

QMHW2 Python

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```
[58]: import os
```

```
[59]: os.chdir("F:\IDEA\Second Year\Quantitative Macroeconomics\PS2")
```

```
[60]: from scipy.optimize import fsolve
      from scipy.optimize import minimize
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import pandas as pd
      import seaborn as sns
```

0.1 Exercise a) Compute a steady state

```
[61]: # First, we define the parameters that the problem give us.
      #labor share
      theta=0.67
      #labor supply
      h=0.31
      # Parameter of productivity
      z=1.629

      # Now I define the system of equations that must hold in the Steady State and
      →solve for root:

      def SteadyState(vars):

          k_ss,c_ss,y_ss,beta,delta=vars
          Euler=beta*((1-theta)*(k_ss**(-theta))*((z*h)**theta)+(1-delta))-1
          ResourceC =y_ss-delta*k_ss-c_ss
          Production=y_ss-(k_ss**(1-theta))*((z*h)**theta)
          CYratio=(k_ss/y_ss)-4
          IYratio_2=((delta*k_ss)/y_ss)-0.25
          return [Euler, ResourceC, Production, CYratio, IYratio_2]

      x0=[4,0.75,1,0.98,0.06]
      #Solving for the Steady State
```

```

k_ss,c_ss,y_ss,beta,delta=fsolve(SteadyState,x0)
#Investment in steady state
i_ss=delta*k_ss
SteadyState={"k_ss":k_ss,"c_ss":c_ss,"y_ss":y_ss,"":beta,"":delta,"i_ss":i_ss}
print(SteadyState)

```

```

{'k_ss': 3.9983405378022554, 'c_ss': 0.749688850837957, 'y_ss':
0.9995851344505639, '': 0.9803921568576601, '': 0.06250000000000001, 'i_ss':
0.24989628361264102}

```

0.2 Exercise b) introduce a shock

```

[62]: # Productivity shock
z_new=2*z
# Now I define the system of equations that must hold in the Steady State and
→solve for root:
def SteadyState_2(vars):

    k_ss2,c_ss2,y_ss2,beta_2,delta_2=vars
    Euler_2=beta_2*((1-theta)*(k_ss2**(-theta))*((z_new*h)**theta)+(1-delta_2))-1
    ResourceC_2=y_ss2-delta_2*k_ss2-c_ss2
    Production_2=y_ss2-(k_ss2**(1-theta))*((z_new*h)**theta)
    CYratio_2=(k_ss2/y_ss2)-4
    IYratio_2=((delta_2*k_ss2)/y_ss2)-0.25
    return [Euler_2, ResourceC_2, Production_2, CYratio_2, IYratio_2]

x02=[4,0.75,1,0.98,0.06]
#Solving for the Steady State 2
k_ss2,c_ss2,y_ss2,beta_2,delta_2=fsolve(SteadyState_2,x02)
#Investment in steady state 2
i_ss2=delta_2*k_ss2
SteadyState_2={"k_ss2":k_ss2,"c_ss2":c_ss2,"y_ss2":y_ss2,"2":beta_2,"2":
    →delta_2,"i_ss2":i_ss2}
print(SteadyState_2)

```

```

{'k_ss2': 7.996681074161963, 'c_ss2': 1.499377701669063, 'y_ss2':
1.9991702688108393, '2': 0.9803921568935487, '2': 0.062500000000067645,
'i_ss2': 0.49979256714053205}

```

0.3 Exercise c) Compute the transition from the first to the second steady state and report the time-path for savings, consumption, labor and output.

```

[63]: def u_p(c):
    return 1/c
#And the second one is the production function:
def y(k,z):
    return k**(1-theta)*(z*h)**theta

```

```

#The solution for the following problem of non linear equations is a sequence of
→capitals such that Euler eq.
#holds every period. With a sufficiently large number of simulations we should
→see how economy approaches to steady state.

n=149    #number of periods I simulate

def transition(k, n=n):
    k_0=k_ss
    k_end=k_ss2
    k[0]=k_ss #Initial condition
    k[n-1]=k_ss2 #Final condition
    k_vector=np.zeros(n)
    for i in range(0,n-2):
        if i==0:
            ↵
            →k_vector[i+1]=u_p(y(k_0,z_new)+(1-delta)*k_0-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z_new)+(1-delta)*k[i+1]
            →(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k_0,z_new))/(k_0**(1-theta))))
            elif i==(n-2):
                ↵
                →k_vector[i+1]=u_p(y(k[i],z_new)+(1-delta)*k[i]-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z_new)+(1-delta)*k[i]
                →(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k[i],z_new))/(k[i]**(1-theta))))
            else:
                ↵
                →k_vector[i+1]=u_p(y(k[i],z_new)+(1-delta)*k[i]-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z_new)+(1-delta)*k[i]
                →(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k[i],z_new))/(k[i]**(1-theta))))

        return(k_vector)
x0=np.linspace(4,8,n) #Initial values. I choosed them in a manner such that they
→are not too far of what I guess that will be the solution.
trans_k=fsolve(transition,x0) #This is the transition path for capital
# Since I have the transition for the capital, we solve for the rest of equations

#Transition path output
trans_y=y(trans_k,z_new) #Transition path output

#Transition path for savings:
trans_s=np.zeros(n)

for i in range(0,n-1):
    trans_s[i]=trans_k[i+1]-(1-delta)*trans_k[i]

trans_s[n-1]=trans_s[n-2]
#Transition path for consumption.

```

```

trans_pathcons=trans_y-trans_s

##Transition path for labour, since labour is unchanged
trans_pathlabor=np.ones(n)*h

#Now let me add the steady state observations at the begining of each transition
→path.

trans_k=np.insert(trans_k,0,k_ss)
trans_y=np.insert(trans_y,0,y_ss)
trans_s=np.insert(trans_s,0,i_ss) #iss because investment equals savings in
→this models.
trans_pathcons=np.insert(trans_pathcons,0,c_ss)
trans_pathlabor=np.insert(trans_pathlabor,0,h)

#Create time vector
time=np.array(list(range(0,(n+1))))

#And finally plot the figures:
fig,ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time, trans_k,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)
ax.set_title('Transition for capital')
ax.set_ylabel('Capital stock')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()

fig,ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time, trans_s,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)
ax.set_title('Transition for savings')
ax.set_ylabel('Savings')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()

fig,ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time, trans_pathcons,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)
ax.set_title('Transition for consumption')
ax.set_ylabel('Consumption')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()

fig,ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time, trans_pathlabor, 'blue', linewidth=2)

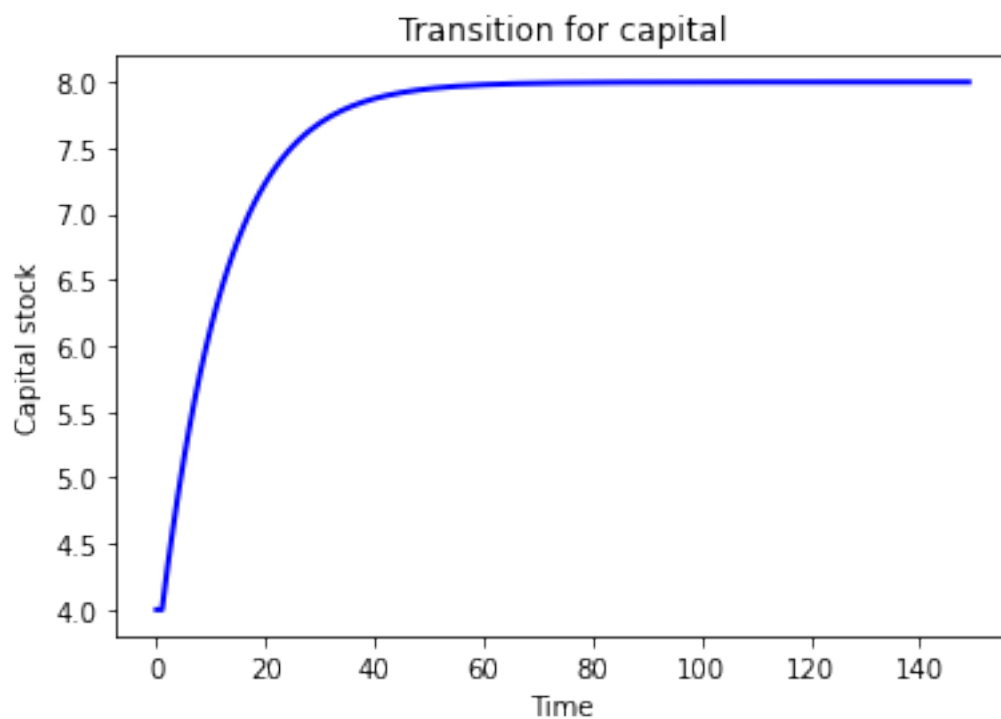
```

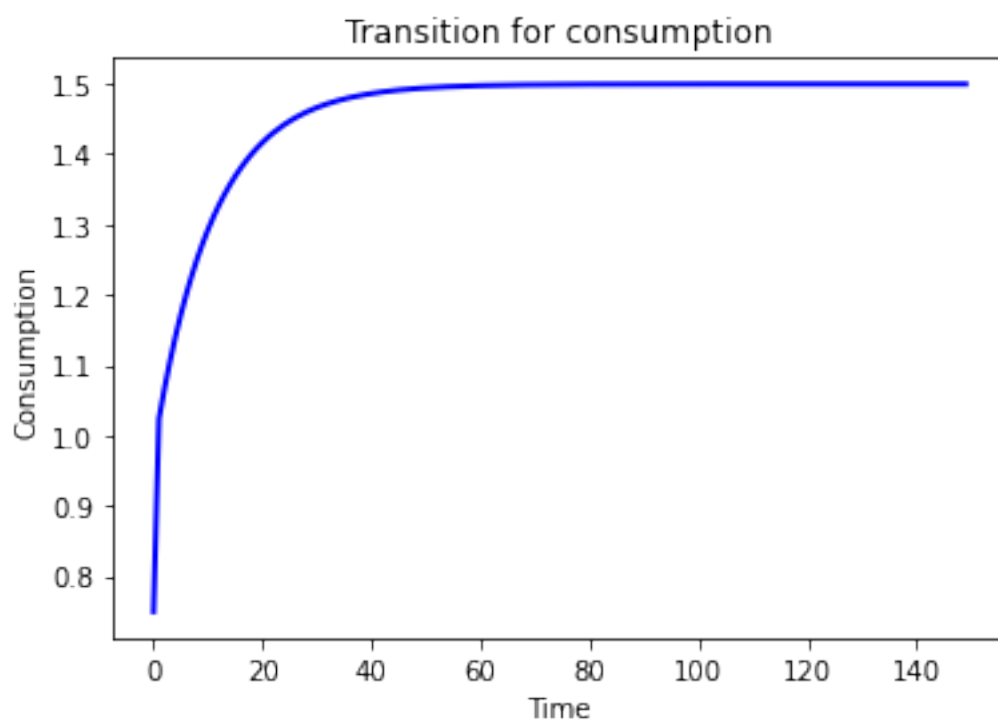
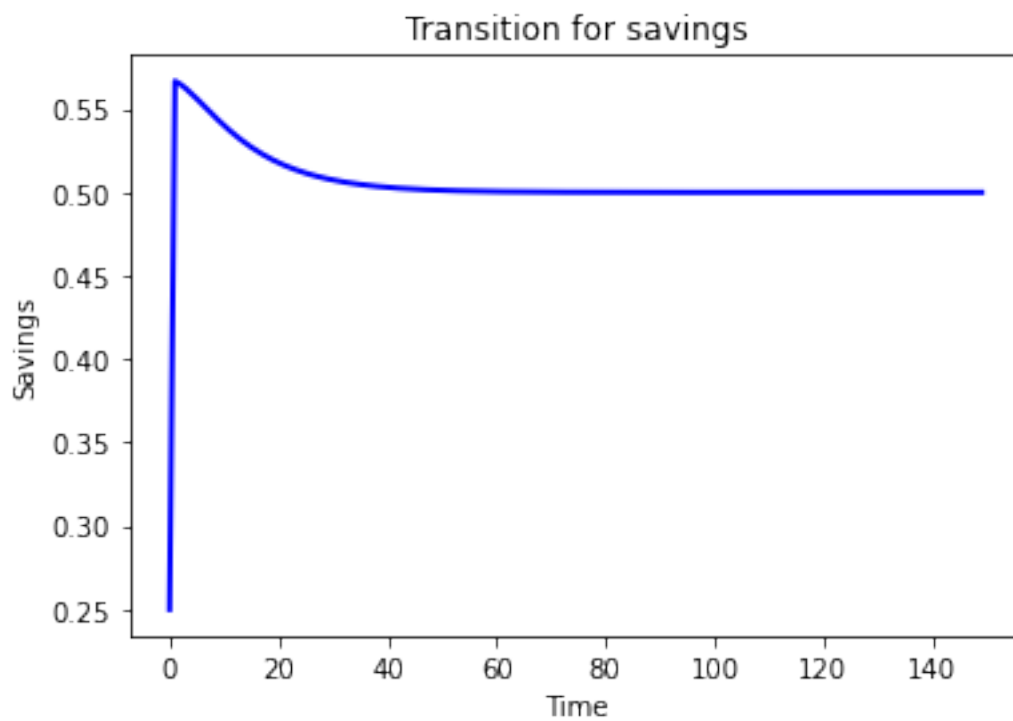
```

