Exercise #1

```
clear
```

```
format short
type ele1
```

```
function E1=ele1(n,r,i,j)
E1=eye(n);
E1(j,:) = E1(j,:) + E1(i,:).*r;
end
```

```
type ele2
```

```
function E2=ele2(n,i,j)
E2=eye(n);
E2([i j],:) = E2([j i],:);
end
```

```
type ele3
```

```
function E3=ele3(n,j,k)
E3=eye(n);
E3(j,:)=E3(j,:).*k;
end
```

Part 1

```
n=4; r=5; i=1; j=3; k=2
```

```
k = 2
```

(a)

```
I=eye(4)
```

```
I = 4×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
E1=ele1(n,r,i,j)
```

```
E1 = 4×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     5     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
% row 3 is replaced with (row 3) plus 5*(row 1)
```

```
E2=ele2(n,i,j)
```

```
E2 = 4×4
     0     0     1     0
     0     1     0     0
     1     0     0     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
% rows 1 and 3 are interchanged
```

```
E3=ele3(n,j,k)
```

```
E3 = 4×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0     2     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
% row 3 is scaled by k=2
```

(b)

```
detI=det(I)
```

```
detI = 1
```

```
detE1=det(E1)
```

```
detE1 = 1
```

```
% same as detI
```

```
detE2=det(E2)
```

```
detE2 = -1
```

```
% negative of detI
```

```
detE3=det(E3)
```

```
detE3 = 2
```

```
% 2 times detI (based on k, which is 2 here)
```

(c)

```
invE1=inv(E1)
```

```
invE1 = 4×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
    -5     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
% the 5 is now a -5
```

```
invE2=inv(E2)
```

```
invE2 = 4×4
     0     0     1     0
     0     1     0     0
     1     0     0     0
     0     0     0     1
```

```
% same as E2
```

```
invE3=inv(E3)
```

```
invE3 = 4×4
    1.0000         0         0         0
         0    1.0000         0         0
         0         0    0.5000         0
         0         0         0    1.0000
```

```
% the 2 is now a 0.5
```

(d)

```
M=[1 1 1 1; 2 2 2 2; 3 3 3 3; 4 4 4 4]
```

```
M = 4×4
     1     1     1     1
     2     2     2     2
     3     3     3     3
     4     4     4     4
```

```
E1*M
```

```
ans = 4×4
     1     1     1     1
     2     2     2     2
     8     8     8     8
     4     4     4     4
```

```
% row 3 replaced by (row 3) plus 5*(row 1)
```

```
E2*M
```

```
ans = 4×4
     3     3     3     3
     2     2     2     2
     1     1     1     1
     4     4     4     4
```

```
% row 1 and 2 interchanged
```

```
E3*M
```

```
ans = 4×4
     1     1     1     1
     2     2     2     2
     6     6     6     6
     4     4     4     4
```

```
% row 3 scaled by 2
```

Part 2

```
A=eye(6)
```

```
A = 6×6
     1     0     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     0
     0     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
E1=ele1(6,3,2,5)
```

```
E1 = 6×6
     1     0     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     0
     0     0     0     1     0     0
     0     3     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
E2=ele2(6,2,3)
```

```
E2 = 6×6
     1     0     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
E3=ele3(6,4,5)
```

```
E3 = 6×6
     1     0     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     0
     0     0     0     5     0     0
     0     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
A=E3*E2*E1*A
```

```
A = 6×6
     1     0     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     0     5     0     0
     0     3     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
% We know this matrix is invertible because it began as the identity square
% matrix. Only elementary row operations were performed on it, which are
% reversible. This means a reduced form of this matrix is the identity
% matrix that we started with. All identity matrices are linearly
% independent and invertible. Therefore, this matrix is invertible.
```

```
inv1=inv(A)
```

```
inv1 = 6×6
    1.0000         0         0         0         0         0
         0         0    1.0000         0         0         0
         0    1.0000         0         0         0         0
         0         0         0    0.2000         0         0
         0         0   -3.0000         0    1.0000         0
         0         0         0         0         0    1.0000
```

```
inv2=inv(E1)*inv(E2)*inv(E3)
```

```
inv2 = 6×6
    1.0000         0         0         0         0         0
         0         0    1.0000         0         0         0
         0    1.0000         0         0         0         0
         0         0         0    0.2000         0         0
         0         0   -3.0000         0    1.0000         0
         0         0         0         0         0    1.0000
```

```
if(isequal(inv1,inv2))
    disp("The inverses match.")
else
    disp("Check the code!")
end
```

```
The inverses match.
```

