

Session 7: Introduction to Matlab 2 – Scripts and Loops

Doing Economics with the Computer

1 The Topic

Today's objective is to develop your Matlab skills along two dimensions: Writing script files and controlling the flow (the *for*, *if*, *while* commands).

1.1 Script M-files

Example 1 : Open a new M-File, write `disp('hello world')`; save the file as `example1.m` and run it from the Matlab prompt by typing `example1`.

Example 2 : Write and run the following script M-file: `a = [1 2]; b = [3 4]; c = a + b`. Type the name of the variables `a`, `b`, `c` in the Matlab prompt and see what happens.

Example 3 : Add comments to the above script: `a = [1 2]; b = [3 4]; c = a + b`

1.2 Controlling the flow

1.2.1 The *for* loop

Example 4: `for i = 1:10; disp(i); end;`

Example 5: `for i = 1:10; x(i)=2i; end; x`

Example 6: `for i = 1 : 10; x(i)=i2; end; x`

Example 7: `A=zeros(5,5); for i=1:5; for j=1:5; A(i,j)=ij; end; end; A`

Example 8: `for i = 1:2:9; disp(i); end;`

Example 9: `x = zeros(10,1); for i = [2 4 6 8 10]; x(i) = 2i; end; x;`

Exercise 1: Geometric series

Consider the geometric series $x(n) = q^{n-1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

a) Calculate the values of the geometric series for $n = 1:10$, $q = 0.5$ and store the results in a vector `S1`.

b) Compute the sum $s(n) = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1}$ for $q = 0.5$ and $n = 10$.

c) Store the values of the geometric series for $n = 1:10$ and $q = 0.2$ in the first row of a matrix `S`. Store the values for $q = 0.5$ and $q = 0.8$ in rows 2 and 3.

Exercise 2: Difference equations

Let $y_{t+1} = f * y_t + w_{t+1}$. Assume that $f = 0.7$, $y_1 = 1.5$ and $w_t = 0$ for all periods t .

a) Generate the time path of y for $t = 1, 2, \dots, 20$ using a *for* loop. Plot the time path of y . What happens if $f = 1$?

b) Consider a temporary change in w : $w_2 = 1$. How is the time path of y affected? Compute and plot the impulse response function.

c) Consider a permanent change in w : $w_t = 1$ for $t = 2, 3, \dots$. How is the time path of y affected? Compute and plot the immediate and future effects.

d) Let's assume that w_t is a stochastic variable, a normally distributed random variable: $w_t \sim N(0, s^2 = 0.1)$. Generate a sequence w_t for $t = 2, \dots, 20$. Compute and plot the time path of y . Compare this to the time path under (a).

e) Consider the non-linear stochastic difference equation $y_{t+1} = w_t * y_t^m + k$ where w is a random number from a uniform distribution. Let $m = 0.5$, $y_1 = 2$ and $k = 1$. Suppose that when $t = 10$, k becomes 2 and remains at this level thereafter. Plot the path of the difference equation over 50 periods.

1.2.2 The if statement

Example 10: $a = 4$; $b = 3$; if $a > b$; disp('a is bigger than b'); end;

Example 11: $a = 2$; $b = 3$; if $a > b$; disp('a is bigger than b'); else; disp('a is smaller or equal to b'); end;

Example 12 : $a = 2$; $b = 3$; if $a > b$; disp('a is bigger than b'); elseif $a == b$; disp('a is equal to b'); else; disp('a is smaller than b'); end;

Example 13: $a = 2$; $b = 3$; $c = 3$;

if $(a < b) \& (b \sim c)$; disp('a is smaller than b and b is not equal to c'); end;

Example 14 : $x(1) = 1$; for $i = 1:1000$; $x(i+1) = x(i)*2$; if $x(i+1) > 100$; break; end; end; x

Exercise 3: An (almost)infinite geometric series.

Calculate the sum of a geometric series $s(n) = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1}$ for $q = 0.5$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$ using a *for* loop. Stop the loop when the value of $s(n)$ equals approximately $s(n-1)$. Example 14 may give you an idea of how to do this.

Exercise 4: The solution to a difference equation.

The difference equation $y_{t+1} = f * y_t + w_{t+1}$ converges towards a certain value when w is a constant and $-1 < f < 1$. Calculate this value when $y_1 = 1, w = 1$ using a *for* loop (terminate the loop when the value of y_t no longer changes).

1.2.3 The *while* loop

Example 15: `i = 0; while i <= 9; i = i+1; disp(i); end;`

Example 16: `x = 1; while x <= 100; x = x*2; end; x`

Exercise 5: Redo exercise 4 using a **while** loop in order to get the value at which the change in successive values of the difference equation is "negligible". Example 16 may help.

2 Homework

Exercises 2c, 2e, 4.¹

¹Note that this homework is not part of the 6 assignments.