

Answers to Problem Set 2

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Question 1

1.1

```
1 function [ r ] = mybisection( fun , a , b , maxiter ,  
    eps_step , eps_abs )  
2 % Finding a root using the bisection algorithm  
3 % fun := function  
4 % a , b := two points in the domain  
5 % maxiter := maximum number of iterations before the  
    algorithm breaks  
  
6  
7  
8 % Check requirements:  
9 if (maxiter<=0) || (eps_step<0) || (eps_abs<0)  
10     error( 'input parameters invalid' );  
11 end  
12 %% fun at a or b already zero?  
13 if ( fun(a) == 0 )  
14     r = a;  
15     return;  
16 elseif ( fun(b) == 0 )  
17     r = b;  
18     return;  
19 %% [a,b] does contain a root?  
20 elseif ( fun(a) * fun(b) > 0 )  
21     error( 'f(a) and f(b) do not have opposite signs' );  
22 end  
23  
24 % Iteration  
25 for i = 1:maxiter  
26     c = (a + b)/2; % midpoint  
27     % Is c already a root?  
  
28  
29     % Determine the interval to be considered  
30     if ( fun(c) == 0 )
```

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31     r = c;
32     return;
33 elseif ( fun(c)*fun(a) < 0 )
34     % proceed with [a, c] if f(a) and f(c) have
        opposite signs
35     b = c;
36 else
37     % proceed with [c, b] because f(b) and f(c) then
        have opposite signs
38     a = c;
39 end
40
41 if ( b-a < eps_step )
42     if ( abs( fun(a) ) < abs( fun(b) ) && abs( fun(a) )
        < eps_abs )
43         r = a;
44         return;
45     elseif ( abs( fun(b) ) < eps_abs )
46         r = b;
47         return;
48     end
49 end
50 end
51
52 error( 'No root could be found: the bisection did not
        converge' );
53 end

```

1.2

```

1 %PS2 P1
2 %2. first function
3 function [y]=ffunction(t)
4     y=t.^3+4-1./t;
5 end

1 %PS2 P1
2 %2. second function
3 function [z]=fffunction(v)
4     z=-exp(-v)+exp(-v.^2);
5 end

1 clear;
2 %PS2 P1 2.
3 %get an idea how the function looks like, such that
    values can be guessed

```

```

4 i=1:300;
5 g=ffunction(i-40/40);
6 h=fffunction(i-40);
7 figure
8 plot(g);
9 title('Function 1');
10 figure
11 plot(h,'--r');
12 title('Function 2');
13 %do bisection
14 maxiter=20;
15 e=0.0001;
16 d=0.0001;
17 x_l=-5;
18 x_h=0.7;
19 fun=@ffunction;
20 a=mybisection(fun,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
21 disp(a) % -1.6632
22 x_l=0.01;
23 x_h=0.7;
24 b=mybisection(fun,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
25 disp(b) % 0.2490
26 %x_l=0.25;
27 %x_h=100;
28 %l=mybisection(fun,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
29 %disp(l) %(error: not opposite signs)
30 %x_l=-50;
31 %x_h=-1.7;
32 %l=mybisection(fun,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
33 %disp(l) %(error: not opposite signs) --> no more
    zeros
34 %function 1 has zeros at -1.6632 and 0.2490
35 %function 2
36 x_l=0.1;
37 x_h=100;
38 fan=@fffunction;
39 c=mybisection(fan,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
40 disp(c) %1
41 x_l=0;
42 x_h=100;
43 t=mybisection(fan,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
44 disp(t) %0
45 %x_l=-0.1;
46 %x_h=-20;
47 %s=mybisection(fan,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
48 %disp(s) (error: not opposite signs)

```