Exercise #2

```
type rredef
```

```
function R = rredef(A)

[m,n] = size(A);
```

```
if (n >= m)
    for p = 1:n
        if any(A(:,p))
            index = p;
            [max_val, max_row] = max(abs(A(:,p)));
            A([1 max_row],:) = A([max_row 1],:);
            A(1,:) = A(1,:) ./ A(1,p);
            if (A(1,p) == -1)
                A(1,p) = A(1,p) * -1;
            end
            break
        end
    end



    for j = 1:(n-1)
        for p = j:(m-1)
            A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) - ( A(j,:) .* A(p+1,index) );
        end
        A = closetozeroroundoff(A,7);
        if (index < m-1)
            index = index + 1;
        else
            if (A(p+1,index+1) == 0)
                for v = (index+1):n
                    if (A(p+1,v) ~= 0)
                        A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) ./ A(p+1,v);
                    end
                end
                break
            else
                A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) ./ A(p+1,index+1);
                break
            end
        end

        for u=1:n
            if (A(j+1,u) ~= 0)
                A(j+1,:) = A(j+1,:) ./ A(j+1, index);
            end
        end
    end



    rows = m;
    for j = 1:(n-1)
        for p = 1:(rows-1)
            A(rows - p,:) = A(rows - p, :) - A(rows,:) .* A(rows - p,index + 2 -j);
        end
        A = closetozeroroundoff(A,7);
        rows = m - j;
        if (rows <= 1)
            break
        end

    end
else
    for p = 1:n
        if any(A(:,p))
            index = p;
            [max_val, max_row] = max(abs(A(:,p)));
            A([1 max_row],:) = A([max_row 1],:);
            A(1,:) = A(1,:) ./ A(1,p);
            if (A(1,p) == -1)
                A(1,p) = A(1,p) * -1;
            end
            break
        end
    end



    for j = 1:(n-1)
        for p = j:(m-1)
            A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) - ( A(j,:) .* A(p+1,index) );
        end
        A = closetozeroroundoff(A,7);
        if (index < n-1)
            index = index + 1;
        else
            if (A(p+1,index+1) == 0)
                for v = (index+1):n
                    if (A(p+1,v) ~= 0)
                        A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) ./ A(p+1,v);
                    end
                end
                break
            else
                A(p+1,:) = A(p+1,:) ./ A(p+1,index+1);
                break
            end
        end

        for u=1:n
            if (A(j+1,u) ~= 0)
                A(j+1,:) = A(j+1,:) ./ A(j+1, index);
            end
        end
    end

    index = 0;
    for p=m:-1:1
        for j=1:n
            if (A(p,j) ~= 0)
                index = j;
                rows = p;
                break
            end
        end
        if (index ~= 0)
            break
        end
    end

    for j = 1:(n-1)
        for p = 1:(rows-1)
            A(rows - p,:) = A(rows - p, :) - A(rows,:) .* A(rows - p,index + 1 -j);
        end
        A = closetozeroroundoff(A,7);
        rows = rows - j;
        if (rows <= 1)
            break
        end
    end
end

for p=1:(m-1)
    if (A(p,:) == 0)
```

```
        A([p m],:) = A([m p],:);
    end
end

R=[A];
r=rref(A);
if (closetozeroroundoff(R-r,7) == 0)
    disp('the reduced echelon form of A is')
    R
else
    disp('Something is wrong!')
end
```

```
type closetozeroroundoff
```

```
function B=closetozeroroundoff(A,p)
A(abs(A)<10^-p)=0;
B=A;
end
```

```
%(a)
A=[2 1 1;1 2 3;1 1 1]
```

```
A = 3×3
     2     1     1
     1     2     3
     1     1     1
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 3×3
     1     0     0
     0     1     0
     0     0     1
```

```
%(b)
A=[zeros(3),randi(10,3,2)]
```

```
A = 3×5
     0     0     0     1    10
     0     0     0     3    10
     0     0     0     6     2
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 3×5
     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     1
     0     0     0     0     0
```

```
%(c)
A=magic(4)
```

```
A = 4×4
    16     2     3    13
     5    11    10     8
     9     7     6    12
     4    14    15     1
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 4×4
    1.0000         0         0    1.0000
         0    1.0000         0    3.0000
         0         0    1.0000   -3.0000
         0         0         0         0
```

```
%(d)
A=magic(5)
```

```
A = 5×5
    17    24     1     8    15
    23     5     7    14    16
     4     6    13    20    22
    10    12    19    21     3
    11    18    25     2     9
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 5×5
     1     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     1
```

```
%(e)
A=ones(3)
```

```
A = 3×3
     1     1     1
     1     1     1
     1     1     1
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 3×3
     1     1     1
     0     0     0
     0     0     0
```

```
%(f)
A=rand(3,4)
```

```
A = 3×4
    0.9706    0.8003    0.9157    0.6557
    0.9572    0.1419    0.7922    0.0357
    0.4854    0.4218    0.9595    0.8491
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 3×4
    1.0000         0         0   -0.9097
         0    1.0000         0    0.7715
         0         0    1.0000    1.0060
```

```
%(g)
A=randi(10,5,3);A=[A,A(:,3)]
```

```
A = 5×4
    10     7     1     1
     7     2     1     1
     8     8     9     9
     8     1     7     7
     4     3     4     4
```

```
R=rredef(A);
```

```
the reduced echelon form of A is
R = 5×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0     1     1
     0     0     0     0
     0     0     0     0
```

