', L, 1);
5
  [value, p, it] = VFI(V_0, P_0, stop, L, c, lambda, beta, v, tr_pr);
7
  figure (1);
  mesh(value);
  title('Value Func');
10
  xlabel('Firm1 Knowledge');
  ylabel('Firm2 Knowledge');
12
  zlabel('Value Func');
13
  figure (2);
  mesh(p);
  title('Price');
16
  xlabel('Firm1 Knowledge');
17
  ylabel('Firm2 Knowledge');
  zlabel('Value Func');
19
  fprintf('Time:%f sec', toc);
```