

Class 6, Inuagural Project



Introduction to Programming and Numerical
Analysis

Inaugral Project

Remember to download the new version !!!



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Requirements



1. Apply simple numerical solution and simulation methods
 - Solve the problem using SciPy
2. Structure a code project
 - Notebook, .py-files, readme etc.
3. Document code
 - Document and explain your code using what you learned in lecture 05
4. Present results in text form and in figures
 - Create nice tables and figures

Deadline: 27/3 and not 20/3

General hints

Create Python file for your functions



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General hints

Create Python file for your functions



In [1]:

```
import functions
functions.u(1,2,0.3)
```

Out[1]:

```
1.624504792712471
```

General hints

Docstrings: Example (See functions.py)



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General hints

Document your code! At the exam you might have forgotten what you did in this project



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In []:

```
# 0. Import packages
import numpy as np

# 1. Initilize vectors of goods and container for utilities
alpha = 0.3
x1s = np.linspace(0, 5, 10)
x2s = np.linspace(5, 10, 10)
utility = np.empty((x1s.shape)) # empty vector with same shape as the vector of goods

# 2. Calculate utility for all goods by looping
for idx, (x1, x2) in enumerate(zip(x1s, x2s)):
    # i. Calculate utility using functions module
    temp_utility = functions.u(x1,x2,alpha)

    # ii. Append utility to empty vector
    utility[idx] = temp_utility

# iii. Print result
print(f'u({np.round(x1,2)}, {np.round(x2,2)}) = {np.round(utility[idx],2)}, where \u03B1 = {alpha}')
```


General hints



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Incorporate markdown cells in your project that describes the model, intuition, etc. Remember you do can do equation in markdown using either `$$ math $$`:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i$$

or `\begin{align} math \end{align}`

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i \tag{1}$$

Other formatting?

General hints

Scope of variables

Global or local??



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In [4]:

```
global_var = 1
local_var = 99

def random_function(number, add_global):
    local_var = 1
    if add_global == True:
        return number + local_var + global_var
    if add_global == False:
        return number + local_var

print(f'With global: {random_function(global_var, True)}')
print(f'Without global: {random_function(global_var, False)}')
print(local_var)
```

With global: 3

Without global: 2

99

General hints

Presentation of results matter - you can't just hand in blocks of code

E.g., when creating figures remember:

```
ax.plot(x,y,label='Nice label')
```

```
ax.set_ylabel('$\pi$')
```

```
ax.legend()
```

and so on... Maybe an interactive figure?



Jupyter Lab tips and tricks

<https://towardsdatascience.com/optimizing-jupyter-notebook-tips-tricks-and-nbextensions-26d75d502663>



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If you want to pass read this

**ALLWAYS restart your kernel and run all the cells before handing in!
This goes for the mandatory assignments along with the exam. It is
crucial!**

If you have old variables in memory that make your notebook run then i cannot run the notebook afterwards!



Hints for the project

Control your variables by using `SimpleNamespace()`



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In [6]:

```
from types import SimpleNamespace
question1parameters = SimpleNamespace()
parameters.alpha = 0.3
parameters.beta = 1
print(parameters.alpha)
```

0.3

In [6]:

```
from types import SimpleNamespace
question1parameters = SimpleNamespace()
parameters.alpha = 0.3
parameters.beta = 1
print(parameters.alpha)
```

0.3

In [7]:

```
print(functions.u(1,2,parameters.alpha))
parameters.alpha = 8
print(functions.u(1, 2, parameters.alpha))
```

1.624504792712471
0.0078125

Hints for question 1



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Construct a function that takes (x, y, p) as arguments and returns the agents' optimal insurance coverage

1. Define functions for utility, premium and expected value
2. Create a function **that takes (x, y, p)** and optimize the expected value
 - this includes creating an objective function and using `minimize_scalar` with bounds - what is the upper bound?

Calculate and plot the optimal q for x in the range $[0.01 - 0.9]$

1. Create the range using NumPy
2. Loop through possible values of x and return the optimal q
3. Plot the result

Hints for the question 2

Find $\tilde{\pi}$ such that $V(q; \tilde{\pi}) = V0$ at each point in the grid

1. Create a new value function that takes π as argument - and not the premium function as before
2. Create new objective function: $V(q; \tilde{\pi}) = V0 \rightarrow V(q; \tilde{\pi}) - V0 = 0$
3. optimize.root -> solve objective = 0 -> coverage minus no coverage
4. Construct the q grid
5. Loop through the q's and return the optimal π



Hints for the question 3



1. Create a function for MC integration - see lecture 04. Let it take two arguments that both are SimpleNamespace()
 - SimpleNamespace() for parameters
 - SimpleNamespace() for the different policies

How to hand in?

Your new best friend GitHub!

Make sure your repo is up and running