Exercise #3

```
format compact
type nonhomogen.m
```

```
function x=nonhomogen(A,b)
format
[~,n]=size(A);
fprintf('reduced echelon form of [A b] is ')
R=rref([A,b])
[nRow,nCol] = size(A);
if(rank(R) ~= rank(A))
    disp('The system is inconsistent')
elseif(nRow == nCol && det(A) ~= 0)
    disp('The system has a unique solution')
    A\b
else
    disp('There are infinitely many solutions')
    homobasis_b(A, b);
end
x=[];
```

```
type homobasis_b
```

```
function [C,p] = homobasis_b(A, b)
format
[m,n]=size(A);
red_ech_form=rats(rref(A));
num_rref_A = rref(A);
C=[];
disp('the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions')
[~,pivot_c]=rref(A);
S=1:n;
nonpivot_c=setdiff(S,pivot_c);
q=numel(nonpivot_c);
j=1:q;
fprintf('a free variable is x%i\n',nonpivot_c(j))
C=zeros(n,q);
% Creating necessary intermediate variable
```

```
identity_for_C = eye(size(nonpivot_c,2));
% Code to RECALCULATE C's rows
for i=1:numel(pivot_c)
    C(pivot_c(1,i),:)=num_rref_A(i,nonpivot_c)*-1;
end
for i=1:size(nonpivot_c,2)
    C(nonpivot_c(1,i),:)= identity_for_C(i,:);
end
fprintf('a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system\n')
fprintf('is formed by the columns of the matrix')
C
```

```
%(a)
A=[1 -2 3], b=randi(10,1,1)
```

```
A = 1×3
     1    -2     3
b = 10
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 1×4
     1    -2     3    10
There are infinitely many solutions
the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions
a free variable is x2
a free variable is x3
a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system
is formed by the columns of the matrix
C = 3×2
     2    -3
     1     0
     0     1
```

```
%(b)
A=magic(3), b=randi(10,3,1)
```

```
A = 3×3
     8     1     6
     3     5     7
     4     9     2
b = 3×1
     1
     5
     4
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 3×4
    1.0000         0         0   -0.3194
         0    1.0000         0    0.4722
         0         0    1.0000    0.5139
The system has a unique solution
ans = 3×1
   -0.3194
    0.4722
    0.5139
```

```
%(c)
A=magic(4), b=randi(10,4,1)
```

```
A = 4×4
    16     2     3    13
     5    11    10     8
     9     7     6    12
     4    14    15     1
b = 4×1
     8
     8
     2
     5
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 4×5
     1     0     0     1     0
     0     1     0     3     0
     0     0     1    -3     0
     0     0     0     0     1
The system is inconsistent
```

```
%(d)
B=[0 1 2 3;0 2 4 6]; A=[B; eye(4)], b=sum(A,2)
```

```
A = 6×4
     0     1     2     3
     0     2     4     6
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
b = 6×1
     6
    12
     1
     1
     1
     1
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 6×5
     1     0     0     0     1
     0     1     0     0     1
     0     0     1     0     1
     0     0     0     1     1
     0     0     0     0     0
     0     0     0     0     0
There are infinitely many solutions
the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions
a free variable is x
a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system
is formed by the columns of the matrix
C =

  4×0 empty double matrix
```

```
%(e)
A=[0 1 0 2 0 3; 0 2 0 4 0 6; 0 4 0 8 0 6], b=ones(3,1)
```

```
A = 3×6
     0     1     0     2     0     3
     0     2     0     4     0     6
     0     4     0     8     0     6
b = 3×1
     1
     1
     1
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 3×7
     0     1     0     2     0     0     0
     0     0     0     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     0     0     0     1
The system is inconsistent
```

```
%(f)
A=[0 1 0 2 0 3; 0 2 0 4 0 6; 0 4 0 8 0 6], b=sum(A,2)
```

```
A = 3×6
     0     1     0     2     0     3
     0     2     0     4     0     6
     0     4     0     8     0     6
b = 3×1
     6
    12
    18
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 3×7
     0     1     0     2     0     0     3
     0     0     0     0     0     1     1
     0     0     0     0     0     0     0
There are infinitely many solutions
the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions
a free variable is x1
a free variable is x3
a free variable is x4
a free variable is x5
a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system
is formed by the columns of the matrix
C = 6×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     0    -2     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
     0     0     0     0
```

```
%(g)
A=[0 0 1 2 3;0 0 2 4 5], b=A(:,end)
```

```
A = 2×5
     0     0     1     2     3
     0     0     2     4     5
b = 2×1
     3
     5
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 2×6
     0     0     1     2     0     0
     0     0     0     0     1     1
There are infinitely many solutions
the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions
a free variable is x1
a free variable is x2
a free variable is x4
a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system
is formed by the columns of the matrix
C = 5×3
     1     0     0
     0     1     0
     0     0    -2
     0     0     1
     0     0     0
```

```
%(h)
A=[0 0 1 2 3;0 0 2 4 6], b=A(:,end)
```

```
A = 2×5
     0     0     1     2     3
     0     0     2     4     6
b = 2×1
     3
     6
```

```
x=nonhomogen(A,b);
```

```
reduced echelon form of [A b] is
R = 2×6
     0     0     1     2     3     3
     0     0     0     0     0     0
There are infinitely many solutions
the homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions
a free variable is x1
a free variable is x2
a free variable is x4
a free variable is x5
a basis for the solution set of the homogeneous system
is formed by the columns of the matrix
C = 5×4
     1     0     0     0
     0     1     0     0
     0     0    -2    -3
     0     0     1     0
     0     0     0     1
```

Exercise #4

```
type areavol
```

```
function D=areavol(A)
format
D=0;

%find (rows x col) = (m,n)
[m,n]=size(A);

%parallelogram (2x2)
if m == 2 && n==2
```

```
    %check if linearly independent
    if rank(A) == 2
        %Area = b*h
        D = A(1,1) * A(2,2);
        fprintf('The area of the parallelogram is\n')
        D
    else
        fprintf('The parallelogram cannot be built')
    end

%parallelepiped (3x3)
else
    %check if linearly independent
    if rank(A) == 3
        %Area = b*h*w
        D = A(1,1) * A(2,2) * A(3,3);
        fprintf('The area of the parallelepiped is\n')
        D
    else
        fprintf('The parallelepiped cannot be built')
    end
end

end
```

```
%(a)
A=eye(2)
```

```
A = 2×2
     1     0
     0     1
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The area of the parallelogram is
D = 1
```

```
%(b)
A=magic(3)
```

```
A = 3×3
     8     1     6
     3     5     7
     4     9     2
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The area of the parallelepiped is
D = 80
```

```
%(c)
A=randi(10,2)
```

```
A = 2×2
     5     8
     7     8
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The area of the parallelogram is
D = 40
```

```
%(d)
A=fix(10*rand(3))
```

```
A = 3×3
     2     1     9
     6     1     3
     6     4     5
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The area of the parallelepiped is
D = 10
```

```
%(e)
B=randi([-10,10],2,1);
A = [B,3*B]
```

```
A = 2×2
    -6   -18
     5    15
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The parallelogram cannot be built
```

```
%(f)
X=randi([-10,10],3,1);
Y=randi([-10,10],3,1);
A=[X,Y,X+Y]
```

```
A = 3×3
    -5     8     3
     0    10    10
     4     1     5
```

```
D=areavol(A);
```

```
The parallelepiped cannot be built
```

