Comp
Econ - Problem Set ${\bf 1}$

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1 Exercise 3

1.1

Matlab Code for Bisection Algorithm

```
% Bisection Method
clear
clc
%% Tolerance
tol = 1.e-10;
% Function
myFunction = 0(x) x.^3 + 4 - 1/x;
% Initial Values
x_{lower} = -100;
x_upper = 100;
x_mid = (x_lower + x_upper)/2;
while abs(myFunction(x_mid))>tol
    if (myFunction(x_mid)*myFunction(x_lower)) < 0</pre>
        x_upper = x_mid;
        x_lower = x_mid;
    x_mid = (x_lower + x_upper)/2;
fprintf ('The root is %g\n', x_mid)
```

1.2

We use the bisection method to compute the zeroes of the following functions:
(a)

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4 - 1/x$$

has a root x = 0.249038

(b)
$$f(x) = -exp(-x) + exp(-x^2)$$

has a root x = 0 and a root at 51, obtained varying the starting points.

1.3

$$b * q + d * q^{\phi} - (a - c) = 0$$

Assume

$$a = 3, b = 0.5, c = d = 1, \psi = 0.5$$

We then have

$$\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{q} - 2 = 0$$

analytical solution:

$$\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{q} - 2 = 0$$

bisection method: 1.52786

with matlab built-in function fzero: 1.527864045000420

2 Exercise 4

We load the data with import data as a table, excluding raws with unimportable cells. After cheching with isnan, we have 104 countries in our dataset.

Matlab Code for A Contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth

```
y = log_gdp1985 - log_gdp1960;
X = [ones(size(log_gdp1960)) log_gdp1960 log_Iy
   log_growth log_school];
[a] = regress(y,X)
%intermediate Subsample
gdp1985 = intermediate.gdpadult1985;
gdp1960 = intermediate.gdpadult1960;
log_gdp1985 = log(gdp1985);
log_gdp1960 = log(gdp1960);
Iy = intermediate.Iy;
log_Iy = log(Iy);
popgr = intermediate.growthworkingagepop;
log_growth = log(popgr + 0.5);
school = intermediate.school;
log_school = log(school);
y = log_gdp1985 - log_gdp1960;
X = [ones(size(log_gdp1960)) log_gdp1960 log_Iy
   log_growth log_school];
[b] = regress(y,X)
%OECD Subsample
gdp1985 = OECD.gdpadult1985;
gdp1960 = OECD.gdpadult1960;
log_gdp1985 = log(gdp1985);
log_gdp1960 = log(gdp1960);
Iy = OECD.Iy;
log_Iy = log(Iy);
popgr = OECD.growthworkingagepop;
log_growth = log(popgr + 0.5);
school = OECD.school;
log_school = log(school);
y = log_gdp1985 - log_gdp1960;
X = [ones(size(log_gdp1960)) log_gdp1960 log_Iy
   log_growth log_school];
[c] = regress(y,X)
P = [a b c]
```