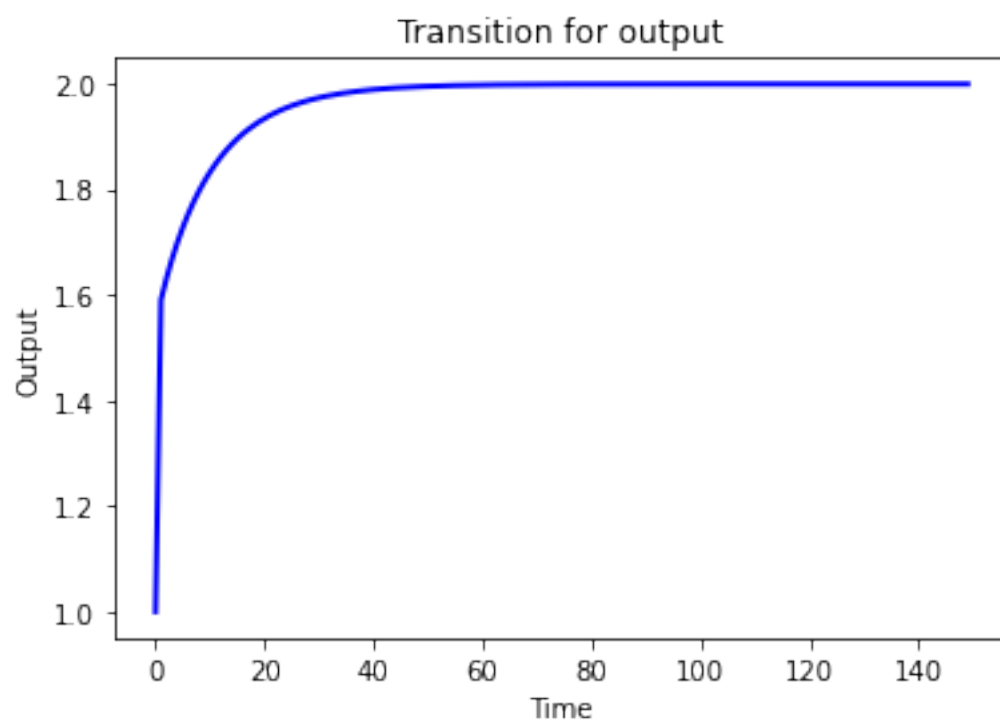
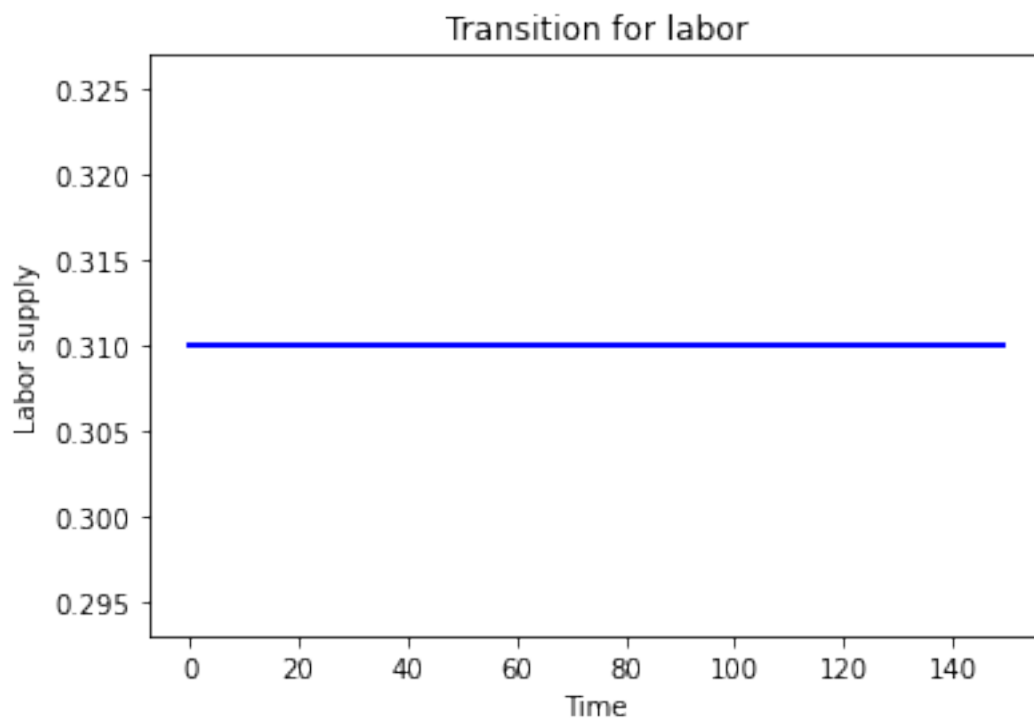
ax.set_title('Transition for labor')
ax.set_ylabel('Labor supply')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(time, trans_y, '-', color='blue', linewidth=2)
ax.set_title('Transition for output')
ax.set_ylabel('Output')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()

```







0.3.1 Exercise d) Unexpected shock

[64]: n2=140

```
def secondtransition(k, n2=n2):
    k_0=trans_k[9]
    k_end=k_ss
    k[0]=trans_k[9]
    k[n2-1]=k_ss
    k_vector2=np.zeros(n2)
    for i in range(0,n2-2):
        if i==0:
            ↵
            ↪k_vector2[i+1]=u_p(y(k_0,z)+(1-delta)*k_0-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z)+(1-delta)*k[i+1]-k[i+2])
            ↪(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k_0,z))/(k_0**(1-theta))))
            elif i==(n2-2):
                ↵
                ↪k_vector2[i+1]=u_p(y(k[i],z)+(1-delta)*k[i]-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z)+(1-delta)*k[i+1]-k_e
                ↪(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k[i],z))/(k[i]**(1-theta))))
            else:
                ↵
                ↪k_vector2[i+1]=u_p(y(k[i],z)+(1-delta)*k[i]-k[i+1])-beta*u_p(y(k[i+1],z)+(1-delta)*k[i+1]-k[i
                ↪(k[i+1])**theta))*((y(k[i],z))/(k[i]**(1-theta))))
            return(k_vector2)
x02=np.linspace(6,4,n2)
trans_k2=fsolve(secondtransition,x02)

# Since I have the transition for the capital, we solve for the rest of equations

#Transition path output
trans_y2=y(trans_k2,z)

trans_s2=np.zeros(n2)

for i in range(0,n2-1):
    trans_s2[i]=trans_k2[i+1]-(1-delta)*trans_k2[i]

#Transition path for savings
trans_s2[n2-1]=trans_s2[n2-2]

#Transition path for consumption
trans_pathcons2=trans_y2-trans_s2

#Transitions path for labour is straight to.

trans_pathlabor2=np.ones(n2)*h
```



```
#Finally, add periods 0 to 9 of part c) vectors to get the complete transition  
→dynamics:
```

```
trans_k2=np.concatenate((trans_k[0:10],trans_k2))  
trans_y2=np.concatenate((trans_y[0:10],trans_y2))  
trans_s2=np.concatenate((trans_s[0:10],trans_s2))  
trans_pathcons2=np.concatenate((trans_pathcons[0:10],trans_pathcons2))  
trans_pathlabor2=np.concatenate((trans_pathlabor[0:10],trans_pathlabor2))
```