Exercise #5

RX (reflection across the x1 -axis)

```
clear
RX = [1 0; 0 -1]
```

```
RX = 2×2
     1     0
     0    -1
```

RY (reflection across the x2 -axis)

```
RY = [-1 0; 0 1]
```

```
RY = 2×2
    -1     0
     0     1
```

VS (vertical shear with k = 3)

```
VS = [1 0; 3 1]
```

```
VS = 2×2
     1     0
     3     1
```

RS (reflection across the line x2 = x1)

```
RS = [0 1; 1 0]
```

```
RS = 2×2
     0     1
     1     0
```

RA (reflection across the line x2 = −x1)

```
RA = [0 1; -1 0]
```

```
RA = 2×2
     0     1
    -1     0
```

```
type transf
```

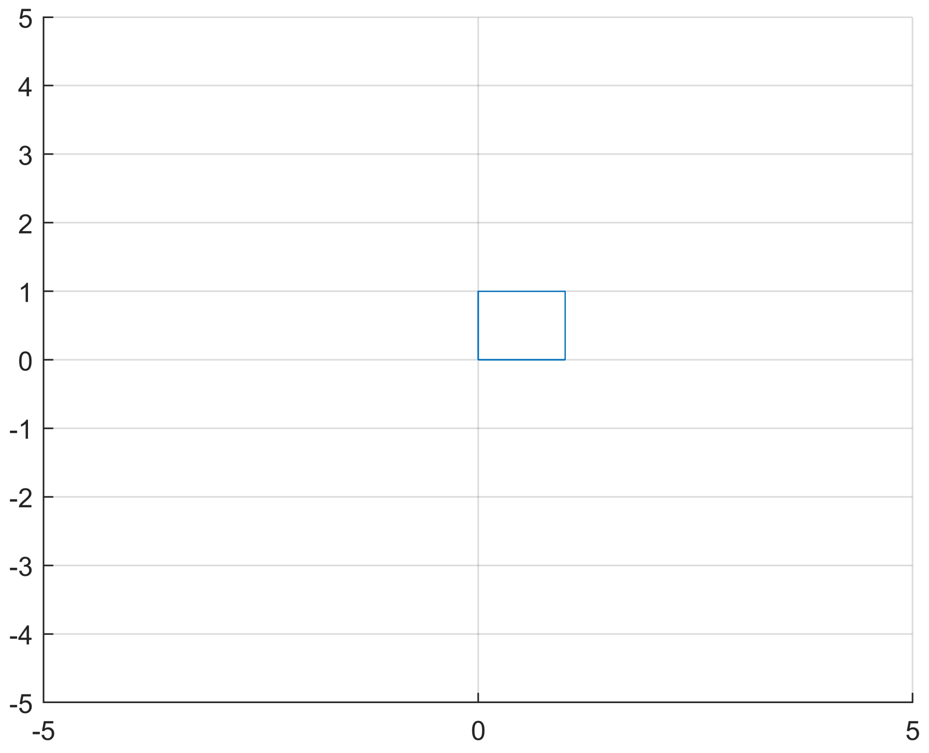
```
function C=transf(A,E)
C=A*E;
x=C(1,:);y=C(2,:);
plot(x,y)
v=[-5 5 -5 5];
axis(v)
end
```

This function recieves parameters A and E and first multiplies them together to get C. It then creates 2 sub matrices x and y from C representing the coordinate plane. Then it uses the plot command to display them on the matlab plot. It then draw the x and y axis from -5 to 5.

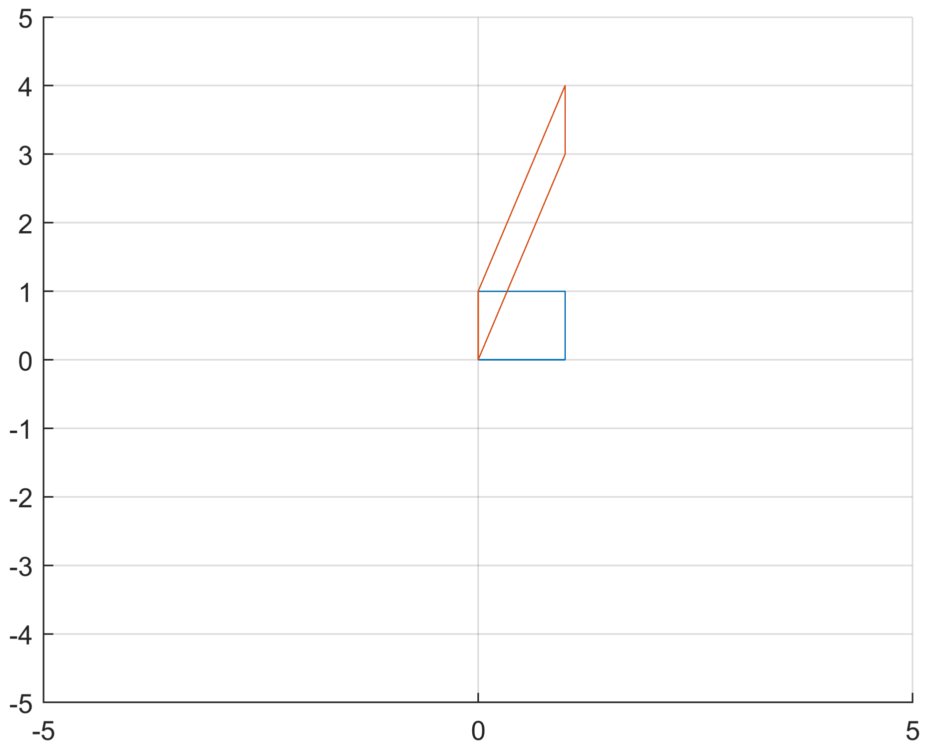
```
E=[0 1 1 0 0;0 0 1 1 0]; A=eye(2);
hold on
```

```
Warning: MATLAB has disabled some advanced graphics rendering features by switching to software OpenGL. For
 more information, click here.
```

