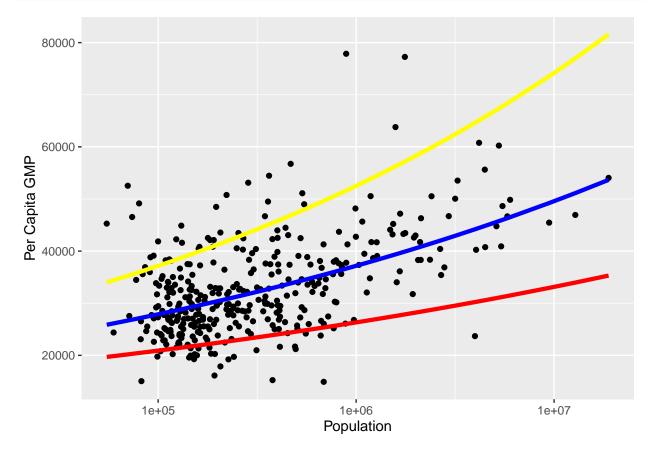
Homework 3 Solutions

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1

```
gmp <- read.table("data/gmp.dat")
gmp$pop <- round(gmp$gmp/gmp$pcgmp)
nlmfit1 <- 6611*gmp$pop^(1/8)
nlmfit2 <- 6611*gmp$pop^(0.1)
nlmfit3 <- 6611*gmp$pop^(0.15)
gmp %>% ggplot() + geom_point(aes(x = pop, y = pcgmp)) +
    labs(x = "Population", y = "Per Capita GMP", color = "Parameter") +
    scale_x_log10() +
    geom_line(aes(x = pop, y = nlmfit1), col = "blue", size = 1.5) +
    geom_line(aes(x = pop, y = nlmfit2), col = "red", size = 1.5) +
    geom_line(aes(x = pop, y = nlmfit3), col = "yellow", size = 1.5)
```



```
2
```

```
mse <- function(x, N = gmp$pop, Y = gmp$pcgmp){</pre>
 return(sum((Y - x[1]*N^x[2])^2)/length(Y))
}
mse(c(6611, 0.15))
## [1] 207057513
mse(c(5000, 0.10))
## [1] 298459914
3
nlm(mse, c(y0=6611,a=1/8))
## $minimum
## [1] 61857060
##
## $estimate
## [1] 6611.0000000 0.1263177
##
## $gradient
## [1] 50.048639 -9.976327
##
## $code
## [1] 2
##
## $iterations
## [1] 3
nlm(mse, c(y0=6611, a=0.1))
## $minimum
## [1] 61857060
##
## $estimate
## [1] 6611.0000003 0.1263177
## $gradient
## [1] 50.04683 -166.46087
##
## $code
## [1] 2
## $iterations
## [1] 6
nlm(mse, c(y0=6611, a=0.15))
## $minimum
## [1] 61857060
## $estimate
## [1] 6610.9999997 0.1263182
```

```
##
## $gradient
## [1] 51.76354 -210.18952
##
## $code
## [1] 2
##
## $iterations
## [1] 7
```

minimum represents the value of the estimated minimum of mse, while estimate represents the point at which minimum is obtained. For a = 1/8, we obtained a minimum 61857060 at point (6611.00, 0.126377). For a = 0.1, we obtained a minimum 61857060 at point (6611.00, 0.126377). For a = 0.15, we obtained a minimum 61857060 at point (6610.9999997, 0.1263182).

4

```
plm <- function(y0, a, N = gmp$pop, Y = gmp$pcgmp){</pre>
  nlm1 \leftarrow nlm(mse, c(y0,a))
  return (list(nlm1$estimate, nlm1$minimum))
plm(y0=6611, a=0.15)
## [[1]]
## [1] 6610.9999997
                        0.1263182
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 61857060
plm(y0=5000, a= 0.10)
## [[1]]
## [1] 5000.0000008
                        0.1475913
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 62521484
```

Both results differ probably because the large difference in the initial guess. The initial guess 5000 and 0.10 results in a lower MSE.

5

(a)

```
mean(gmp$pcgmp)

## [1] 32922.53

sd(gmp$pcgmp)/sqrt(length(gmp$pcgmp))

## [1] 481.9195

(b)

except_i <- function(i){
   return (mean(gmp$pcgmp[-i]))</pre>
```

(c) jackknifed.means <- vector(length = 366)</pre> real_mean <- mean(gmp\$pcgmp)</pre> data_size <- function(the_data) {</pre> if (is.null(dim(the_data))) { n <- length(the_data) }</pre> else { n <- nrow(the_data) }</pre> scale_and_sqrt_vars <- function(jackknife.ests,n) {</pre> var.of.reestimates <- apply(jackknife.ests,1,var)</pre> jackknife.var \leftarrow ((n-1)^2/n)* var.of.reestimates jackknife.stderr <- sqrt(jackknife.var)</pre> return(jackknife.stderr) } jackknife <- function(the_data) {</pre> n <- data_size(the_data)</pre> jackknife.ests <- matrix(sapply(1:n, except i), ncol=n)</pre> return(scale_and_sqrt_vars(jackknife.ests,n)) } jackknifed.means <- jackknife(gmp\$pcgmp)</pre> all.equal(mean(jackknifed.means), sd(gmp\$pcgmp)/sqrt(length(gmp\$pcgmp))) ## [1] TRUE 8 plm.jackknife \leftarrow function(y0, a, N = gmp\$pop, Y = gmp\$pcgmp) { n <- data_size(N)</pre> jackknife.ests <- matrix(0,nrow=2,ncol=n)</pre> for (omit in 1:n) { new.coefs <- plm(y0,a,N[-omit],Y[-omit])[[1]]</pre> jackknife.ests[,omit] <- new.coefs</pre> return(scale_and_sqrt_vars(jackknife.ests,n)) (jackknife.parameters1 <- plm.jackknife(y0=6611, a=0.15)) ## [1] 0 0 (jackknife.parameters2 <- plm.jackknife(y0=5000, a=0.10)) ## [1] 0 0 6 gmp2013 <- read.table("data/gmp-2013.dat", header = T)</pre> gmp2013\$pop <- round(gmp2013\$gmp/gmp2013\$pcgmp)</pre> plm(6611,1/8,gmp2013\$pop,gmp2013\$pcgmp)[[1]]

```
## [1] 6611.0000000     0.1263177
plm.jackknife(6611,1/8,gmp2013$pop,gmp2013$pcgmp)
## [1] 0 0
plm(5000,0.10,gmp2013$pop,gmp2013$pcgmp)[[1]]
## [1] 5000.0000008     0.1475913
plm.jackknife(5000,0.10,gmp2013$pop,gmp2013$pcgmp)
```

[1] 0 0