```
#And plot results:
```

```
fig,ax = plt.subplots()  
ax.plot(time, trans_k2,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)  
ax.set_title('New transition for capital')  
ax.set_ylabel('Capital stock')  
ax.set_xlabel('Time')  
plt.show()
```

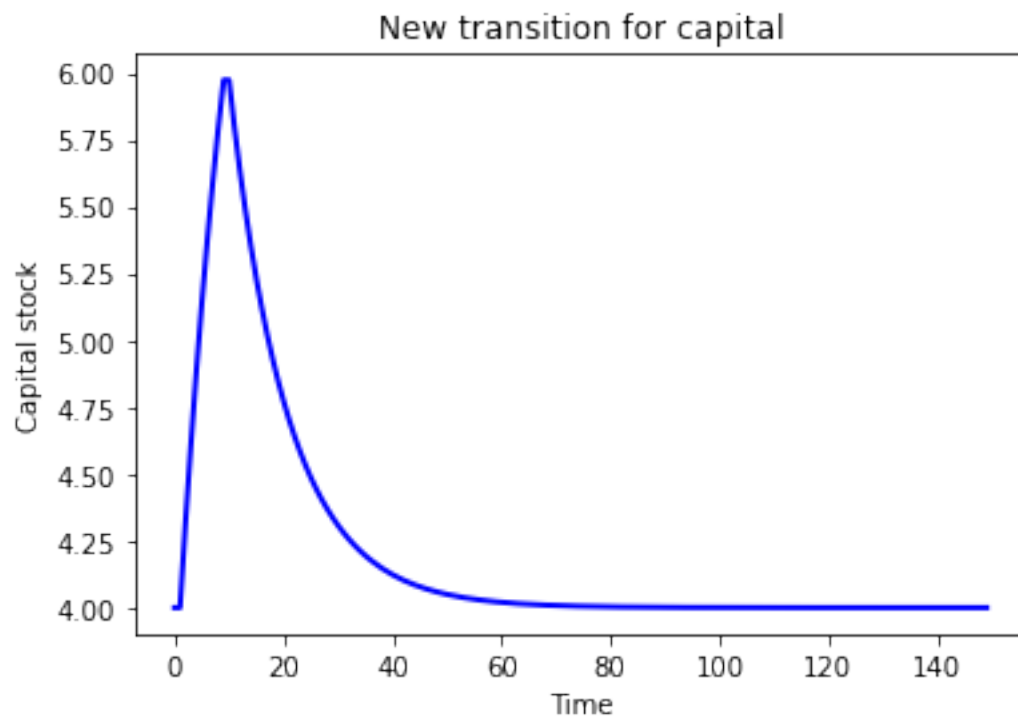
```
fig,ax = plt.subplots()  
ax.plot(time, trans_s2,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)  
ax.set_title('New transition for savings')  
ax.set_ylabel('Savings')  
ax.set_xlabel('Time')  
plt.show()
```

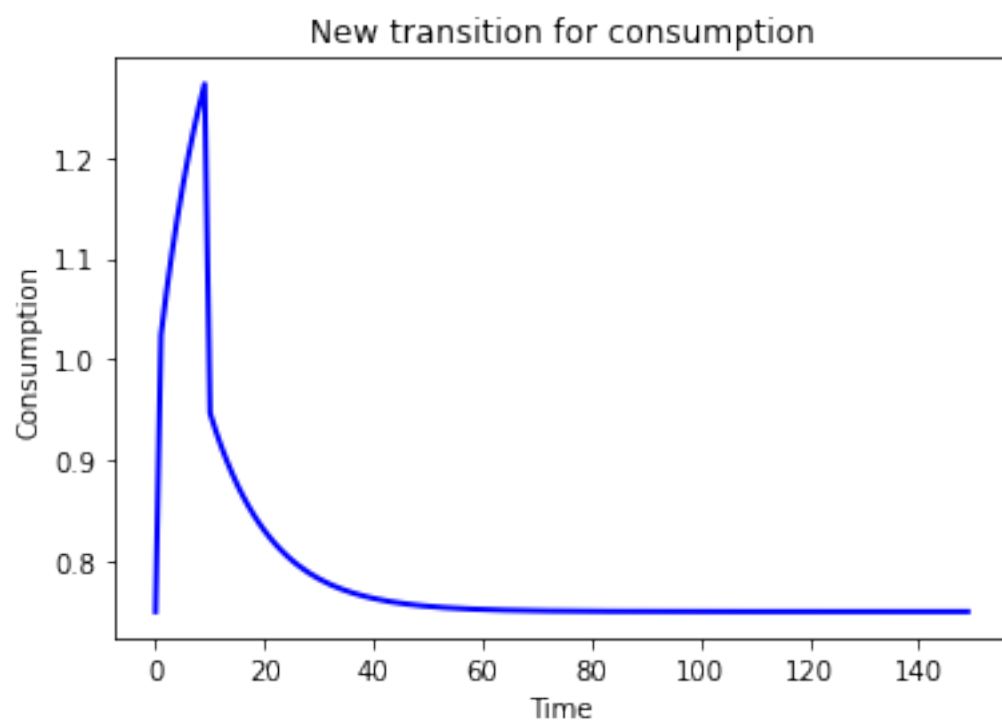
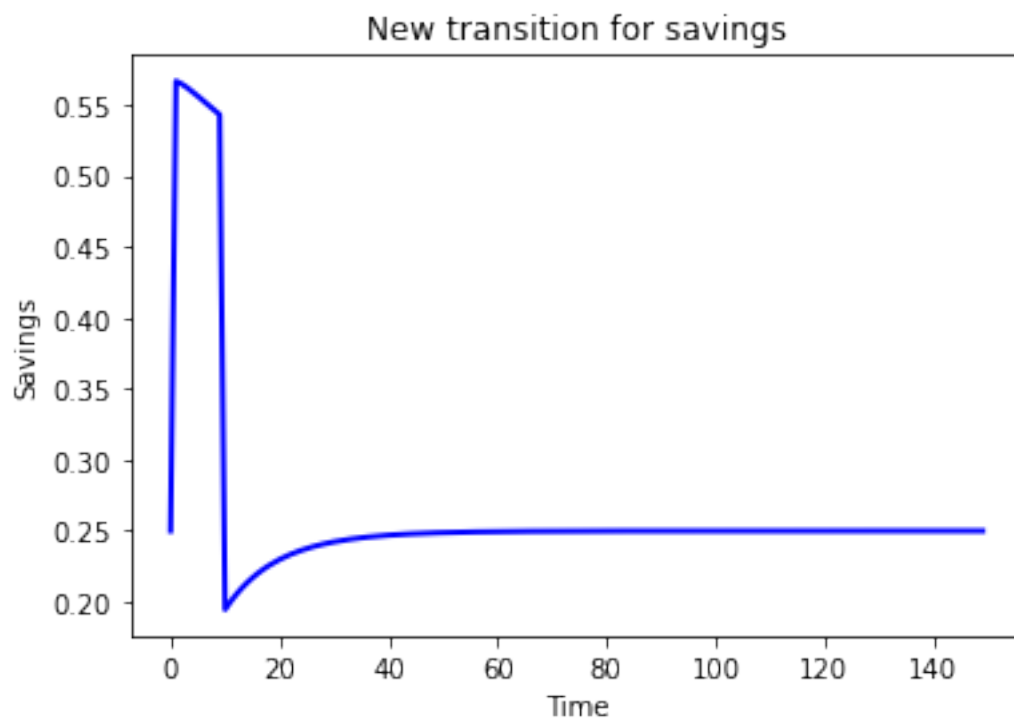
```
fig,ax = plt.subplots()  
ax.plot(time, trans_pathcons2,'-', color='blue', linewidth=2)  
ax.set_title('New transition for consumption')  
ax.set_ylabel('Consumption')  
ax.set_xlabel('Time')  
plt.show()
```

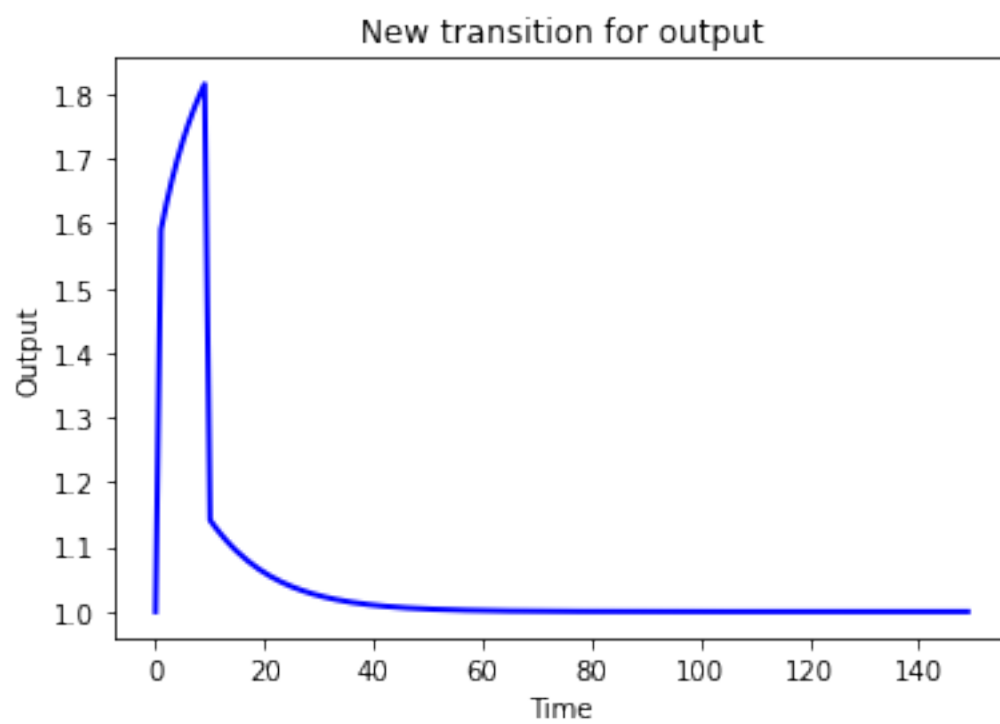
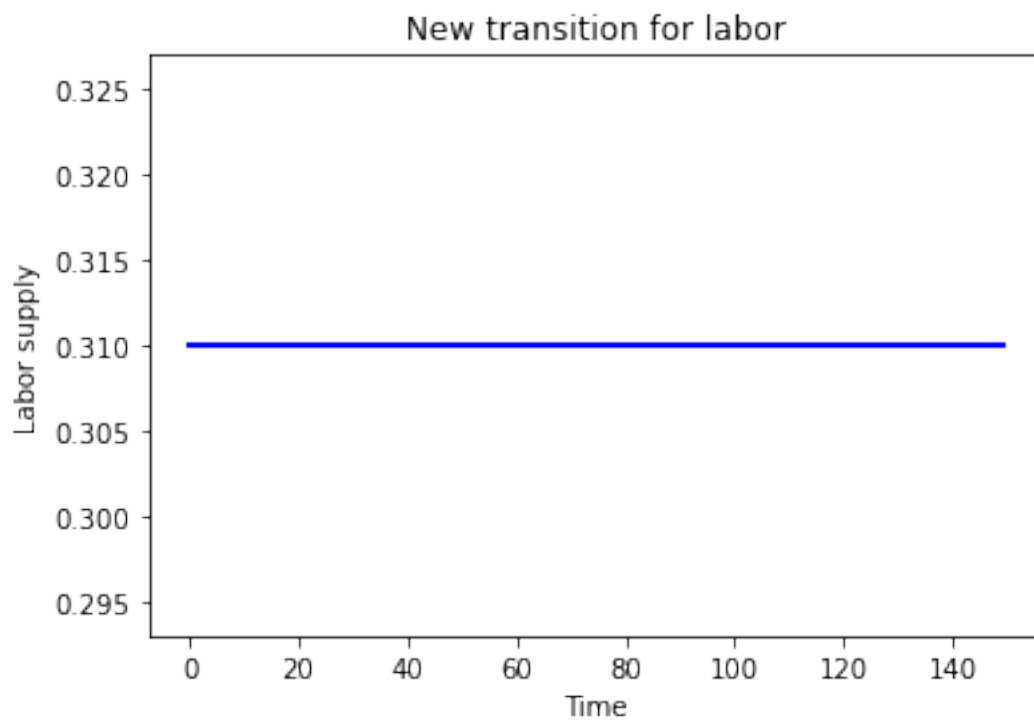
```
fig,ax = plt.subplots()  
ax.plot(time, trans_pathlabor2, 'b-', linewidth=2)  
ax.set_title('New transition for labor')  
ax.set_ylabel('Labor supply')  
ax.set_xlabel('Time')  
plt.show()
```

```
fig,ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax.plot(time, trans_y2, '-', color='blue', linewidth=2)
ax.set_title('New transition for output')
ax.set_ylabel('Output')
ax.set_xlabel('Time')
plt.show()
```







0.3.2 Exercise e) Introducing a labour in the utility function

```
[65]: # First I define the parameters that we know
#labor share
# I give a value for mu,v and z otherwise the function is not working.
theta=0.67
v = 0.31
mu=0.4
# Parameter of productivity

# Now I define the equations that must hold in the Steady State and solve for
→roots

def SteadyStateh(vars):
    k_ss,c_ss,y_ss,beta,delta,h_t,z=vars
    Euler=beta*((1-theta)*(k_ss**(-theta))*((z*h)**theta)+(1-delta))-1
    ResourceC=y_ss-delta*k_ss-c_ss
    Production=y_ss-(k_ss**(1-theta))*((z*h_t)**theta)
    CYratio=(k_ss/y_ss)-4
    IYratio=((delta*k_ss)/y_ss)-0.25
    labourmarket_ss = h_t-((z**(theta) * theta *k_ss**(1-theta))/c_ss*mu)**(1/
→((1/v)+(1-theta)))
    zeta = z_new - (y_ss/k_ss**(1-theta)*k_ss**theta)**1/theta
    return [Euler, ResourceC, Production, CYratio, IYratio, labourmarket_ss,
→zeta]

x0=[4,0.75,1,0.98,0.0625,0.7,0.8]
#Solving for the Steady State
k_ss,c_ss,y_ss,beta,delta,h_t,z= fsolve(SteadyStateh,x0)
#Investment in steady state
i_ss=delta*k_ss
SteadyStateh={"k_ss":k_ss,"c_ss":c_ss,"y_ss":y_ss,"":beta,"":delta,"i_ss":
→i_ss,"h_ss":h_t,"z":z}
print(SteadyStateh)
```

```
{'k_ss': 5.038518889114851, 'c_ss': 0.9447222917114948, 'y_ss':
1.259629722281173, '': 1.0185244072559836, '': 0.0625, 'i_ss':
0.3149074305696782, 'h_ss': 0.7838604895839534, 'z': 0.8118337734709002}
```

```
[66]: z_new=2*z
mu=0.4
v = 0.31
# I set the equations such that they have to be equal to zero, we are solving
→for roots

def SteadyState2(vars):
    k_ss2,c_ss2,y_ss2,beta_2,delta_2,h_t2=vars
```

```

    ↪ Euler_2=beta_2*((1-theta)*(k_ss2**(-theta))*((z_new*h_t2)**theta)+(1-delta_2))-1
    ResourceC_2=y_ss2-delta*k_ss2-c_ss2
    Production_2=y_ss2-(k_ss2**(1-theta))*((z_new*h_t2)**theta)
    CYratio_2=(k_ss2/y_ss2)-4
    IYratio_2=((delta_2*k_ss2)/y_ss2)-0.25
    labourmarket_ss2 = h_t2-((z_new**(theta) * theta *k_ss2**(1-theta))/
    ↪c_ss2*mu)**(1/((1/v)+(1-theta)))

    return [Euler_2, ResourceC_2, Production_2, CYratio_2, IYratio_2,
    ↪labourmarket_ss2 ]

x02=[4,0.75,1,0.98,0.0625,0.5]
#Solving for the Steady State
k_ss2,c_ss2,y_ss2,beta_2,delta_2,h_t2= fsolve(SteadyState2,x02)
#Investment in steady state
i_ss2=delta_2*k_ss2
SteadyState2={"k_ss2":k_ss2,"c_ss2":c_ss2,"y_ss2":y_ss2,"2":beta_2,"2":
    ↪delta_2,"i_ss2":i_ss2,"h_ss2":h_t2}
print(SteadyState2)

```

```

{'k_ss2': 10.077037774804271, 'c_ss2': 1.88944445838186622, 'y_ss2':
2.519259444743929, '2': 0.9803921566768283, '2': 0.0625, 'i_ss2':
0.629814860925267, 'h_ss2': 0.7838604896240388}

```

0.3.3 Exercise 2: Show the result of problem of Covid

```

[67]: A_f = 1
      A_nf = 1
      rho = 1.1
      k_f = 0.2
      k_nf = 0.2
      w = 20
      gamma = 0.9
      i_0 = 0.2
      N = 1
      H = 1
      n=10

#Define the objective function

cov = lambda s: -1*((A_f*s[0]**((rho-1)/rho) + x[j]*A_nf*s[1]**((rho-1)/
    ↪rho))**((rho/(rho-1))) - k_f*s[0] -k_nf *s[1] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*s[0]**2/
    ↪N)))

```

```

#Define the constraint

cons = ({'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda s: N - s[0] - s[1] })

x = np.linspace(0,1,n)
# Array of results for H_f
H_f = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
# Array of results for H_nf
H_nf = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        bnds = [(0,1),(0,1)]
        opt = minimize(cov, [0.5,0.5], constraints = cons, bounds=bnds)
        H_f[i][j] = opt.x[0]
        H_nf[i][j] = opt.x[1]

result = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        result[i][j]=(A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1))