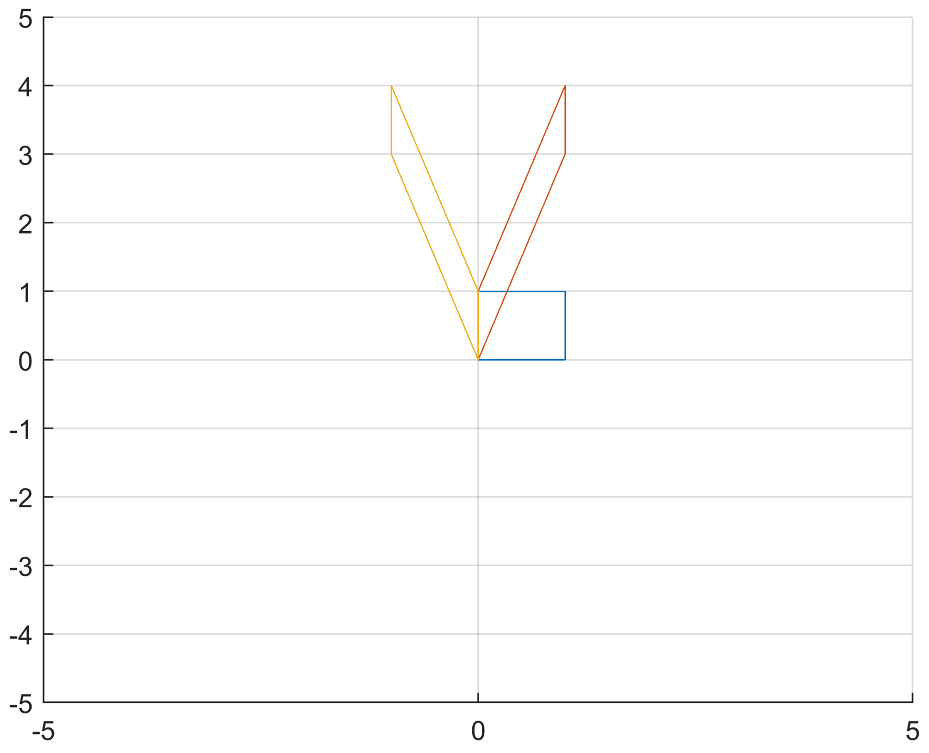
```
grid on
E=transf(A,E);
```



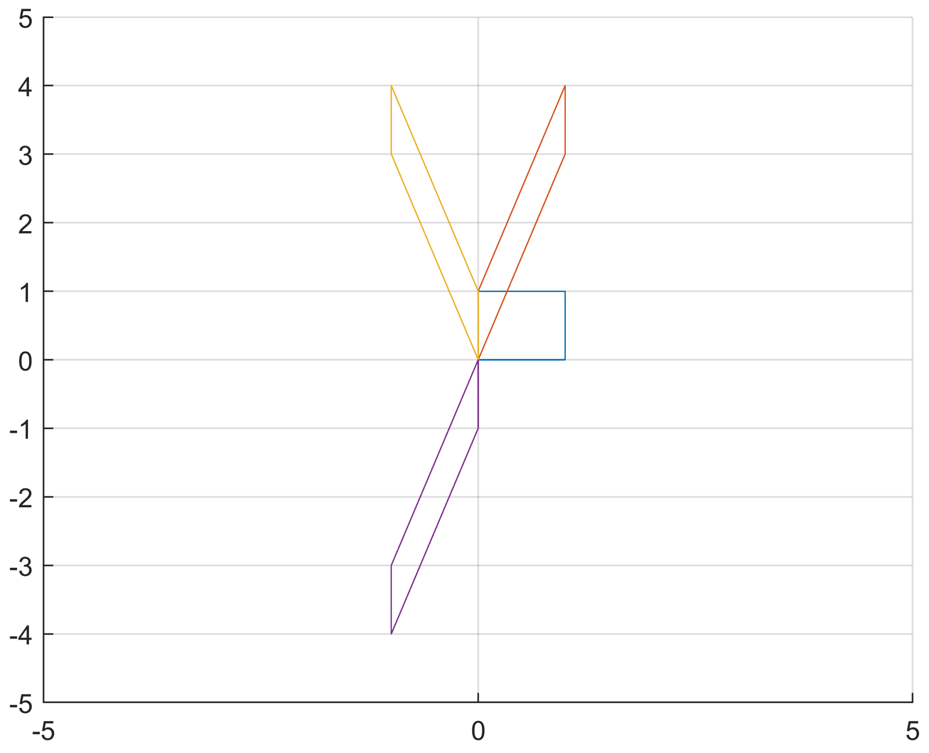
```
A = VS;
E=transf(A,E);
```



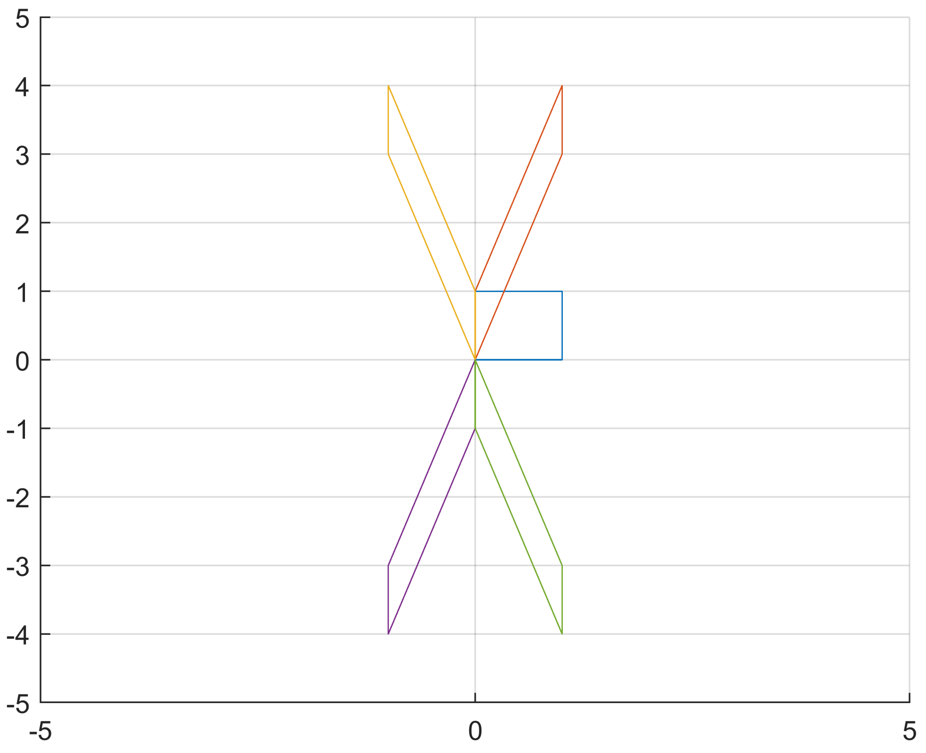
```
A = RY;
E=transf(A,E);
```



