

Theoretical Derivation:

1. Economic interaction model Equation,
Discrete-time Form (most common in economics)
$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t$$

where: x_t is state vector of the economy
 A = economic interaction matrix.

Continuous-time Form
$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$$

2. Eigenvalue Equation (main Equation)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

=> This is the called characteristic equation.

where: λ = eigen value
 I = identity matrix.

3. Eigenvector Relation (Definition)

Eigenvalues come from:

$$Av = \lambda v$$

where: v is eigenvector

λ tells decay along that direction.

4. Stability conditions (core result)

if the system is:

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t$$

The equilibrium is stable if:

$$|\lambda_i| < 1 \quad \forall i$$

$$\text{So, } \rho(A) = \max |\lambda_i| < 1$$

where $\rho(A)$ is the spectral Radius.

=> continuous - Time stability condition
 $x(t+1) = Ax(t)$

5. Solution Behavior (what happens over time).

Discrete-Time Evolution:

$$x_t = A^t x_0$$

So if eigenvalues are < 1 , then:

$$x_t \rightarrow 0 \text{ (stable)}$$

Continuous-Time Evolution:

$$x(t) = e^{At} x(0)$$

6. final checklist of Equations:

(1) Economic system model:

$$x_{t+1} = Ax_t$$

(2) Characteristic Equation:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

(3) Eigenvalue definition:

$$Av = \lambda v$$

(4) stability conditions:

$$|\lambda_i| < 1$$

(5) stability conditions (continuous):

$$(\lambda_i) < 0$$

(6) spectral radius:

$$\rho(A) = \max |\lambda_i|$$

Matlab Code:

```
% EXPERIMENT: Eigenvalue Based Stability Analysis
% Economic Interaction Matrix
clc;
clear;
close all;
disp(" Eigenvalue Based Stability of Economic System ");
% Example Matrix (You can replace with your own)
A = [0.4  0.2  0.1;
      0.1  0.5  0.2;
      0.0  0.3  0.6];
disp("Economic Interaction Matrix A:");
disp(A);
% Step 2: Compute Eigenvalues
eigvals = eig(A);
disp("Eigenvalues of A:");
disp(eigvals);
% Step 3: Spectral Radius
rho = max(abs(eigvals));
disp("Spectral Radius (max |lambda|): ");
disp(rho);
% Step 4: Discrete-Time Stability Check
% Condition: |lambda| < 1
if all(abs(eigvals) < 1)

if all(abs(eigvals) < 1)
    disp("System is DISCRETE-TIME STABLE (Shock dies out).");
else
    disp("System is DISCRETE-TIME UNSTABLE (Shock grows).");
end
% Step 5: Plot Eigenvalues in Complex Plane

figure;
plot(real(eigvals), imag(eigvals), 'ro', ...
      'MarkerSize', 10, 'LineWidth', 2);

hold on;
grid on;

% Draw Unit Circle
theta = linspace(0, 2*pi, 300);
plot(cos(theta), sin(theta), 'b--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);

xlabel("Real Part");
ylabel("Imaginary Part");
title("Eigenvalue Stability Plot (Unit Circle Test)");
legend("Eigenvalues", "Unit Circle");
```

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% Step 6: Simulate Economic Shock Propagation
%  $x(t+1) = A \cdot x(t)$ 

T = 20; % number of time steps
% Initial shock in Sector 1
x0 = [1; 0; 0];

% Store results
x = zeros(length(x0), T);
x(:,1) = x0;

% Time evolution
for t = 2:T
    x(:,t) = A * x(:,t-1);
end
% Step 7: Plot Sector Response Over Time

figure;
plot(1:T, x', 'LineWidth', 2);

figure;
plot(1:T, x', 'LineWidth', 2);

xlabel("Time Step");
ylabel("Economic Activity Level");
title("Shock Response of Economic Sectors");
legend("Sector 1", "Sector 2", "Sector 3");
grid on;

% Final Report
disp("FINAL STABILITY REPORT");
disp("Eigenvalues:");
disp(eigvals);

disp("Spectral Radius:");
disp(rho);

if rho < 1
    disp("Conclusion: Stable economy (interactions dampen shocks).");
elseif rho == 1
    disp("Conclusion: Marginal stability (system is fragile).");
else
    disp("Conclusion: Unstable economy (feedback amplifies shocks).");
end

```

Results:

Eigenvalue Based Stability of Economic System
Economic Interaction Matrix A:

0.4000	0.2000	0.1000
0.1000	0.5000	0.2000
0	0.3000	0.6000

Eigenvalues of A:

0.2513
0.4155
0.8332

Spectral Radius (max $|\lambda|$):

0.8332

System is DISCRETE-TIME STABLE (Shock dies out).

FINAL STABILITY REPORT

Eigenvalues:

0.2513
0.4155
0.8332

Spectral Radius:

0.8332