H = H_f +H_nf

H_f_H = H_f/H

# Infections

I = np.zeros(shape = (n,n))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        I[i][j] = H_f[i][j]**2*10*x[i]
## Deaths:
D = (1-gamma)*I

# Welfare:
welfare = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        welfare[i][j]= (A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1)) - k_f*H_f[i][j] -k_nf
→*H_nf[i][j] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*H_f[i][j]**2/N))

#plot the resault with heatmap

```

```

values = [0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9]

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_nf,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_{nf}$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_{nf}$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

H_2 = np.ones(shape=(n,n)) # I'm having a problem plotting H, that's why I
    ↳create this variable
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_2,cbar_kws={"label": "$H$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f_H,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f/H$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f/H$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(I,cbar_kws={"label": "$I$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$Infections$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(D,cbar_kws={"label": "Deaths value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("Deaths",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")

```



```

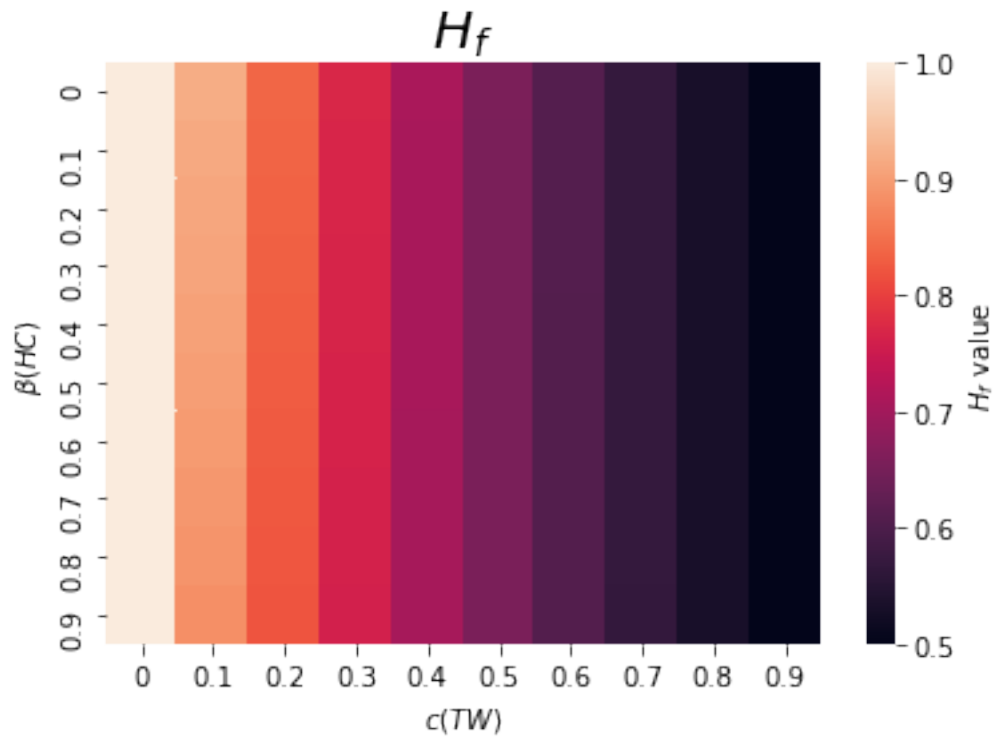
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

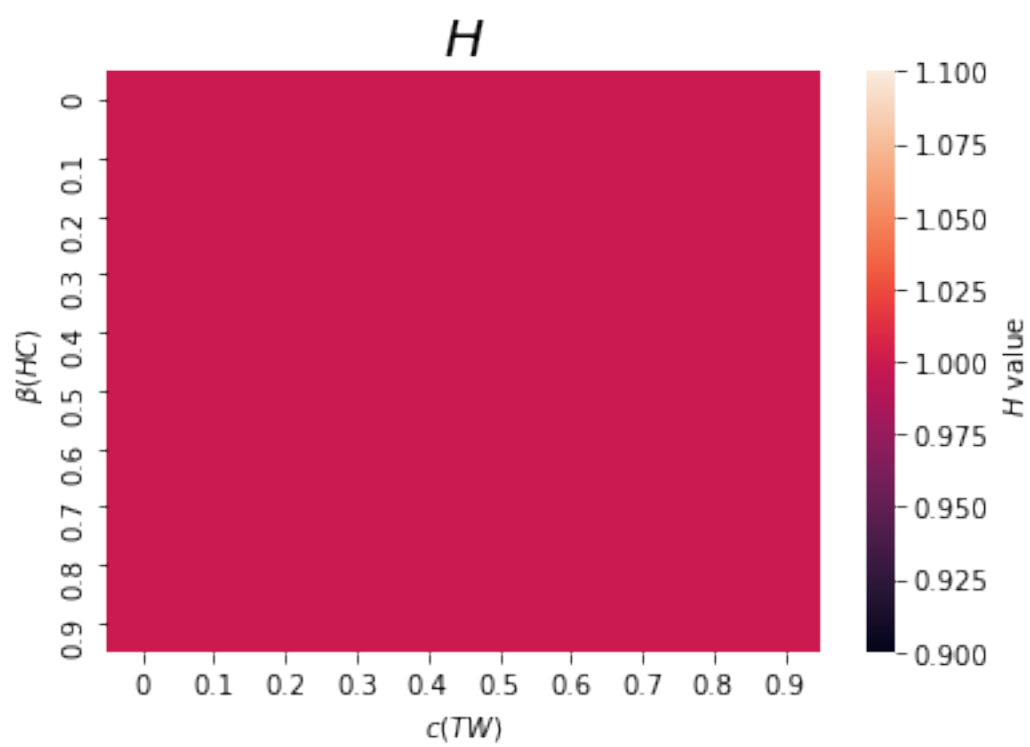
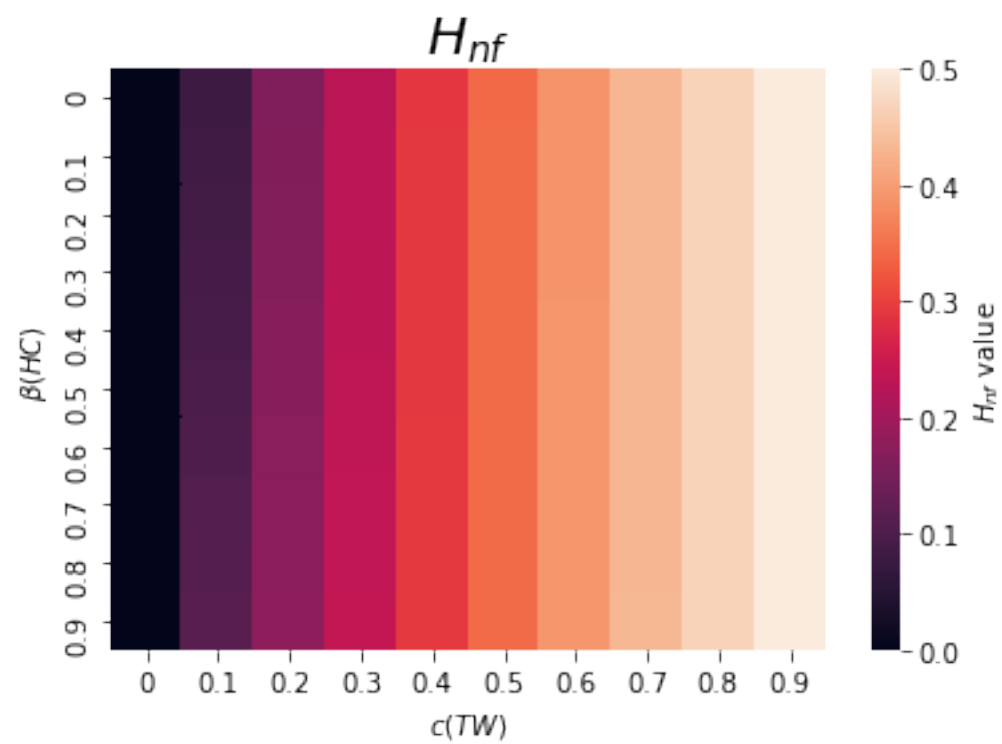
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(welfare, cbar_kws={"label": "welfare"}, xticklabels=values,
            yticklabels=values)
plt.title("welfare", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

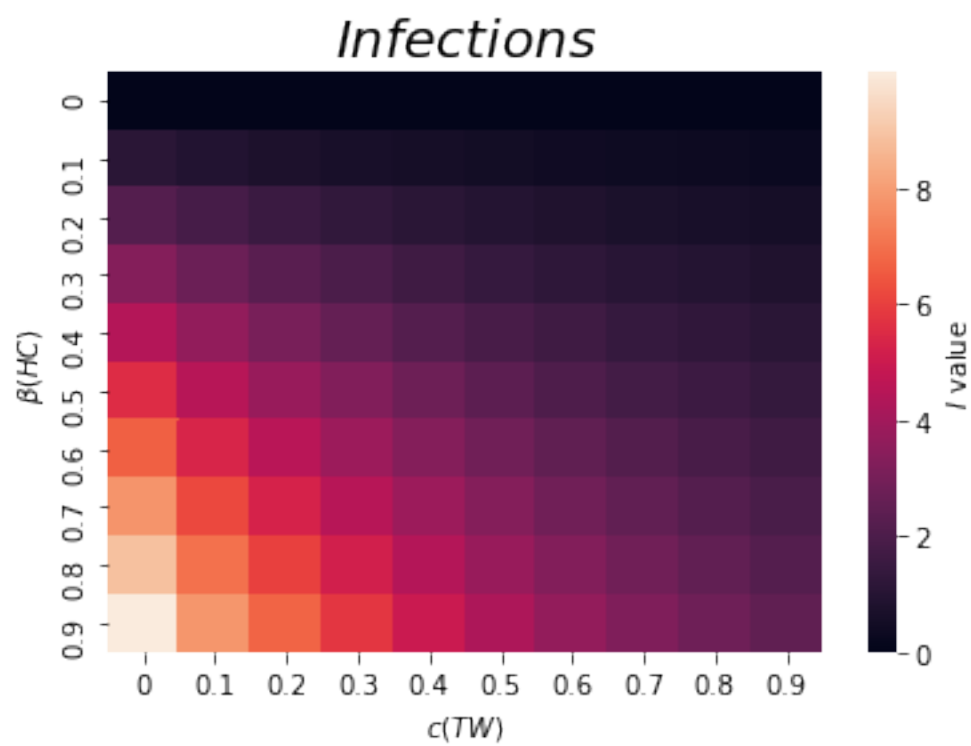
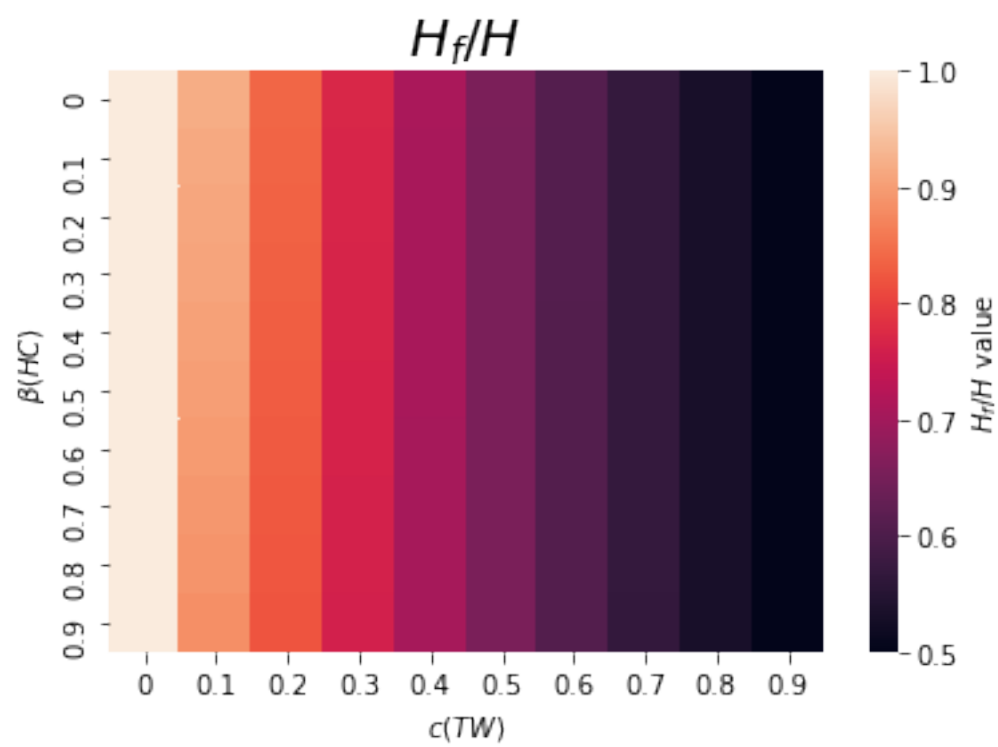
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(result, cbar_kws={"label": "output"}, xticklabels=values,
            yticklabels=values)
plt.title("output", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

