Computational Economics Problem Set I

By: Ruggero Jappelli and Yuna Valianta Aulia

Problem 1

1

The market equilibrium is characterized by Supply = Demand. Therefore:

$$S = D$$

$$a - bq = c + dq$$

$$0 = c + dq - a + bq$$

$$0 = bq + dq - (a - c)$$

$$(1)$$

2

From (1):

$$q = \frac{a - c}{b + d} \tag{2}$$

Plug (2) into the demand function:

$$p = a - bq$$

$$p = a - b\frac{a - c}{b + d}$$

$$p = a - \frac{ab - bc}{b + d}$$
(3)

Plug (2) into the supply function:

$$p = c + dq$$

$$p = c + d\frac{a - c}{b + d}$$

$$p = c + \frac{ad - cd}{b + d}$$
(4)

3

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 1 & -d \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}}_{X} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}}_{Y}$$

Breaking matrix A into LU:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b \\ 1 & -d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r2-r1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{L} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & -d-b \end{pmatrix}}_{U}$$

Therefore we can describe this as LUx = y. Let us assume Ux = z, therefore Lz = y.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{L} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{z} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}}_{y}$$

This will create a new system of linear equation:

$$z_1 = a \tag{5}$$

$$-z_1 + z_2 = c \to z_2 = c - a \tag{6}$$

And from Ux = z

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & -d - b \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{U}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{X}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ c - a \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Z}}$$

Solving for x:

$$(-d-b)q = c - a \to q = \frac{a-c}{b+d} \tag{7}$$

$$p + bq = a$$

$$p = a - bq$$

$$p = a - b\frac{a - c}{b + d}$$
(8)

4

$$q = \frac{a-c}{b+d} = \frac{3-1}{0.5+1} = \frac{4}{3} \tag{9}$$

$$p = a - b\frac{a - c}{b + d} = 3 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3 - 1}{0.5 + 1} \right) = \frac{7}{3}$$
 (10)

5

Matlab code for Gauss - Seidel Method

```
clear all
clear all
cle

3
4 %% Using Gauss - Seidel Method to solve system of lin. equation
5 A=[1,0.5;1,-1];
6 y=[3,1]';
7
8 %Choosing Q for Gauss Seidel
```

```
10 Q=triu(A);
11 Qinv = inv(Q);
13 tol=10e-6;
14 maxit=1000;
15 p=0.1;
q=0.1
  for i=1:maxit
      p(i+1) = 3 - 0.5*q(i);
      q(i+1) = p(i+1) - 1;
21
      dp = p(i+1) - p(i);
      if norm(dp,1)<tol break</pre>
22
      end
23
24 end
26 disp(['The equilibrium price is ', num2str(p(end)), ' and the ...
      equilibrium quantity is ', num2str(q(end))])
27 disp(['The number of iteration is ', num2str(i)])
28 disp(' ')
```

6

Matlab Code for Iteration using Succesive Over Relaxation

```
1 lambda=0.1:0.1:0.9;
1 l=size(lambda,2);
3 maxit1=100000;
  for j=1:1
      x1 = [0, 0]';
       for ii = 1:maxit1
               dx1 = Qinv*(y - A*x1);
               x1 = x1 + lambda(j)*dx1;
               if norm(dx1,1) < tol break
               end
11
               if ii≥maxit1
12
                   disp('No Convergence')
13
               end
14
      end
15
      disp(['For lambda ', num2str(lambda(j)), ' ', ...
16
           ', price is ', num2str(x1(1)),', quantity is ', ...
              num2str(x1(2)),...
           ', iteration is ', num2str(ii)])
19 end
```

Problem 2

1 - 5

```
ı clear all
2 clc
4 %Load the quarterly GDP data from Germany and Greece
5 data=xlsread("OECD-Germany_Greece_GDP")';
6 %Log of the data
1 log_data = log(data);
_{\rm 9} %Separating between countries' data: Ger for German and Gre for ...
     Greece
10 Ger = log_data(:,1);
ii Gre = log_data(:,2);
13 %Calculating the trend from log GDP of Germany and Greece using ...
      lambda =
14 %1600
15 T_Ger = hpfilter(Ger, 1600);
16 T_Gre = hpfilter(Gre, 1600);
 %Calculating the trend using OLS:
  %Calculating the coefficient regressor:
21 %For Germany
X_Ger = [ones(length(Ger), 1), (1:1:length(Ger))'];
23 beta_Ger = inv(X_Ger'*X_Ger)*X_Ger'*Ger;
24
25 %For Greece
X_{Gre} = [ones(length(Gre), 1), (1:1:length(Gre))'];
27 beta_Gre = inv(X_Gre'*X_Gre)*X_Gre'*Gre;
 %The linear trend for Germany from OLS
30 Y_Ger_hat = X_Ger*beta_Ger;
32 %The linear trend for Gre from OLS
33 Y_Gre_hat = X_Gre*beta_Gre;
  %Calculating The Output Gap
36
37 %Germany
```

```
38 %Output Gap From HP Filter
39 Real_T_Ger = exp(T_Ger);
40 G_Ger_hp = (exp(Ger) - Real_T_Ger)./Real_T_Ger;
41 %Output Gap From OLS
42 Real_OLS_Ger = exp(Y_Ger_hat);
43 G_Ger_OLS = (exp(Ger) - Real_OLS_Ger)./Real_OLS_Ger;
45 %Greece
46 %Output Gap From HP Filter
47 Real_T_Gre = exp(T_Gre);
48 G_Gre_hp = (exp(Gre) - Real_T_Gre)./Real_T_Gre;
49 %Output Gap From OLS
50 Real_OLS_Gre = exp(Y_Gre_hat);
51 G_Gre_OLS = (exp(Gre) - Real_OLS_Gre)./Real_OLS_Gre;
53 %Plot log GDP with Hp Filter and OLS Trend
54 %Germany
55 figure('name','Log GDP versus Trends')
56 subplot (2,1,1)
57 plot (Ger)
58 hold on
59 plot(T_Ger)
60 plot(Y_Ger_hat, 'green')
61 hold off
62 legend('Log GDP' ,'HP Filter', 'OLS', 'Location', 'southeast')
63 ylabel('Log GDP')
64 xlabel('Number of Quarters Starting from Q1 1995')
65 title('Log GDP, HP Filter and OLS Trend of Germany')
67 %Greece
68 subplot (2,1,2)
69 plot(Gre)
70 hold on
71 plot(T_Gre)
72 plot(Y_Gre_hat, 'green')
73 hold off
74 legend('Log GDP' ,'HP Filter', 'OLS', 'Location', 'northwest')
75 ylabel('Log GDP')
76 xlabel('Number of Quarters Starting from Q1 1995')
n title('Log GDP, HP Filter and OLS Trend of Greece')
79 %Plotting The Output Gaps from HP Filter and OLS
80 %Germany
81 figure('name','Output Gap')
82 subplot (2,1,1)
83 plot(G_Ger_hp)
84 hold on
85 plot(G_Ger_OLS)
86 yline(0)
```

```
87 hold off
  legend('HP Filter' ,'OLS','Location','southeast')
  ylabel('Output Gap')
  xlabel('Number of Quarters Starting from Q1 1995')
  title('Output Gap from HP Filter and OLS Trend of Germany')
  %Greece
  subplot (2,1,2)
  plot(G_Gre_hp)
  hold on
  plot(G_Gre_OLS)
  yline(0)
  hold off
  legend('HP Filter' ,'OLS','Location','southeast')
101 ylabel('Output Gap')
  xlabel('Number of Quarters Starting from Q1 1995')
  title('Output Gap from HP Filter and OLS Trend of Greece')
```

Graph for Section 2.5 (Code is at the above)

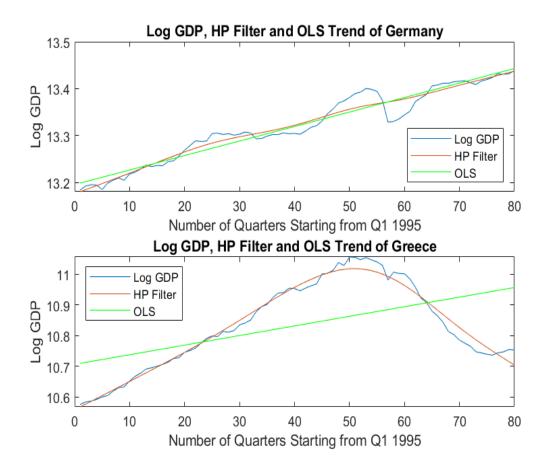


Figure 1: Log GDP Versus Trend

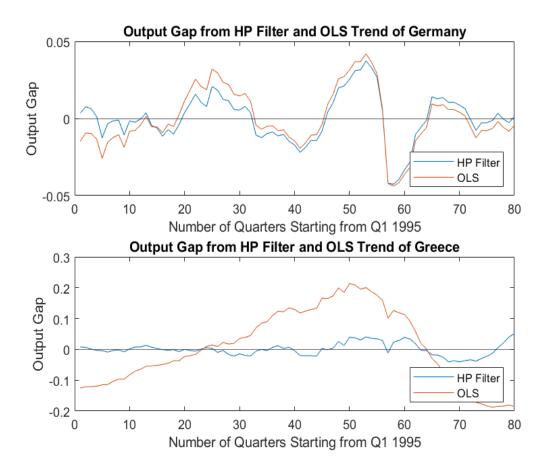


Figure 2: Output Gap