6057_group14_PS1

February 18, 2024

```
[]: ## This file is the answer to problem set 1 by group 14 in course 6057.
     ## The group members are as following:
     # Lei Jingxuan, Liang Jiarui, Lyu Xiangyan, Xing Mingjie, Xiong Yuankai
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     file = './data_for_problem_set_1.xlsx'
     df = pd.read_excel(file)
     df = df.loc[(df['year'] == 2003) & df['ki'] & df['rgdpwok']]
[]: ## Q1
     # a
     df['loggdpwok'] = np.log(df['rgdpwok'])
     plt.scatter(df['loggdpwok'],df['ki'])
     plt.xlabel('log of GDP per worker')
     plt.ylabel('real investment rate (%)')
     plt.title('Figure 1: Investment rate to log GDP per worker of all countries, _
      →2003¹)
     coef = np.polyfit(df['loggdpwok'],df['ki'],1)
     linfit = np.poly1d(coef)
     plt.plot(df['loggdpwok'],linfit(df['loggdpwok']),color='red')
    plt.show()
```

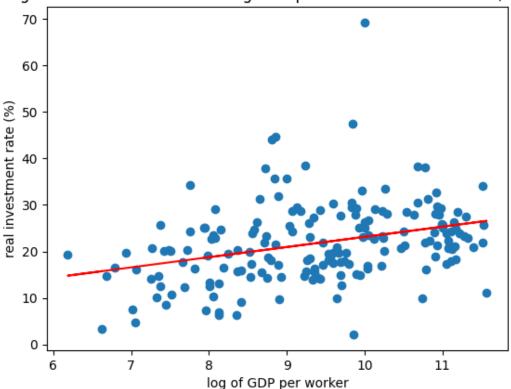


Figure 1: Investment rate to log GDP per worker of all countries, 2003

As we can see from the Figure 1 and the fit line, there is a weak positive relation between the per capita GDP of a country and its investment rates. A poor country tends to have a lower investment rate.

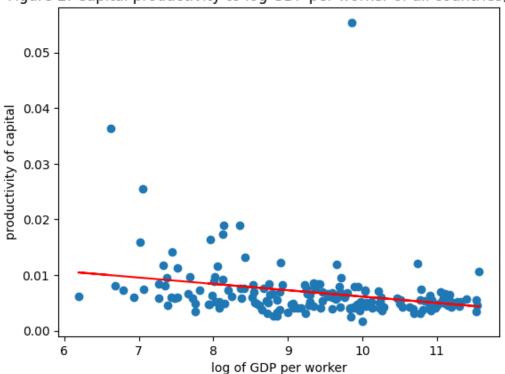


Figure 2: Capital productivity to log GDP per worker of all countries, 2003

Figure 2 shows a negative correlation between log per capital GDP and productivity. A poor country has higher productivity of capital. This can be explained by the fact that poorer countries, defined as lower GDP per capita, have an lower level of capital given economic growth and capital depreciation rate, and thus it has a higher level of marginal return to capital.

1 c