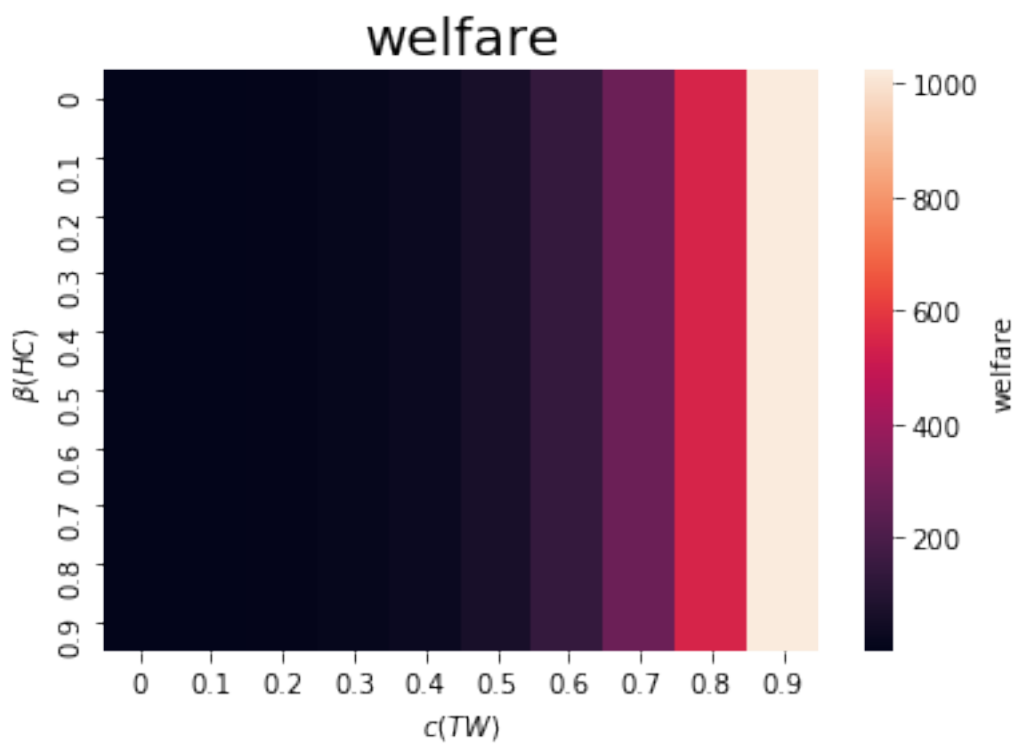
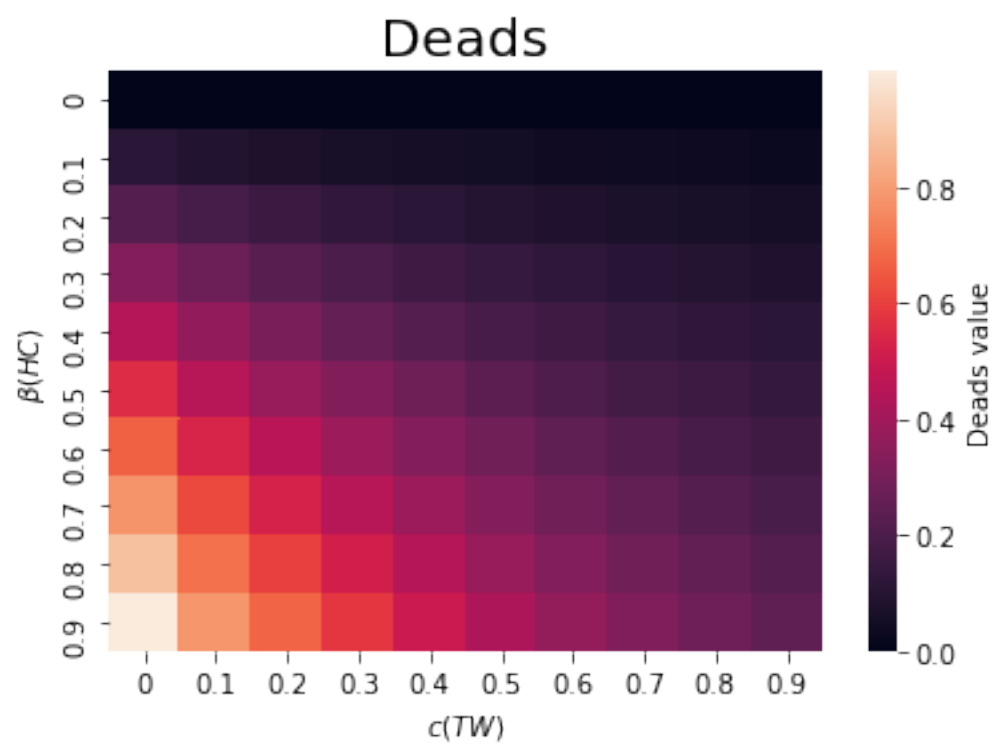
```

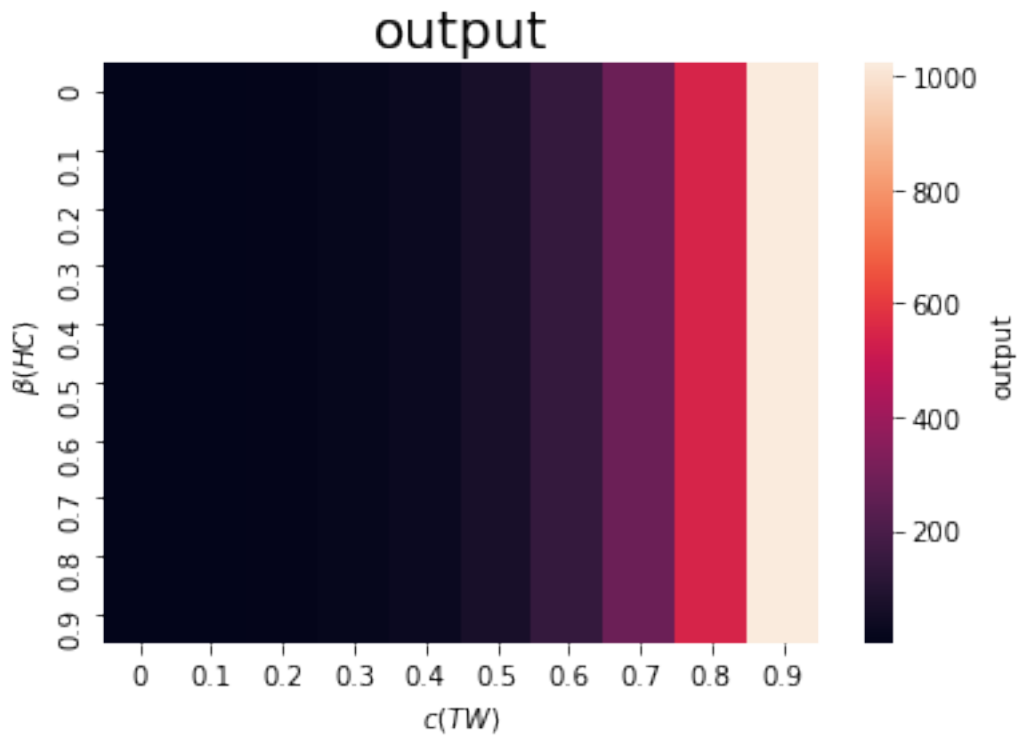
[67]: Text(33.0, 0.5, '\$\beta(HC)\$')











0.3.4 Exercise b) Change rho = 8.5

```
[68]: A_f = 1
A_nf = 1
rho = 10
k_f = 0.2
k_nf = 0.2
w = 20
gamma = 0.9
i_0 = 0.2
N = 1
H = 1
n=10

#Define the objective function

cov = lambda s: -1*((A_f*s[0]**((rho-1)/rho) + x[j]*A_nf*s[1]**((rho-1)/
→rho))**((rho/(rho-1))) - k_f*s[0] -k_nf *s[1] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*s[0]**2/
→N)))
```

```

#Define the constraint

cons = ({'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda s: N - s[0] - s[1] })

x = np.linspace(0,1,n)
# Array of results for H_f
H_f = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
# Array of results for H_nf
H_nf = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        bnds = [(0,1),(0,1)]
        opt = minimize(cov, [0.5,0.5], constraints = cons, bounds=bnds)
        H_f[i][j] = opt.x[0]
        H_nf[i][j] = opt.x[1]

result = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        result[i][j]=(A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1))

H = H_f +H_nf

H_f_H = H_f/H

# Infections

I = np.zeros(shape = (n,n))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        I[i][j] = H_f[i][j]**2*10*x[i]
## Deaths:
D = (1-gamma)*I

# Welfare:
welfare = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        welfare[i][j]= (A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1)) - k_f*H_f[i][j] -k_nf
→*H_nf[i][j] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*H_f[i][j]**2/N))

#plot the resault with heatmap

```

```

values = [0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9]

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$c(HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_nf,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_{nf}$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_{nf}$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$c(HC)$")

#H_2 = np.ones(shape=(n,n)) # I'm having a problem plotting H, that's why I
    ↳create this variable
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H,cbar_kws={"label": "$H$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$c(HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f_H,cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f/H$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f/H$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$c(HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(I,cbar_kws={"label": "$I$ value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$Infections$",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$c(HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(D,cbar_kws={"label": "Deaths value"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("Deaths",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")

```

```

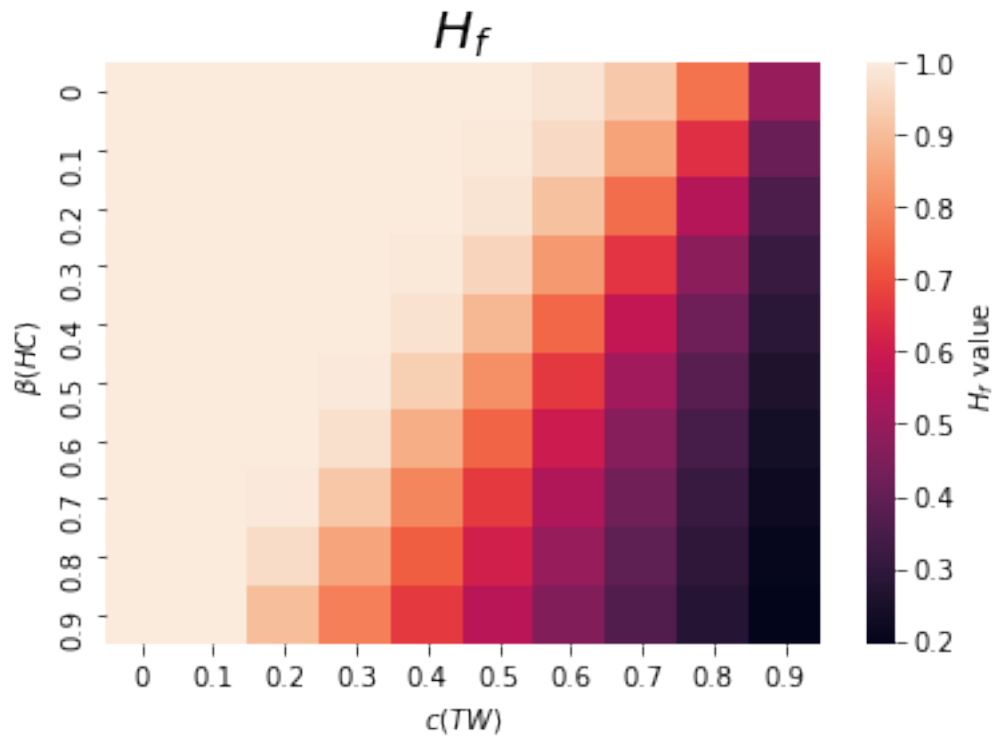
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