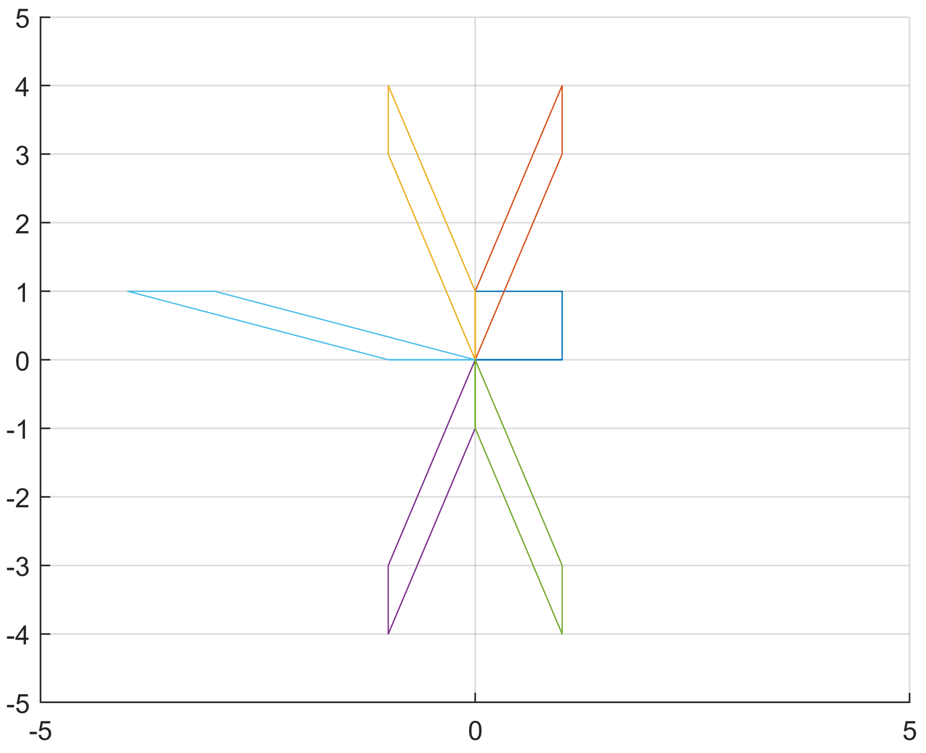
```
A = RX;
E=transf(A,E);
```



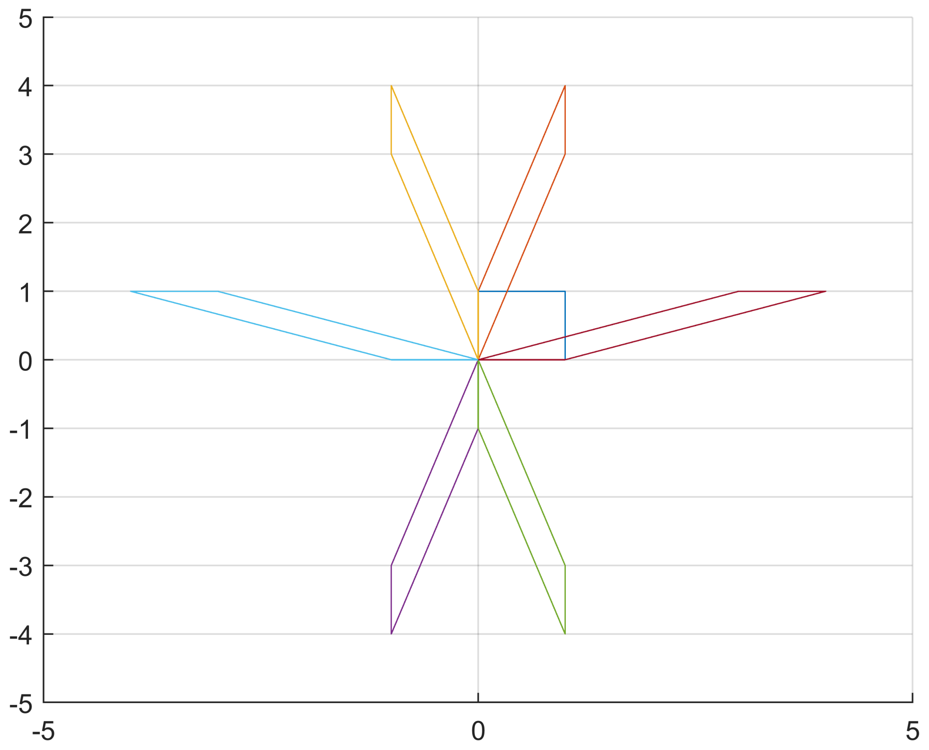
```
A = RY;
E=transf(A,E);
```



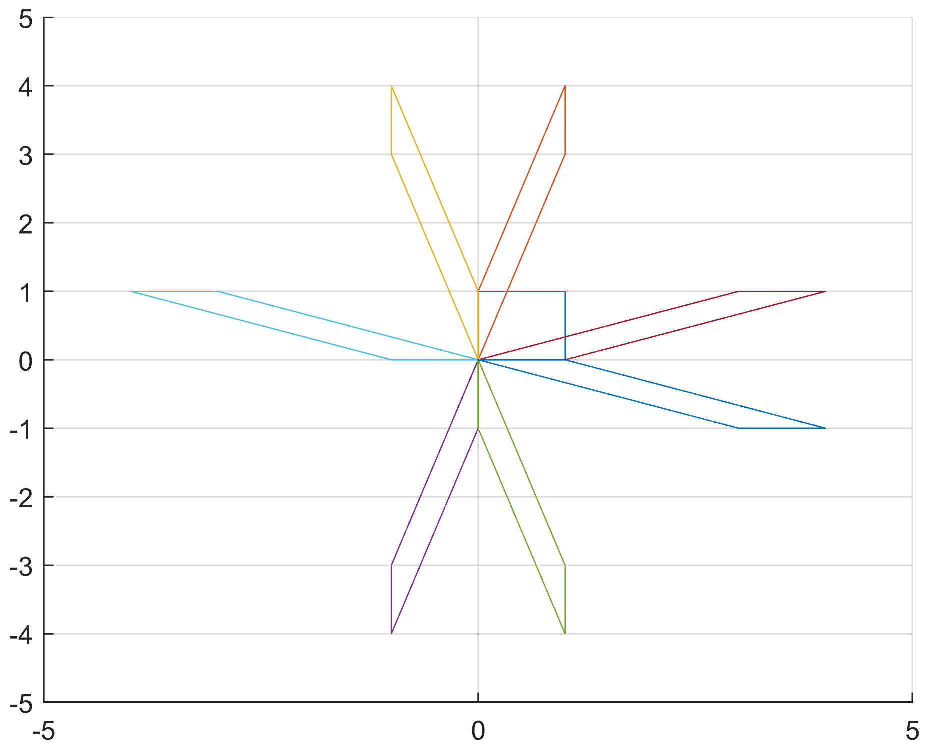
```
A = RS;
E=transf(A,E);
```



