

تقدير مصفوفة الحسابات القومية وتحديثها باستخدام طريقة (C.E) دراسة مقارنة بين الطرق المستخدمة

المقدمة

(SAM) Social Accounting Matrix

(-)

(SAM)

.(SAM)

مشكلة البحث

. SAM

هدف البحث

(C.E) Cross. Entropy

. R.A.S

فرضية البحث

(C.E)

اهمية البحث

(C.E)

.(S.A.M)

S.A.M

C.E

اولاً: هيكل مصفوفة الحسابات القومية (SAM)

(SAM)

(1)

(SAM)

(1)

-G Pyatt , The SAM Approach in retrospect and prospect, University of Warwick, 1987

(T) .

t_{ij} (i) (SAM) (Transactions) (j)

:

$y_t = \sum_i t_{ij} = \sum_j t_{ij} \dots \dots \dots (1)$: =yt (i)

SAM (A)

(T) (A) (t_{ij}) (T)

:

$a_{ij} = \frac{t_{ij}}{y_j} \dots \dots \dots (2)$ = a_{ij} (j)

(j) (i)

. Single (A) (A) (aij) ()

()

:

$Y=AY \rightarrow A=I \dots \dots (3)$

(SAM)

Transactions

SAM

tij
tij

ثانياً:- طريقة R.A.S في التقدير

G.A.Brown R.stone R.A.S
C.E.Prell G.Brook *R.A.S

(2)

: (2)

	1,2.....j.....n	
E_i^t	E_{ij}^t	1,2.....i.....n
	M_j^t	

At=r : input

$$= E_j^t$$

(*)
A0
S
Ao S

(2)

$$x_{ij}^t = S_j' X_{ij}^o \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$(o) \quad j \quad i \quad = x_{ij}^o$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad = s_j'$$

$$x_{ij}^t = r_i' x_{ij}^o \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

: R.A.S

$$x_{ij}^t = r^- S_j' X_{ij}^o \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$X_o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & X_{12}^o & X_{13}^o \\ X_{21}^o & 0 & X_{23}^o \\ X_{31}^o & X_{32}^o & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 249 1963 () : -
) () - .276
 -1953) () R.A.S
 .1965) .. C.E.P.R.E.L. (1962

$$x_t = \hat{r} x_0 \hat{S} \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

(R.A.S)

ثالثاً:- طريقة (C.E) Cross Entropy لتقدير SAM

(nxn)

$$\begin{matrix} (2n-1) & & n^2 & & \\ & & .(A) & & (T) \\ & &) . & & \\ & & (2n-1) & & \\ & & & & .(\end{matrix}$$

R.A.S
(SI) Ri

SAM

stochastic –Non

(CE)
 (4)Theil (3)Shanon

: (n) Events

E=E₁,E₂,E₃,....E_n

q₁,q₂,...q_n

(p₁,p₂,...p_n)

(E_i)

pi additional -Ln (p_i) q_i

:

$$-Ln \frac{P_i}{q_i} = -[Ln p_i - Ln q_i] \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

$$-1(P : q) = -\sum_{i=1}^m P_i Ln \frac{P_i}{q_i} \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

C.E leibler-Kullback I (p:q):
 Entropy (6)

(7) CE pi (q)

3 -C.E. Shannon A Mathematical theory of communication (1948) Bell System technical Journal 27,379- 423.

4 - Henri . Theil , Economic and Information Theory (North Holland) , 1967

⁶ S.Kull Back, and R.A Leibler, on information and sufficiency .Ann. (1951) Math, stat, 4, 99-111.

⁷ Jaget. Narain Kapur, K.Kesavan, Entropy optimization principles with applications (Academic press), 1992.

C.E Golan ,Judge,Robinson

(A) C.E (minimize) (A)⁽⁸⁾

$$\min \left[\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \ln \frac{a_{ij}}{a_j} \right] \text{-----(10)}$$

$$\sum a_{ij} Y_j = Y_i \text{-----(11)}$$

$$\sum a_{ij} = 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 1 \text{-----(12)}$$

:

$$a_{ij} \frac{a_{ij} \exp (, y_i)}{\sum_{ij} a_{ij} \exp (, y_i)} \text{----- (13)}$$

yi

(a_{ij})

Bayes

)

(a_{ij})

(

IPR

(9)

Bayes

Zellner

CE
(11)

⁸ Amos.Golan,George.Judge.and Sheman Robimson, Recovering information form in complete or partial multisectoral economic data, 1994, Review, of economic and statistics 76,541-9.

⁹ A.Zellner, Optimal Information processing and Bayes thoerm .1988,America Statistician 42,278-84.

¹¹ Amos, Golam: Judge George: and Miller Douglas, Maximum Entropy Econometrics Robust Estimation with Limited Date .(John Wiley and sons).1996.

رابعاً: أنواع المعلومات المطلوبة لتقدير SAM

SAM
SAM -1

Moment Constraints -2
SAM

(11)

SAM -3

SAM
.SAM

$$\sum_i \sum_j g_{i,j}^{(k)} t_{ij} = Y^{(k)} \text{-----} (14)$$

() y
CE

: -4

(11) (14)

SAM : -5

SAM SAM

SAM
CE
SAM SAM

:
.X log x=0. ()

$$\bar{a}_{i,j} . a_{ij} \quad (10)$$

$$\left(\bar{a}_{ij} + \delta \right) \left(a_{ij} + \delta \right)$$

$$a_{ij} \quad (\quad)$$

a

خامساً : معالجة اخطاء القياس من خلال طريقة C.E :

C.E :

$$y = \hat{a}x + e \quad (15)$$

$$\hat{a} = \left(x'x \right)^{-1} x'y$$

. a

a=0

SAM

SAM

SAM

SAM

CE

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.

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SAM

$$Y = A \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ e \end{bmatrix} = A\bar{x} + Ae \text{-----(16)}$$

$$Y = \bar{x} + e \text{-----(17)}$$

e

x

Y

.

(17)

$$e_i = \sum_{(w)} W_{i(w)} \bar{V}_{i(w)} \text{-----(18)}$$

$$\sum_{(w)} W_{i(w)} = 1 \quad 0 \leq W_{i(w)} \leq 1 \text{-----(19)}$$

ū

(-)

"

"

w,u

(w

)

$$-\bar{u}_3 = \bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{\omega} W_{\omega} \bar{u}_{\omega}^2$$

(19) (18) (17)
(3)) SAM

e,A
CE

(16)
SAM
W A

$$I(A, W; \bar{A}) = \left[\sum_I \sum_J a_{i,j} \ln a_{i,j} - \sum_i \sum_j a_{i,j} \ln \bar{a}_{i,j} \right] + \left[\sum_i \sum_{a\omega} W_{i\omega} \ln \omega_{i\omega} - \sum_i \sum_{\omega} W_{i\omega} \ln \eta \right] \text{-----(20)}$$

A,W
W n) 1
) W (SAM) A (20)
A W (W
(A) " " W)
*
A SAM
SAM
CE SAM CE
SAM

سادسا: الاستنتاجات

	:	C.E	-1
R.A.S			
		C.E	-2
			-3
		C.E	-4
			-5
C.E		R.A.S	-6

المصادر

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 - 2-A.Zellner, Optimal Information processing and Bays theorem .1988,America Statistician 42,278-84.
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