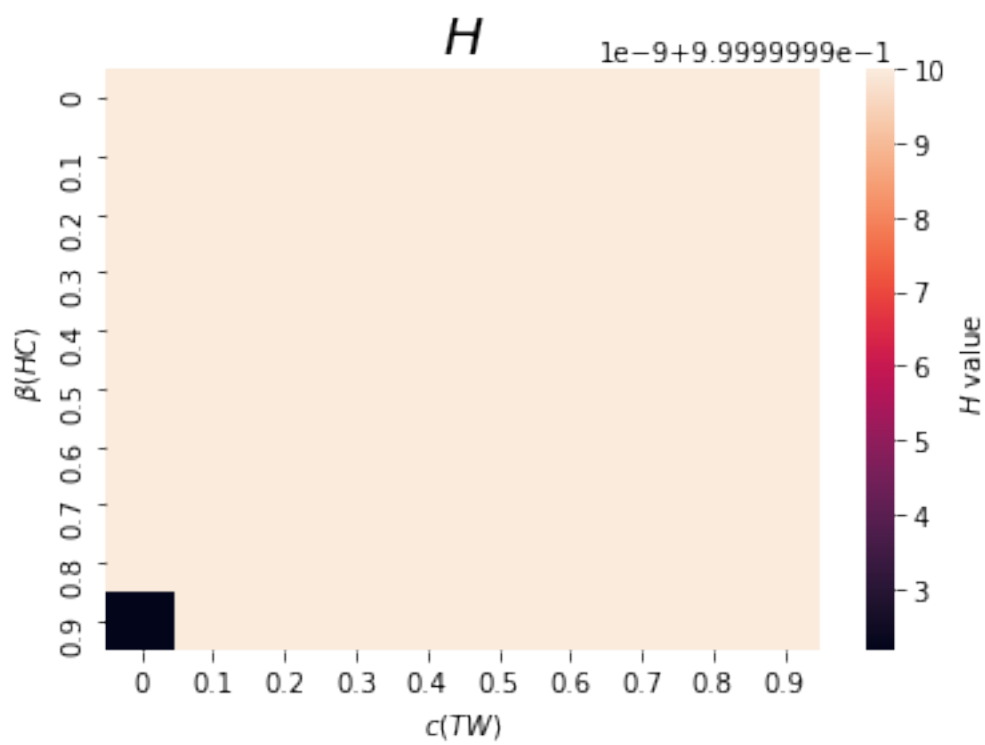
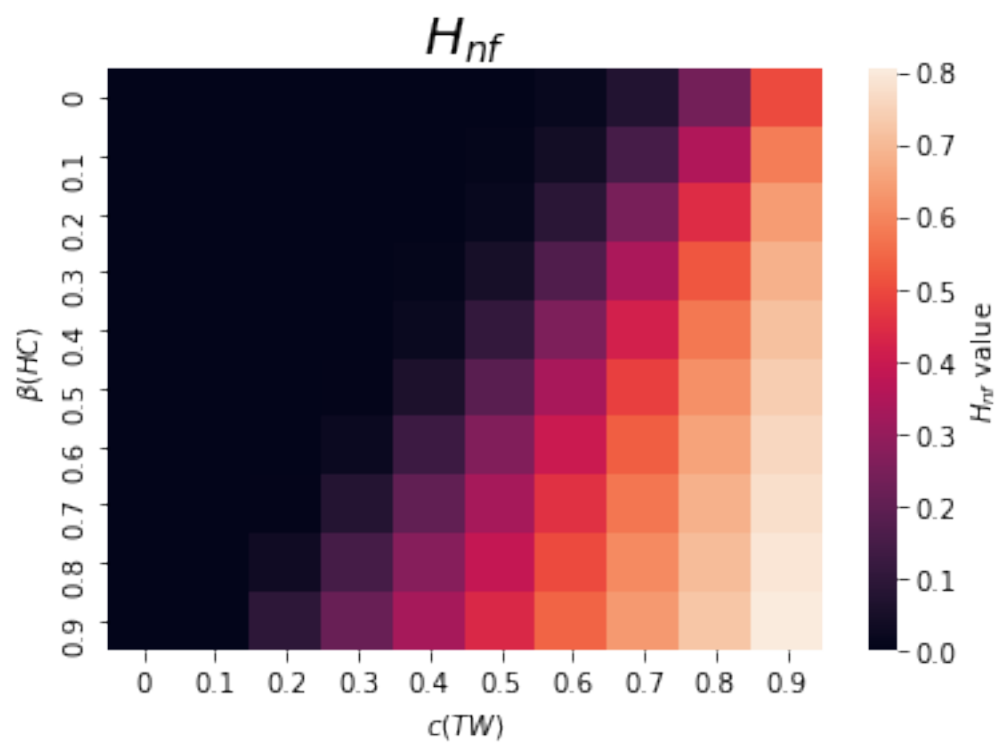
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(welfare,cbar_kws={"label": "welfare"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("welfare",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$ c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

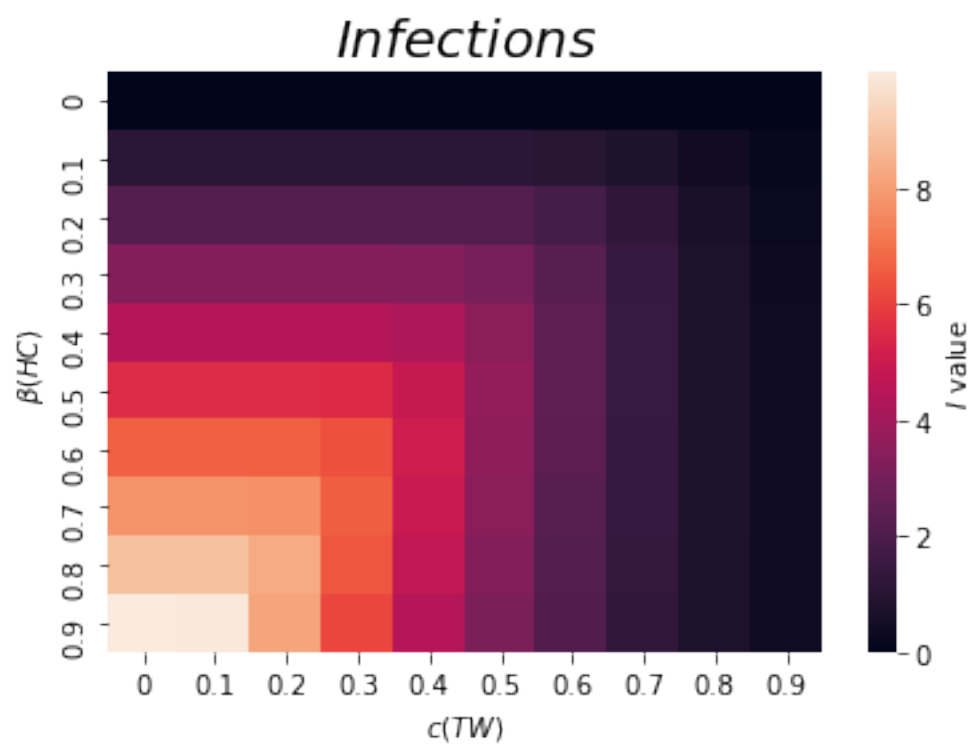
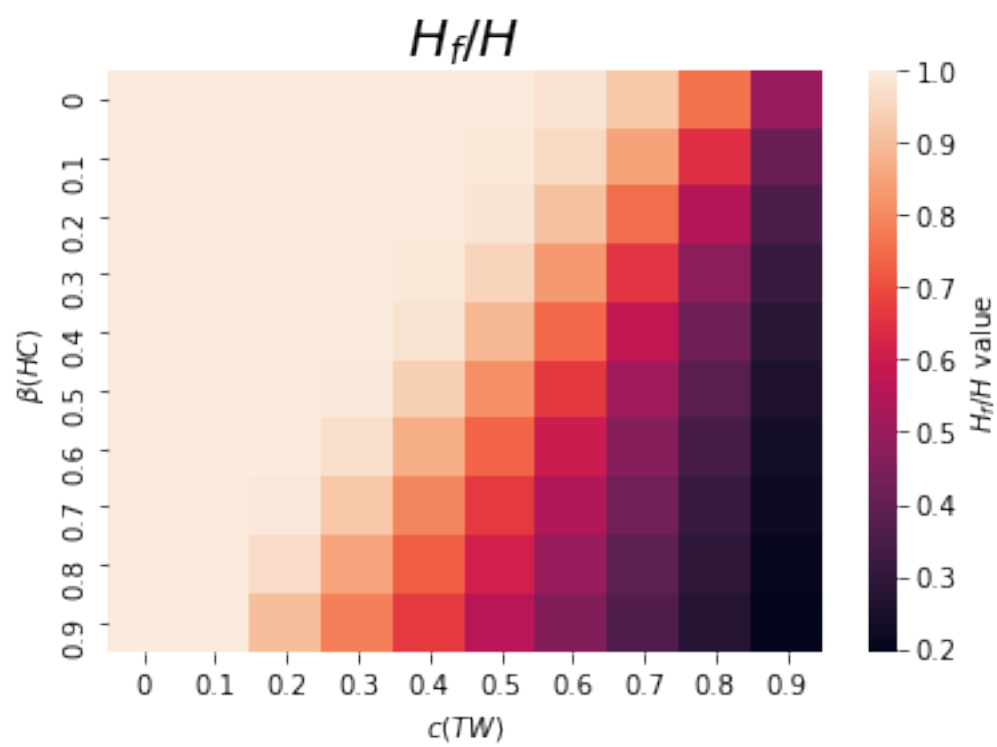
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(result,cbar_kws={"label": "output"},xticklabels=
    ↳=values,yticklabels=values)
plt.title("output",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$ c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

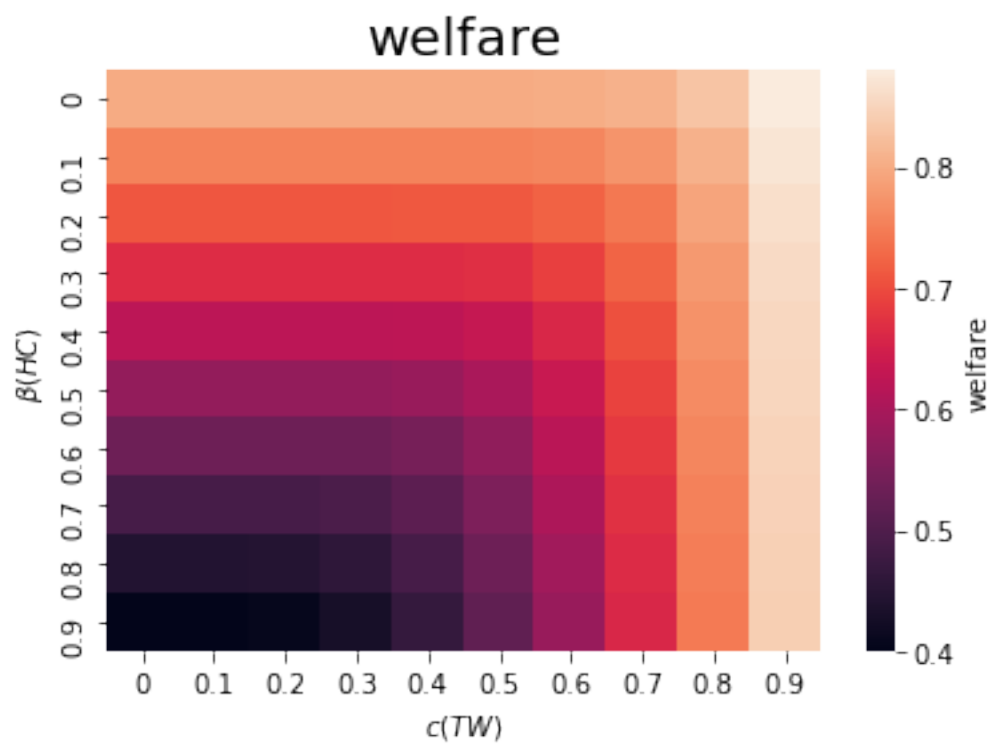
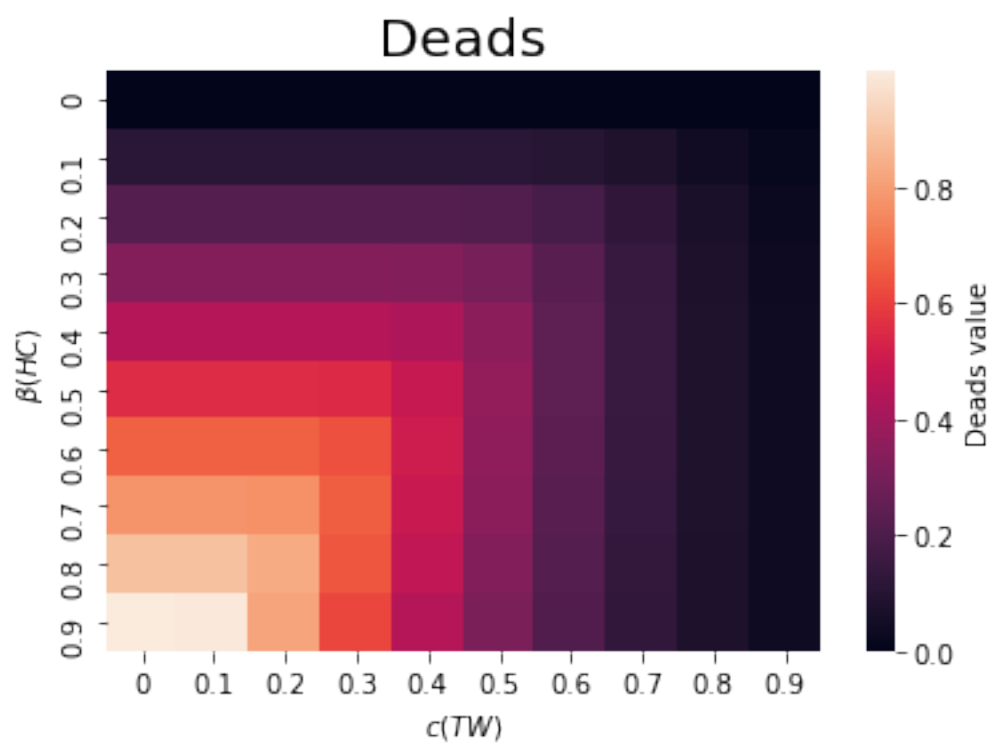
```

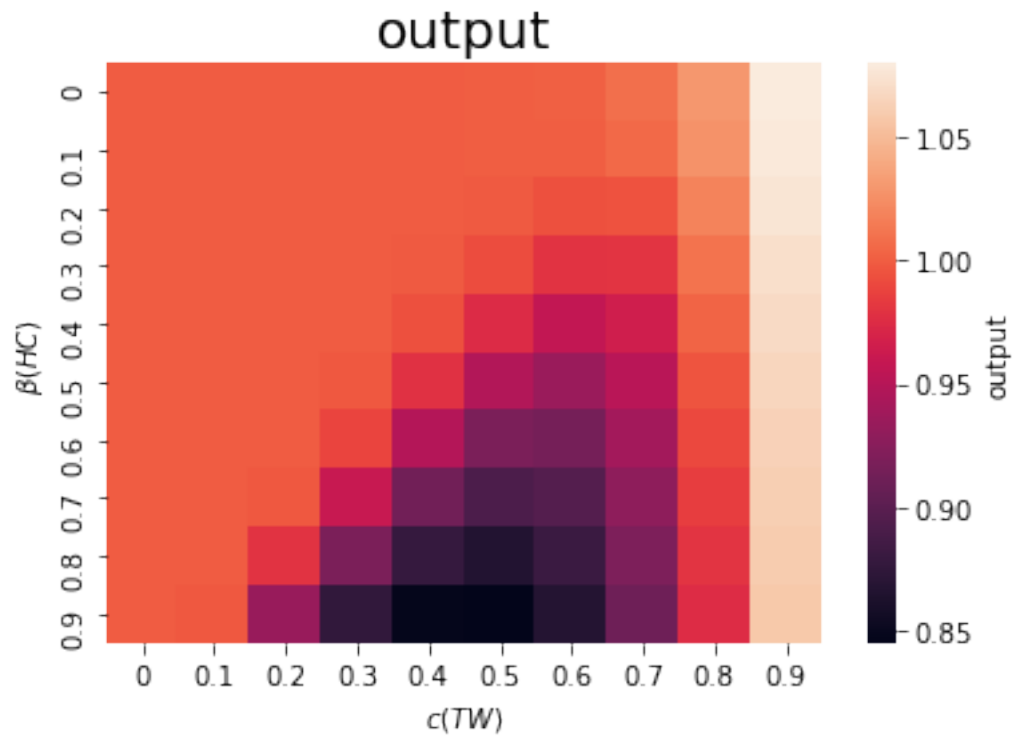
[68]: Text(33.0, 0.5, '\$ (HC)\$')











0.3.5 Exercise b) Change omega = 80