```

49 %x_l=1.1;
50 %x_h=100;
51 %v=mybisection(fan,x_l,x_h,maxiter,e,d);
52 %disp(v)      (error: not opposite signs) --> no more
      zeros
53 %function 2 has zeros at 0 and 1

```

1.3

A market equilibrium occurs when markets clear. This implies no excess demand (D) or supply (S) of Goods. Thus, $q_D = q_S$. This only occurs when $p_D = p_S$ (the market clearing price prevails).

$$p_D = p_S$$

using

$$p_D = a - b * q_D \text{ and } p_S = c + d * q_S^\psi$$

we get

$$a - b * q_D = c + d * q_S^\psi$$

$$0 = c + d * q_S^\psi - (a - b * q_D)$$

$$0 = c - a + d * q_S^\psi + b * q_D$$

$$0 = b * q_D + d * q_S^\psi - (a - c)$$

Since $q_D = q_S$ holds, this can be written as

$$0 = b * q + d * q^\psi - (a - c)$$

■

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

$$0 = 0.5 \cdot q + \sqrt{q} - (3 - 1)$$

$$0 = 0.5 \cdot q + \sqrt{q} - 2$$

$$0 = 0.5x^2 + x - 2$$

$$x_1 = 1.236$$

$$x_2 = -3.236$$

$$\rightarrow q = \pm 1.112$$

$$\rightarrow q^* = 1.112$$

$$\rightarrow p^* = 2.444$$

substitute: $x^2 = q$

abc-formula

resubstitution: $q = x^2$

resubstitution invalid

$q > 0$

insert into: $p = 3 - 0.5q$

```

1 function p=demand(k)
2     a=3;
3     b=0.5;
4     p=a-b.*k;
5 end

1 function p=supply(l)
2     c=1;
3     d=c;
4     psi=0.5;
5     p=c+d.*l.^psi;
6 end

1 %Univariate Function Problem 1.3
2 function dif=difference(q)
3     a=3;
4     b=0.5;
5     c=1;
6     d=c;
7     psi=0.5;
8     dif=b.*q+d.*q.^psi-a+c;
9 end

1 clear;
2 %PS2 Problem 1 3.
3 %get an idea how the difference looks like
4 x=0:100;
5 plot(x,difference(x)); %only 1 zero in this interval!
6 %Use bisec algorithm
7 fun=@difference;
8 maxiter=20;
9 a=3;
10 b=0.5;
11 psi=0.5;
12 c=1;
13 d=c;
14 x_l=0;
15 x_h=5;
16 q=mybisection(fun,x_l,x_h,maxiter,0.0001,0.0001);
17 disp(q); %q=1.5279
18 p=demand(q);
19 disp(p); %p=2.2361
20 %use fzero with guess 1
21 z=fzero(fun,1);
22 disp(z); %q=1.5279
23 pp=demand(z);

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```

24 disp(pp); %p=2.2361
25 %Gauss-Seidel fixed point iteration
26 %initial values
27 i=1;
28 q(i)=0.1;
29 p(i)=supply(q(i));
30 qdiff=1; %just >epsilon to get into the loop
31 %stopping criterion
32 e=0.00001;
33 delta=0.001;
34 maxiter=25;
35 %start with q_supply=0.1
36 while (i-1<maxiter) && (qdiff>e)
37     i=i+1;
38     q(i)=(p(i-1)-a)/(-b);
39     p(i)=supply(q(i));
40     qdiff=abs(q(i)-q(i-1));
41 end
42 d=abs(supply(q(i))-p(i)); %difference in prices
43 if ((i-1)==maxiter) || (d>delta) || (isnan(d))
44     disp('failure')
45 else
46     disp('success')
47 end
48 disp(i-1); %iterations = 25
49 disp(q(i)) %q=1.5405
50 disp(p(i)) %p=2.2412
51 %it displays 'failure' --> convergence not fast enough
    --> reorder system of equations
52 p=[];
53 q=[];
54 i=1;
55 p(i)=0.1;
56 q(i)=((p(i)-c)/d)^(1/psi);
57 qdiff=1; %just >epsilon to get into the loop
58 %start with p_supply=0.1
59 while (i-1<maxiter) && (qdiff>e)
60     i=i+1;
61     p(i)=demand(q(i-1));
62     q(i)=((p(i)-c)/d)^(1/psi);
63     qdiff=abs(q(i)-q(i-1));
64 end
65 d=abs(supply(q(i))-p(i)); %difference in prices
66 if ((i-1)==maxiter) || (d>delta) || (isnan(d))
67     disp('failure')
68 else

```

```

69         disp('success')
70     end
71     disp(i-1);           %#iterations = 1
72     disp(q(i))           %q= +inf
73     disp(p(i))           %p= -inf
74     %failure --> fast divergence --> try dampening
75     %dampening (of first method)
76     lambda=0.75;
77     p=[];
78     q=[];
79     i=1;
80     q(i)=0.1;
81     qtilde(i)=0;
82     p(i)=supply(q(i));
83     qdiff=1; %just >epsilon to get into the loop
84     %stopping criterion
85     e=0.0001;
86     delta=0.0001;
87     maxiter=25;
88     %start with q_supply=0.1
89     while (i-1<maxiter) && (qdiff>e)
90         i=i+1;
91         qtilde(i)=(p(i-1)-a)/(-b);           %new value
92         %without dampening
93         q(i)=lambda*qtilde(i)+(1-lambda)*q(i-1); %new value
94         %with dampening
95         p(i)=supply(q(i));
96         qdiff=abs(q(i)-q(i-1));
97     end
98     d=abs(supply(q(i))-p(i)); %difference in prices
99     if ((i-1)==maxiter) || (d>delta) || (isnan(d))
100         disp('failure')
101     else
102         disp('success')
103     end
104     disp(i-1);           %#iterations = 12
105     disp(q(i))           %q=1.5279
106     disp(p(i))           %p=2.2361
107     %'success', same solutions as mybisection and fzero
108     %dampening (of second method)
109     p=[];
110     q=[];
111     lambda=1.5;
112     i=1;
113     p(i)=0.1;
114     ptilde(i)=0;

```

```

113 q(i)=(p(i)-c)/d)^(1/psi);
114 qdiff=1; %just >epsilon to get into the loop
115 %start with p_supply=0.1
116 while (i-1<maxiter) && (qdiff>e)
117     i=i+1;
118     ptilde(i)=demand(q(i-1));
119     p(i)=lambda*ptilde(i)+(1-lambda)*p(i-1);
120     q(i)=(p(i)-c)/d)^(1/psi);
121     qdiff=abs(q(i)-q(i-1));
122 end
123 d=abs(supply(q(i))-p(i)); %difference in quantities
124 if ((i-1)==maxiter) || (d>delta) || (isnan(d))
125     disp('failure')
126 else
127     disp('failure')
128 end
129 disp(i-1); %iterations = 1
130 disp(q(i)) %q= Inf
131 disp(p(i)) %p= -Inf
132 %'failure' something must be wrong here (reordering,
    etc...)

```

Question 2

```

1 clear;
2 i=1;
3 data=xlsread('MRW92QJE-data.xls');
4 %every row has 1 NaN, which is fine
5 while i<=length(data)
6     summe=0;
7     for j=1:size(data,2)
8         if isnan(data(i,j))
9             summe=summe+1;
10        end
11    end
12    if summe>1
13        data(i,:)=[];
14        i=i-1;
15    end
16    i=i+1;
17 end
18 %subsamples
19 nonoil=[];
20 interm=[];

```



```

21 oecd=[];
22 for i=1:length(data)
23     if data(i,3)==1
24         nonoil=[nonoil;data(i,:)];
25     end
26     if data(i,4)==1
27         interm=[interm;data(i,:)];
28     end
29     if data(i,5)==1
30         oecd=[oecd;data(i,:)];
31     end
32 end
33 %multiple regression
34 %nonoil
35 y1=log(nonoil(:,7))-log(nonoil(:,6));
36 x1=[ones(length(nonoil),1) log(nonoil(:,6)) log(nonoil
    (:,10)) log(nonoil(:,9)+0.05) log(nonoil(:,11))];
37 [b1,a11,a12,a13,stats1]=regress(y1,x1);
38 %interm
39 y2=log(interm(:,7))-log(interm(:,6));
40 x2=[ones(length(interm),1) log(interm(:,6)) log(interm
    (:,10)) log(interm(:,9)+0.05) log(interm(:,11))];
41 [b2,a21,a22,a23,stats2]=regress(y2,x2);
42 %nonoil
43 y3=log(oecd(:,7))-log(oecd(:,6));
44 x3=[ones(length(oecd),1) log(oecd(:,6)) log(oecd(:,10))
    log(oecd(:,9)+0.05) log(oecd(:,11))];
45 [b3,a31,a32,a33,stats3]=regress(y3,x3);
46 %display
47 obs=[length(nonoil) length(interm) length(oecd)];
48 Sample={'Observations:'; 'Constants:'; 'SE'; 'ln(Y60)' ;'
    SE'; 'ln(I/G)' ; 'SE'; 'ln(n+g+delta)' ; 'SE'; 'ln(
    schooling)' ; 'SE'; 'R^2'; 's.e.e'};
49 Nonoil=[length(nonoil) b1(1) abs((a11(1,1)+a11(1,2))*sqrt
    (obs(1))/1.96) b1(2) abs((a11(2,1)+a11(2,2))*sqrt(obs
    (1))/1.96) b1(3) abs((a11(3,1)+a11(3,2))*sqrt(obs(1))
    /1.96) b1(4) abs((a11(4,1)+a11(4,2))*sqrt(obs(1))
    /1.96) b1(5) abs((a11(5,1)+a11(5,2))*sqrt(obs(1))
    /1.96) stats1(1) stats1(4)];
50 Nonoil=transpose(Nonoil);
51 Intermediate=[length(interm) b2(1) abs((a21(1,1)+a21(1,2)
    )*sqrt(obs(2))/1.96) b2(2) abs((a21(2,1)+a21(2,2))*
    sqrt(obs(2))/1.96) b2(3) abs((a21(3,1)+a21(3,2))*sqrt(
    obs(2))/1.96) b2(4) abs((a21(4,1)+a21(4,2))*sqrt(obs
    (2))/1.96) b2(5) abs((a21(5,1)+a21(5,2))*sqrt(obs(2))
    /1.96) stats2(1) stats2(4)];

```

```

52 Intermediate=transpose(Intermediate);
53 OECD=[length(oecd) b3(1) abs((a31(1,1)+a31(1,2))*sqrt(obs
      (3))/1.96) b3(2) abs((a31(2,1)+a31(2,2))*sqrt(obs(3))
      /1.96) b3(3) abs((a31(3,1)+a31(3,2))*sqrt(obs(3))
      /1.96) b3(4) abs((a31(4,1)+a31(4,2))*sqrt(obs(3))
      /1.96) b3(5) abs((a31(5,1)+a31(5,2))*sqrt(obs(3))
      /1.96) stats3(1) stats3(4)];
54 OECD=transpose(OECD);
55 T=table(Sample,Nonoil,Intermediate,OECD)
56 T.Properties.VariableNames{'Sample'} = 'Sample';
57 T.Properties.VariableNames{'Nonoil'} = 'Nonoil';
58 T.Properties.VariableNames{'Intermediate'} = '
  Intermediate';
59 T.Properties.VariableNames{'OECD'} = 'OECD';

```

T =

Sample	Nonoil	Intermediate	OECD
'Observations:'	98	75	22
'Constants:'	1.0639	1.5984	2.4839
'SE'	10.747	14.125	11.888
'ln(Y60)'	-0.29933	-0.37604	-0.4009
'SE'	3.0237	3.3231	1.9188
'ln(I/G)'	0.52091	0.5364	0.37022
'SE'	5.262	4.7402	1.7719
'ln(n+g+delta)'	-0.14027	-0.14316	-0.14139
'SE'	1.4169	1.2651	0.67672
'ln(schooling)'	0.234	0.27431	0.23588
'SE'	2.3637	2.424	1.1289
'R^2'	0.49145	0.47226	0.70221
's.e.e'	0.1057	0.091475	0.022794