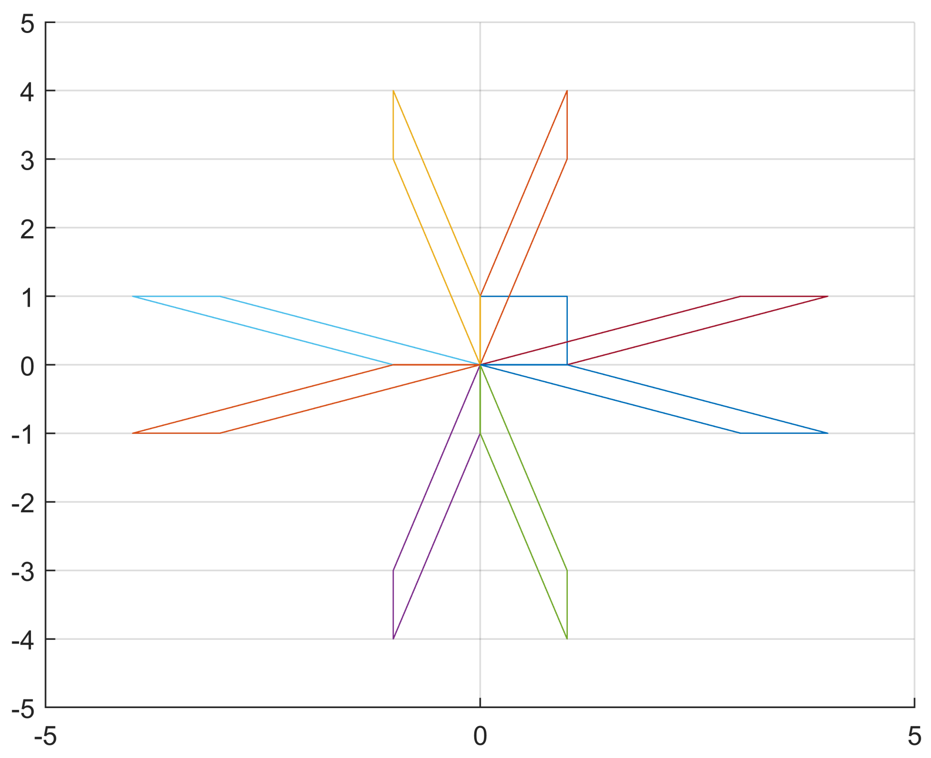
```
A = RY;
E=transf(A,E);
```



```
A = RX;
E=transf(A,E);
```



```
A = RY;
E=transf(A,E)
```



```
E = 2×5
     0    -3    -4    -1     0
     0    -1    -1     0     0
```

Exercise #6

Exercise #7

```
type production
```

```
function x = production(C,d)
n=size(C,2);
x=[];

%check if inputs are valid
%check if C has all nonnegative entries
if all(C >= 0)
    %valid
else
    disp('Consumption matrix contains negative values')
    return
end
%check if d has all nonnegative entries
if all(d >= 0)
    %valid
else
    disp('Final demand vector d contains negative values')
    return
end
%check if C's column sums are all less than 1
if all(sum(C) < 1)
    %valid
```

```
else
    disp('Each column sum of C should be less than 1')
    return
end

%should be valid inputs
I = eye(n);

%Aaug = [A d]
x = (I-C)\d;
if all(x > 0)
    disp('the unique production vector is')
    x
else
    disp('check the code!')
end

x0=d;
x1=x0;
k=0;
%closetozeroroundoff(x-x1, 1)
while all(closetozeroroundoff(x-x1, 1) ~= 0)
    k = k + 1;
    I = I + C^k;
    x1=inv(I)\d;
end

disp('the production vector calculated by recurrence relation is')
x1
fprintf('the number of iteration to match the output x is %i\n',k)

end
```

```
%(a)
C = [.5 .4 .2; .2 .3 .1; .1 .1 .3]
```

```
C = 3×3
    0.5000    0.4000    0.2000
    0.2000    0.3000    0.1000
    0.1000    0.1000    0.3000
```

```
d = [50; 30; 20]
```

```
d = 3×1
    50
    30
    20
```

```
x = production(C, d);
```

```
the unique production vector is
x = 3×1
  225.9259
  118.5185
   77.7778
the production vector calculated by recurrence relation is
x1 = 3×1
  225.6447
  118.3779
   77.6870
the number of iteration to match the output x is 24
```

```
%(b)
C = importdata('consumption.csv')
```

```
C = 7×7
    0.1588    0.0064    0.0025    0.0304    0.0014    0.0083    0.1504
    0.0057    0.2645    0.0436    0.0099    0.0083    0.0201    0.3413
    0.0264    0.1506    0.3557    0.0139    0.0142    0.0070    0.0236
    0.3299    0.0565    0.0495    0.3636    0.0204    0.0483    0.0649
    0.0089    0.0081    0.0333    0.0295    0.3412    0.0237    0.0020
    0.1190    0.0901    0.0996    0.1260    0.1722    0.2368    0.3369
    0.0063    0.0126    0.0196    0.0098    0.0064    0.0132    0.0012
```

```
d = importdata('demand.csv')
```

```
d = 7×1
       74000
       56000
       10500
       25000
       17500
      196000
        5000
```

```
x = production(C,d);
```

```
the unique production vector is
x = 7×1
    0.9942
    0.9770
    0.5122
    1.3149
    0.4948
    3.2951
    0.1383
the production vector calculated by recurrence relation is
x1 = 7×1
    0.9942
    0.9770
    0.5122
    1.3149
    0.4948
    3.2951
    0.1383
the number of iteration to match the output x is 18
```

```

% Questions
% 1. (3, 4) of C represents inputs consumed per unit of output by basic
% nonmetal products and agriculture that were purchased from basic metal
% products and mining
% 2. Sector 7 needs to produce 13,830 units
%(c)
C = importdata('consumption.csv')
```

```
C = 7×7
    0.1588    0.0064    0.0025    0.0304    0.0014    0.0083    0.1504
    0.0057    0.2645    0.0436    0.0099    0.0083    0.0201    0.3413
    0.0264    0.1506    0.3557    0.0139    0.0142    0.0070    0.0236
    0.3299    0.0565    0.0495    0.3636    0.0204    0.0483    0.0649
    0.0089    0.0081    0.0333    0.0295    0.3412    0.0237    0.0020
    0.1190    0.0901    0.0996    0.1260    0.1722    0.2368    0.3369
    0.0063    0.0126    0.0196    0.0098    0.0064    0.0132    0.0012
```

```
d = importdata('demand_1.csv')
```

```
d = 7×1
       99640
       75548
       14444
       33501
       23527
      263985
        6526
```

```
x = production(C,d);
```

```
the unique production vector is
x = 7×1
    1.3383
    1.3168
    0.6946
    1.7680
    0.6659
    4.4372
    0.1843
the production vector calculated by recurrence relation is
x1 = 7×1
    1.3383
    1.3168
    0.6946
    1.7680
    0.6658
    4.4372
    0.1843
the number of iteration to match the output x is 19
```

```
%(d)
C = importdata('consumption_1.csv')
```

```
C = 7×7
    1.1588    0.0064    0.0025    0.0304    0.0014    0.0083    0.1504
    0.0057    0.2645    0.0436    0.0099    0.0083    0.0201    0.3413
    0.0264    0.1506    0.3557    0.0139    0.0142    0.0070    0.0236
    0.3299    0.0565    0.0495    0.3636    0.0204    0.0483    0.0649
    0.0089    0.0081    0.0333    0.0295    0.3412    0.0237    0.0020
    0.1190    0.0901    0.0996    0.1260    0.1722    0.2368    0.3369
    0.0063    0.0126    0.0196    0.0098    0.0064    0.0132    0.0012
```

```
d = importdata('demand_1.csv')
```

```
d = 7×1
       99640
       75548
       14444
       33501
       23527
      263985
        6526
```

```
x = production(C,d);
```

```
Each column sum of C should be less than 1
```

```
%(e)
```

```
C = importdata('consumption_1.csv')
```

```
C = 7×7
    1.1588    0.0064    0.0025    0.0304    0.0014    0.0083    0.1504
    0.0057    0.2645    0.0436    0.0099    0.0083    0.0201    0.3413
    0.0264    0.1506    0.3557    0.0139    0.0142    0.0070    0.0236
    0.3299    0.0565    0.0495    0.3636    0.0204    0.0483    0.0649
    0.0089    0.0081    0.0333    0.0295    0.3412    0.0237    0.0020
    0.1190    0.0901    0.0996    0.1260    0.1722    0.2368    0.3369
    0.0063    0.0126    0.0196    0.0098    0.0064    0.0132    0.0012
```

```
d = importdata('demand_2.csv')
```

```
d = 7×1
       99640
       75548
       14444
       33501
       23527
      263985
       -6526
```

```
x = production(C,d);
```

```
Final demand vector d contains negative values
```