```
[69]: A_f = 1
A_nf = 1
rho = 1.1
k_f = 0.2
k_nf = 0.2
w = 80
gamma = 0.9
i_0 = 0.2
N = 1
H = 1
n=10

#Define the objective function

cov = lambda s: -1*((A_f*s[0]**((rho-1)/rho) + x[j]*A_nf*s[1]**((rho-1)/
→rho))**(rho/(rho-1)) - k_f*s[0] -k_nf *s[1] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*s[0]**2/
→N)))
```

```

#Define the constraint

cons = ({'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda s: N - s[0] - s[1] })

x = np.linspace(0,1,n)
# Array of results for H_f
H_f = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
# Array of results for H_nf
H_nf = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        bnds = [(0,1),(0,1)]
        opt = minimize(cov, [0.5,0.5], constraints = cons, bounds=bnds)
        H_f[i][j] = opt.x[0]
        H_nf[i][j] = opt.x[1]

result = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))

for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        result[i][j]=(A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1))

H = H_f +H_nf

H_f_H = H_f/H

# Infections

I = np.zeros(shape = (n,n))
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        I[i][j] = H_f[i][j]**2*10*x[i]
## Deaths:
D = (1-gamma)*I

# Welfare:
welfare = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
for i in range (n):
    for j in range(n):
        welfare[i][j]= (A_f*H_f[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho) +
→x[j]*A_nf*H_nf[i][j]**((rho-1)/rho))*(rho/(rho-1)) - k_f*H_f[i][j] -k_nf
→*H_nf[i][j] -w*((1-gamma)*x[i]*(i_0*H_f[i][j]**2/N))

#plot the resault with heatmap

```

```

values = [0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9]

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f, cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f$ value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f$", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_nf, cbar_kws={"label": "$H_{nf}$ value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_{nf}$", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H, cbar_kws={"label": "$H$ value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H$", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

#H_2 = np.ones(shape=(n,n)) # I'm having a problem plotting H, that's why I
    ↳create this variable
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(H_f_H, cbar_kws={"label": "$H_f/H$ value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$H_f/H$", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(I, cbar_kws={"label": "$I$ value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)
plt.title("$Infections$", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$ (HC)$")

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(D, cbar_kws={"label": "Deaths value"}, xticklabels=
    ↳=values, yticklabels=values)

```

```

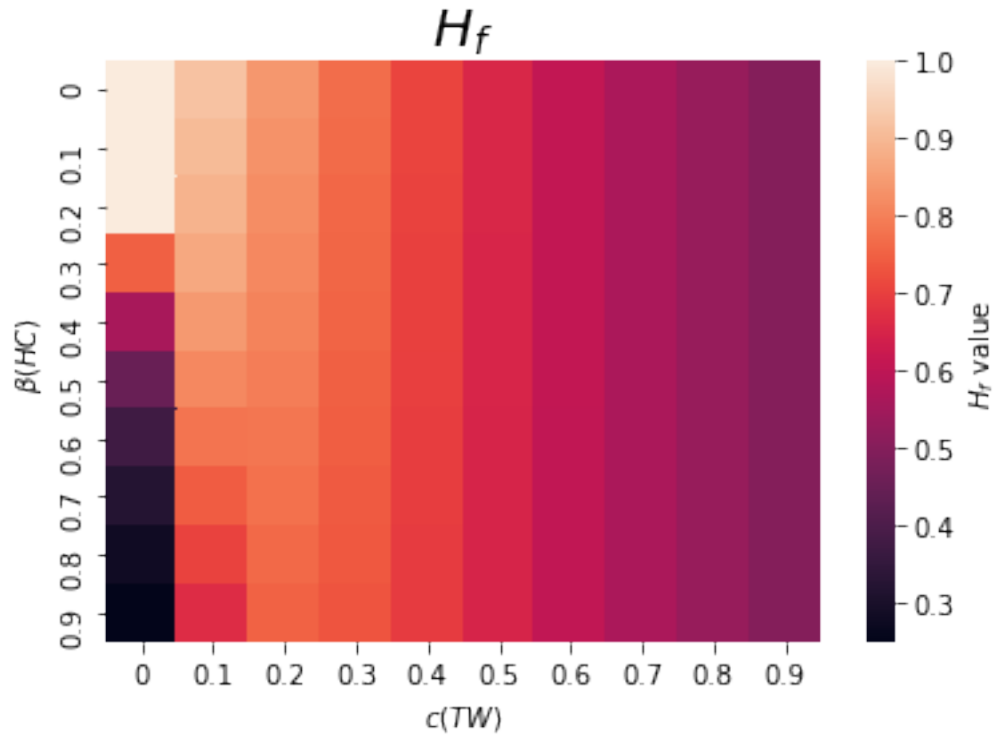
plt.title("Deaths",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

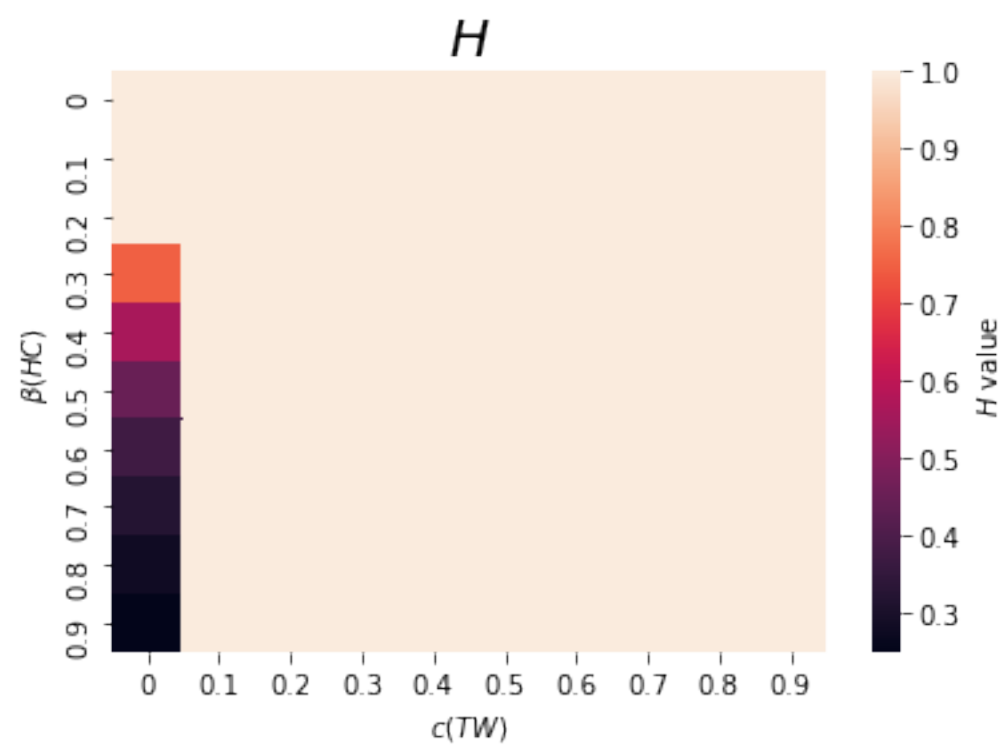
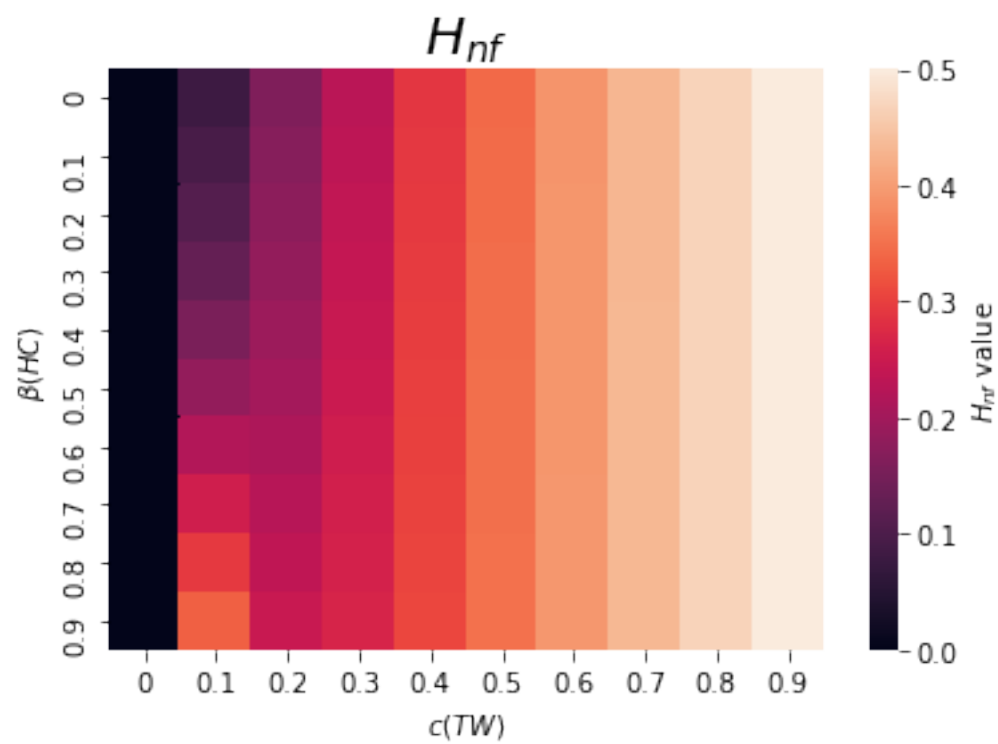
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(welfare,cbar_kws={"label":"welfare"},xticklabels=values,
            yticklabels=values)
plt.title("welfare",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

