

Matrices

Input-Output Analysis

Consider the Three-Sector Economy: In an economic system, each of three industries wood, steel and coal depends on the others for raw materials.

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Let:

x_w = amount of wood produced (in units of dollars)

x_s = amount of steel produced (in units of dollars)

x_c = amount of coal produced (in units of dollars)

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x_s = amount of steel produced (in units of dollars)

x_c = amount of coal produced (in units of dollars)

x_w = wood needed by wood, steel and coal + outside demand for wood

x_s = steel needed by wood, steel and coal + outside demand for steel

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x_w = wood needed by wood, steel and coal + outside demand for wood

x_s = steel needed by wood, steel and coal + outside demand for steel

x_c = coal needed by wood, steel and coal + outside demand for coal

Notation: let \mathbf{A}_{ws} = amount of wood needed for steel, and \mathbf{d}_w = outside demand for wood, \dots .

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Input-Output Analysis

$$\mathbf{x}_W = (\mathbf{A}_{WW} + \mathbf{A}_{WS} + \mathbf{A}_{WC}) + \mathbf{d}_W \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_S = (\mathbf{A}_{SW} + \mathbf{A}_{SS} + \mathbf{A}_{SC}) + \mathbf{d}_S \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_C = (\mathbf{A}_{CW} + \mathbf{A}_{CS} + \mathbf{A}_{CC}) + \mathbf{d}_C \quad (3)$$

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$$\mathbf{x}_w = (\mathbf{A}_{ww} + \mathbf{A}_{ws} + \mathbf{A}_{wc}) + \mathbf{d}_w \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_s = (\mathbf{A}_{sw} + \mathbf{A}_{ss} + \mathbf{A}_{sc}) + \mathbf{d}_s \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_c = (\mathbf{A}_{cw} + \mathbf{A}_{cs} + \mathbf{A}_{cc}) + \mathbf{d}_c \quad (3)$$

Useful trick (\Rightarrow Get Noble Prize!) Multiply each \mathbf{A}_{ij} by $\mathbf{1}$

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Useful trick (\Rightarrow Get Noble Prize!) Multiply each \mathbf{A}_{ij} by $\mathbf{1}$

$$\mathbf{x}_w = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_{ww}}{\mathbf{x}_w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{ws}}{\mathbf{x}_s} \cdot \mathbf{x}_s + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{wc}}{\mathbf{x}_c} \cdot \mathbf{x}_c \right) + \mathbf{d}_w \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_s = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_{sw}}{\mathbf{x}_w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{ss}}{\mathbf{x}_s} \cdot \mathbf{x}_s + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{sc}}{\mathbf{x}_c} \cdot \mathbf{x}_c \right) + \mathbf{d}_s \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_c = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_{cw}}{\mathbf{x}_w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{cs}}{\mathbf{x}_s} \cdot \mathbf{x}_s + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{cc}}{\mathbf{x}_c} \cdot \mathbf{x}_c \right) + \mathbf{d}_c \quad (6)$$

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$$\mathbf{x}_w = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_{ww}}{\mathbf{x}_w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{ws}}{\mathbf{x}_s} \cdot \mathbf{x}_s + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{wc}}{\mathbf{x}_c} \cdot \mathbf{x}_c \right) + \mathbf{d}_w \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_s = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}_{sw}}{\mathbf{x}_w} \cdot \mathbf{x}_w + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{ss}}{\mathbf{x}_s} \cdot \mathbf{x}_s + \frac{\mathbf{A}_{sc}}{\mathbf{x}_c} \cdot \mathbf{x}_c \right) + \mathbf{d}_s \quad (5)$$

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Let $\frac{\mathbf{A}_{ws}}{\mathbf{x}_s} = \mathbf{a}_{ws}$ i.e. let $\frac{\mathbf{A}_{ij}}{\mathbf{x}_j} = \mathbf{a}_{ij}$

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Let $\frac{A_{ws}}{x_s} = a_{ws}$ i.e. let $\frac{A_{ij}}{x_j} = a_{ij}$

$$x_w = (a_{ww} \cdot x_w + a_{ws} \cdot x_s + a_{wc} \cdot x_c) + d_w \quad (7)$$

$$x_s = (a_{sw} \cdot x_w + a_{ss} \cdot x_s + a_{sc} \cdot x_c) + d_s \quad (8)$$

$$x_c = (a_{cw} \cdot x_w + a_{cs} \cdot x_s + a_{cc} \cdot x_c) + d_c \quad (9)$$

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In matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ x_s \\ x_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ww} & a_{ws} & a_{wc} \\ a_{sw} & a_{ss} & a_{sc} \\ a_{cw} & a_{cs} & a_{cc} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ x_s \\ x_c \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_w \\ d_s \\ d_c \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}$$

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- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}$,
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- \mathbf{A} has elements $\frac{A_{ws}}{x_s} = a_{ws}$ or $\frac{A_{ij}}{x_j} = a_{ij}$
- the ratio $\frac{A_{ij}}{x_j} = a_{ij}$ typically does not change as the demand and production levels change. Once \mathbf{A} is known, it can be reused for different demand and production levels.

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- the ratio $\frac{A_{ij}}{x_j} = a_{ij}$ typically does not change as the demand and production levels change. Once \mathbf{A} is known, it can be reused for different demand and production levels.
- a_{ws} is the amount of output from wood industry needed by the steel industry for each dollar of output produced by the steel industry.

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- must solve $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}$ for the production level \mathbf{X}

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Input-Output Analysis

Must solve $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}$ for the production level \mathbf{X}

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{D} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{D} \quad (12)$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{D} \quad (13)$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{D} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{D} \quad (15)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{D} \quad (16)$$

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Input-Output Analysis: example

Three-Sector Economy In an economic system, each of three industries depends on the others for raw materials.

- To make \$1 of processed wood requires:
 - \$.30 wood,
 - \$.20 steel
 - \$.10 coal.
- To make \$1 of processed steel requires:
 - \$.00 wood,
 - \$.30 steel
 - \$.20 coal.
- To make \$1 of processed coal requires:
 - \$.10 wood,
 - \$.20 steel
 - \$.05 coal.

To allow for \$1 consumption in wood, \$4 consumption in steel, and \$2 consumption in coal, what levels of production for wood, steel, and coal are required?

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Input-Output Analysis: solution for example

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.30 & 0 & 0.10 \\ 0.20 & 0.30 & 0.20 \\ 0.10 & 0.20 & 0.05 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.70 & 0 & -0.10 \\ -0.20 & 0.70 & -0.20 \\ -0.10 & -0.20 & 0.95 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4654 & 0.0469 & 0.1641 \\ 0.4924 & 1.5358 & 0.3751 \\ 0.2579 & 0.3283 & 1.1489 \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

Matrices

Input-Output Analysis: solution for example

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4654 & 0.0469 & 0.1641 \\ 0.4924 & 1.5358 & 0.3751 \\ 0.2579 & 0.3283 & 1.1489 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.98 \\ 7.39 \\ 3.87 \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$