

The code used to complete this problem set is attached in the appendix below.

The expected value function can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_\epsilon [V(i, c, p, \epsilon)] &= \mathbb{E}_\epsilon \left[\max_{a \in \{0,1\}} U(a|i, c, p, \epsilon) + \beta \sum_{c', p'} \mathbb{E}_{\epsilon'} [V(i', c', p', \epsilon')] \Pr(c', p'|c, p, a) \right] \\ \mathbb{E}_\epsilon [V(s, \epsilon)] &= \mathbb{E}_\epsilon \left[\max_{a \in \{0,1\}} U(a|s, \epsilon) + \beta \sum_{s'} \mathbb{E}_{\epsilon'} [V(s', \epsilon')] \Pr(s'|s, a) \right] \\ \bar{V}(s) &= \mathbb{E}_\epsilon \left[\max_{a \in \{0,1\}} U(a|s, \epsilon) + \beta \sum_{s'} \bar{V}(s') \Pr(s'|s, a) \right]\end{aligned}$$

The numerical value for each state variable, s , is in the first column below, with the implied value function from $\hat{P}(s)$ in the second column. As you can see, the expected values are much higher

using $\hat{P}(s)$, for each state.

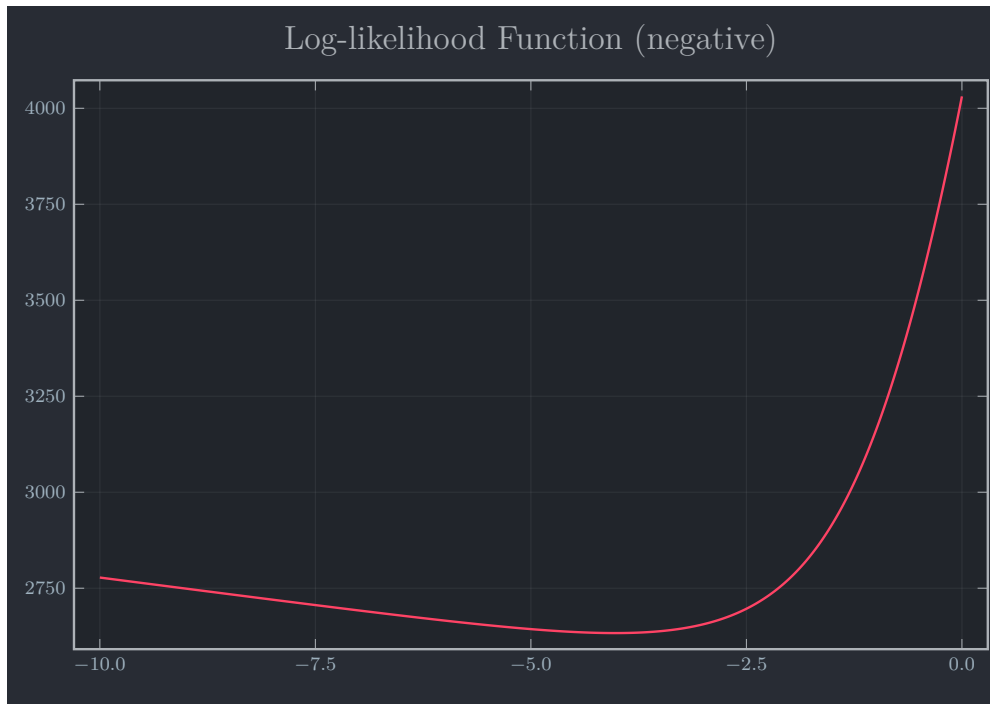
61.13	60.91
65.01	64.8
68.48	68.27
71.67	71.44
74.63	74.38
77.39	77.1
79.96	79.59
82.26	81.74
84.07	83.38
58.49	58.27
63.13	62.91
67.01	66.8
70.48	70.27
73.67	73.43
76.63	76.38
79.39	79.1
81.96	81.59
84.26	83.64
63.24	63.0
66.89	66.68
70.2	69.98
73.26	73.01
76.11	75.84
78.77	78.44
81.2	80.74
83.28	82.68
84.28	83.31
61.03	60.81
65.24	65.03
68.89	68.68
72.2	71.98
75.26	75.02
78.11	77.84
80.77	80.4
83.2	82.77
85.28	84.68

(1)

The log-likelihood function is

$$\mathcal{L}(s_i|\lambda) = \sum_i a_i \log(P(s_i)) + (1 - a_i) \log(1 - P(s_i))$$

Solving this log-likelihood function using a nested fixed point algorithm yields a result of $\hat{\lambda} = -4.024$. The negative log-likelihood function is plotted below, displaying a unique minimum between -10 and 0.



Appendix

The first codefile named “runfile.jl” runs the code.

The second codefile named “functions.jl” contains the relevant functions.