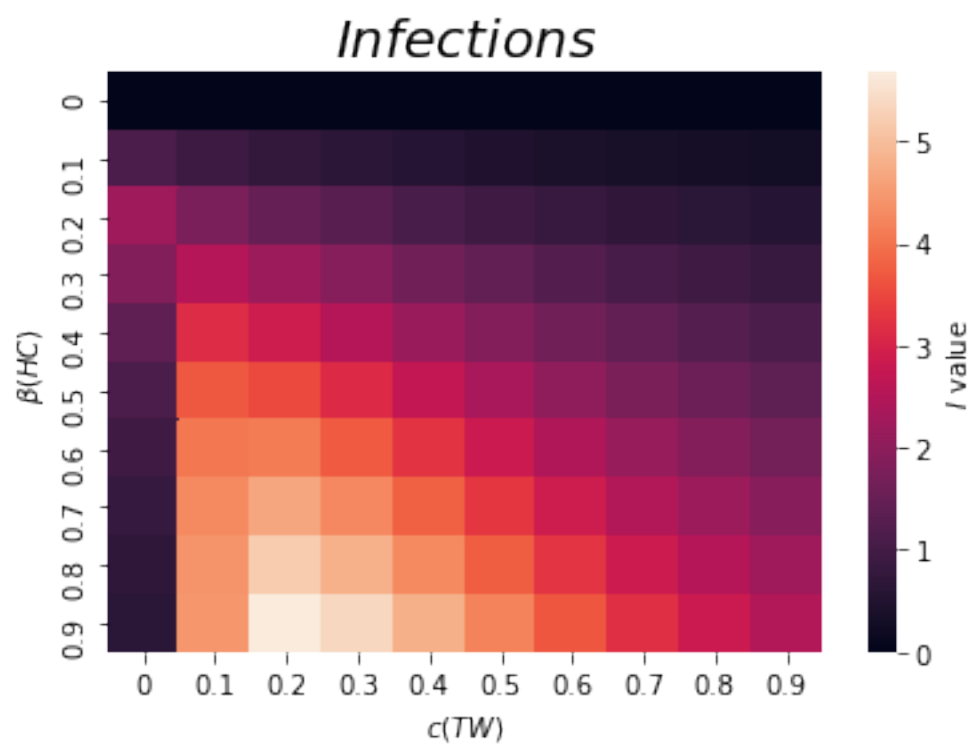
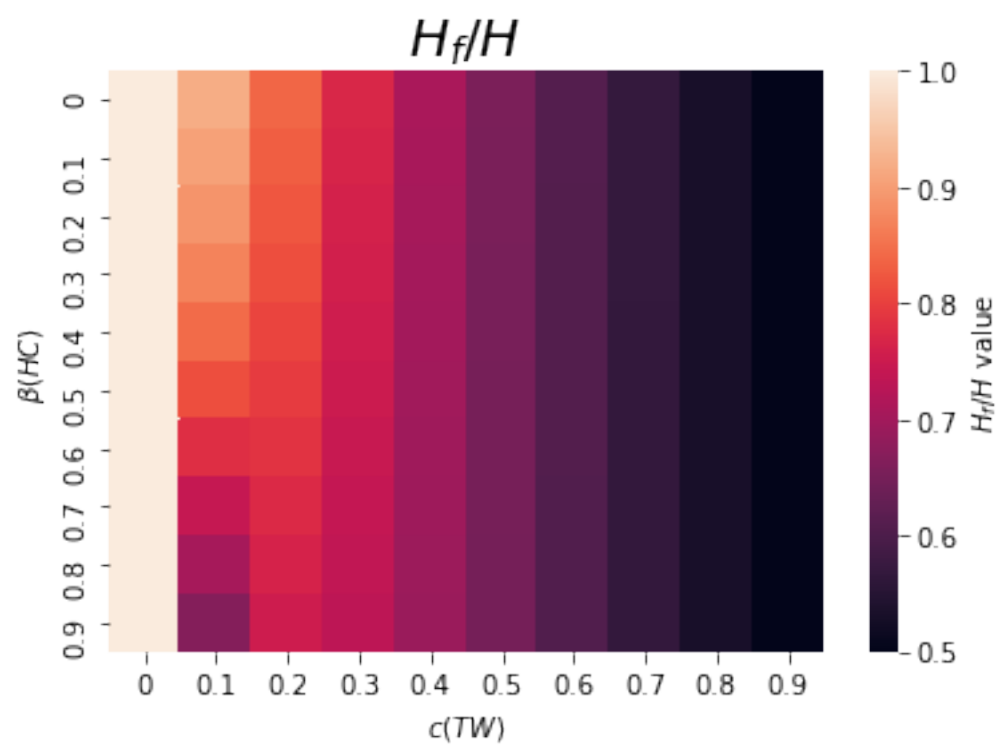
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(result,cbar_kws={"label":"output"},xticklabels=values,
            yticklabels=values)
plt.title("output",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("$c(TW)$")
plt.ylabel("$\beta(HC)$")

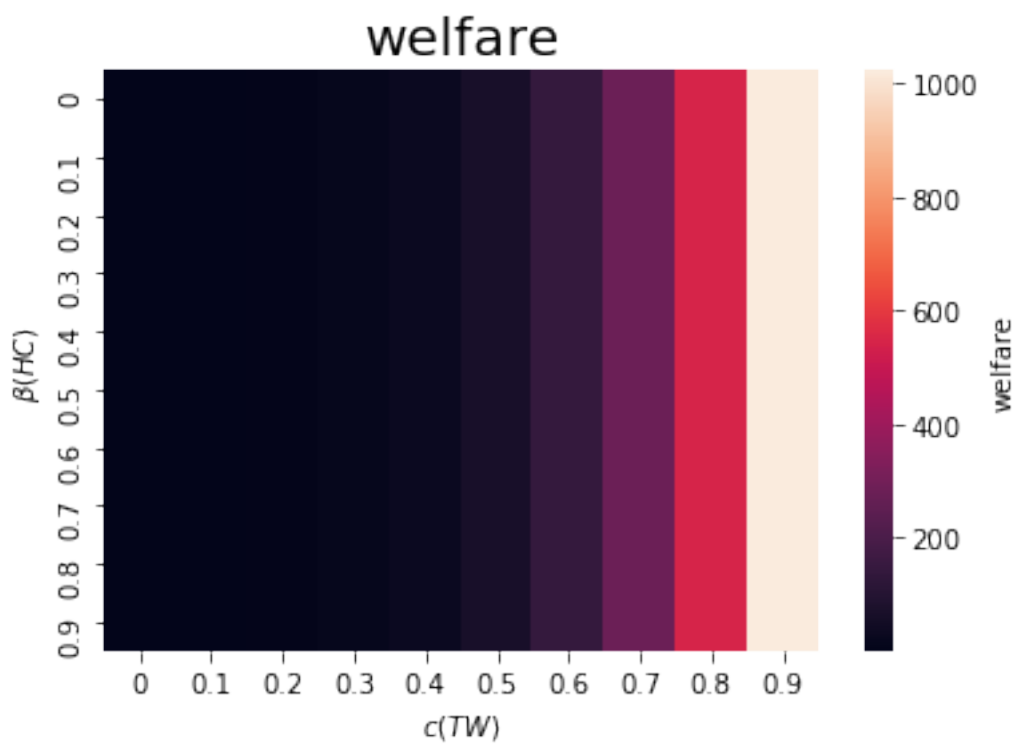
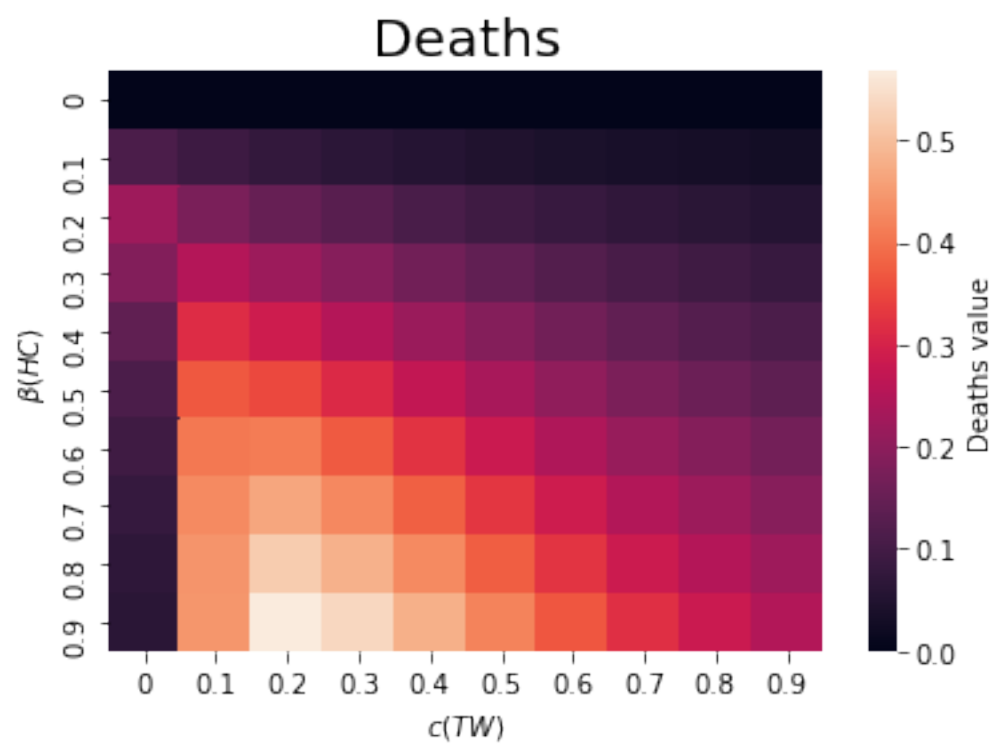
```

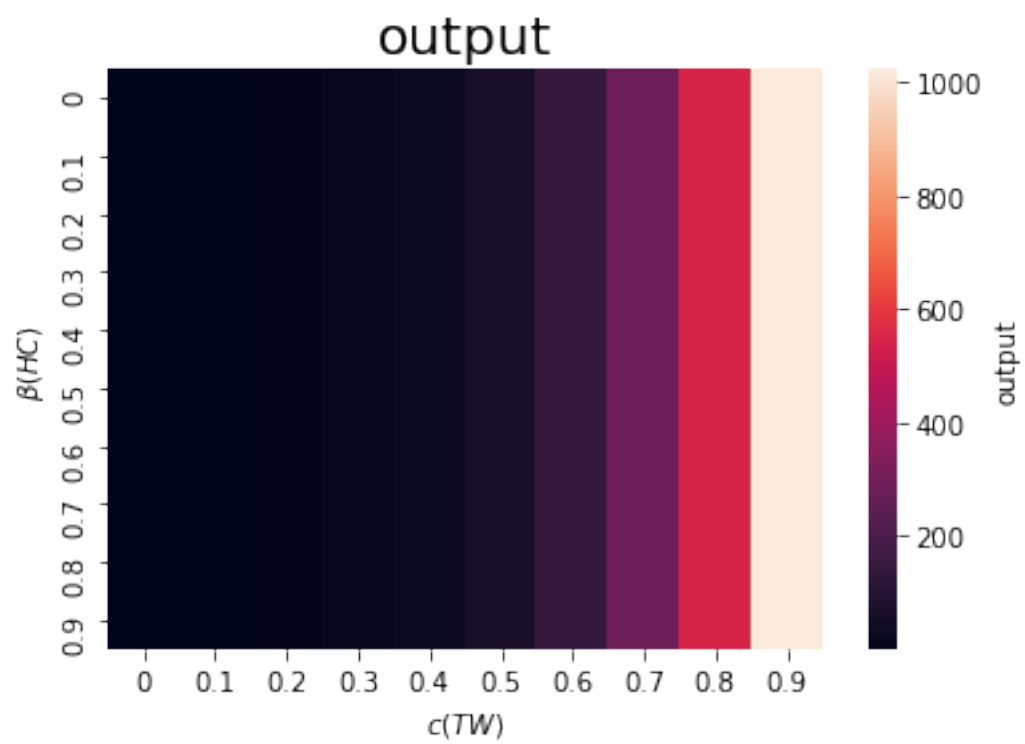
[69]: Text(33.0, 0.5, '\$\beta(HC)\$')











[]:

[]: