

**ІТЕРАТИВНИЙ МЕТОД АНАЛІЗУ
МЕРЕЖІ КРАЇН І ПРОДУКТІВ**

... [1 – 6].
(bipartite) ...
(...),
... [4, 5, 7].
... [8]
... 1.

1. (Standard International Trade Classification, SITC), 4 4- [8] (www.nber.org/data, <http://cid.econ.udavis.edu/data/undata/undata.html>, www.chidalgo.com/productspace/data.html).

[8] , -
 () , ,
 : , , ,
 , , .
 [8] , , .
 1

2 3.
 2. COMTRADE (1241 , 103).
 3. American Industry Classification System, NAICS) 6- (North American Industry Classification System, NAICS) (318 , 150).

M_{cp} (adjacency),

$$M_{cp} = \begin{cases} 1, & c = p; \\ 0, & c \neq p. \end{cases}$$

RCA_{cp} (Revealed Comparative Advantage, RCA) ()
 $RCA_{cp} = \frac{M_{cp}}{\sum_p M_{cp}}$ ()
 - 1.

$$k_{cN} = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_p M_{cp} k_{pN-1}, \quad k_{pN} = \frac{1}{k_{p0}} \sum_c M_{cp} k_{cN-1}, \quad (1)$$

$N \geq 1$. ()

$$k_{c0} = \sum_p M_{cp}, \quad k_{p0} = \sum_c M_{cp},$$

k_{c0} k_{p0} ()
 , () (ubiquity) ()
 , () .

$$\vec{k}_c = (k_{c0} \quad k_{c1} \quad \dots \quad k_{cN}),$$

$$\vec{k}_p = (k_{p0} \quad k_{p1} \quad \dots \quad k_{pN}).$$

$$k_{c0}, k_{c2}, k_{c4}, \dots -$$

$$k_{c1}, k_{c3}, k_{c5}, \dots -$$

$$k_{p0}, k_{p2}, k_{p4}, \dots$$

$$k_{p1}, k_{p3}, k_{p5}, \dots$$

$$k_{c1} \quad k_{p1} \quad c$$

$$p ($$

[9, 10]).

$$(\quad N > 1)$$

$$N$$

$$M,$$

$$M_{cp}$$

$$M_{cp} = \begin{cases} 1, & c \\ 0, & p; \end{cases}$$

$$N$$

$$(\quad k_{c0}, k_{p0}, k_{c1}, k_{p1}) \quad k_{c2} \quad k_{p1}$$

$$c, \quad k_{p2} \quad k_{c1} \quad p,$$

$$3- \quad k_{c0}, k_{c1}, k_{c2} \quad k_{p0}, k_{p1}, k_{p2}$$

$$N$$

$$k_{c0}, k_{p0}$$

PRODY [11]

$$k_{c0} -$$

$$M_{cp} \quad (\quad) \quad c \quad RCA_{cp} \quad PRODY = k_{c1}.$$

PRODY

[11]

θ

$[0, h], \theta \in [0, h].$

$h - h$

$\theta,$

$\alpha\theta, \alpha \in (0,1).$

θ_i

θ^{\max}

θ^{\max}

m

θ^{\max}

EXPY,

θ^{\max}

$[0, h],$

$[\alpha\theta^{\max}, \theta^{\max}].$

$\theta^{\max},$

EXPY

(

(j , k), $PRODY_k$:

$$PRODY_k = \sum_j \frac{(x_{jk} / X_j)}{\sum_j (x_{jk} / X_j)} Y_j,$$

$X_j = \sum_k x_{jk}$,
 $Y_j = \sum_k (x_{jk} / X_j) PRODY_k$

$RCA_{jk} = \frac{x_{jk} / X_j}{\sum_j (x_{jk} / X_j)}$, $PRODY_k$, RCA_{jk} .

6- 620333
 1995
 28.8
 0.0005 %
 -19.4
 0.6 %
 $PRODY_k$

$EXPY_i = \sum_k PRODY_i \frac{x_{ik}}{X_i}$,
 $PRODY_i$, $EXPY_i$

[12].
 $PRODY_i$:

3- SITC. [13]. PRODY EXPY [11]

PRODY EXPY

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_{cN} &= k_{pN} \\
 k_{c0} &= k_{p0} : \\
 k_{cN} &= \sum_b C_{cbN}(k_{c0}, k_{p0}) k_{b0}, \\
 k_{pN} &= \sum_{\beta} C_{p\beta N}(k_{c0}, k_{p0}) k_{\beta 0}. \tag{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

\vec{k}_{c2} :

$$k_{c2} = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_p M_{cp} k_{p1} = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c\}_p} k_{p1},$$

$$\{c\}_p = c, \quad k_{p1} = \frac{1}{k_{p0}} \sum_{\{p\}_c} k_{c0}.$$

$$k_{c2} = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c\}_p} \frac{1}{k_{p0}} \sum_{\{p\}_b} k_{b0} = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c\}_b} \sum_{\{c \cap b\}_p} \frac{1}{k_{p0}} k_{b0}, \tag{3}$$

$$\{\{c\}\}_b = c, \quad \{c \cap b\}_p = b, \quad N=2, \quad \beta=b,$$

$$C_{cb2}(k_{c0}, k_{p0}) = \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c \cap b\}_p} \frac{1}{k_{p0}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad k_{c2} &= \sum_b C_{cb2}(k_{c0}, k_{p0}) k_{b0} \\
 &= \sum_b \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c \cap b\}_p} \frac{1}{k_{p0}} k_{b0} \\
 &= \frac{1}{k_{c0}} \sum_{\{c \cap b\}_p} \frac{k_{b0}}{k_{p0}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

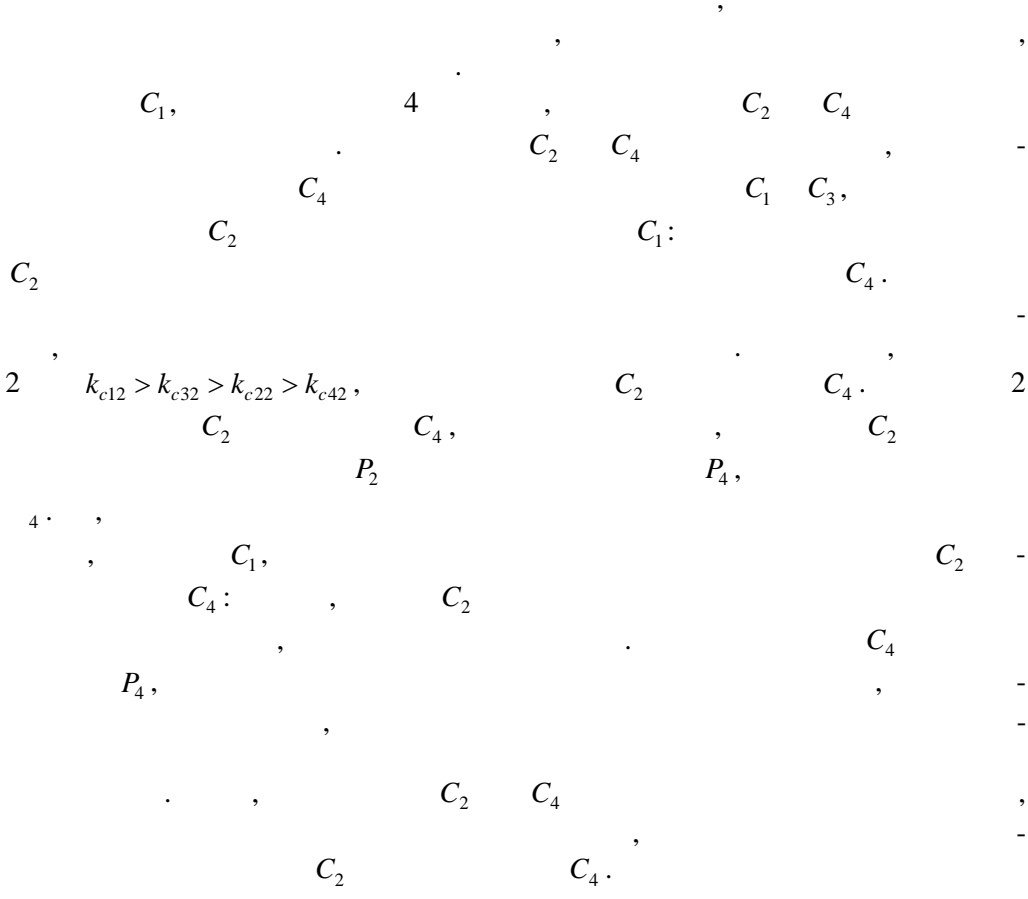
N

(2)

$N \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{k_{p20}}(1 \times k_{c10} + 1 \times k_{c20} + 0 \times k_{c30} + 0 \times k_{c40}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \times 4 + 1 \times 1) = 2.5, \\
&k_{p31} = \frac{1}{k_{p30}} \sum_c M_{c3} k_{cc1-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p30}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c3} k_{cc0} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p30}}(1 \times k_{c10} + 0 \times k_{c20} + 1 \times k_{c30} + 0 \times k_{c40}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2) = 3, \\
&k_{p41} = \frac{1}{k_{p40}} \sum_c M_{c4} k_{cc1-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p40}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c4} k_{cc0} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p40}}(1 \times k_{c10} + 0 \times k_{c20} + 1 \times k_{c30} + 1 \times k_{c40}) = \frac{1}{3}(1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1) = 2.33. \\
&\quad 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \qquad \qquad \qquad : \\
&k_{c12} = \frac{1}{k_{c10}} \sum_p M_{1p} k_{pp2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{c10}} \sum_{p=1}^4 M_{1p} k_{pp1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{c10}}(1 \times k_{p11} + 1 \times k_{p21} + 1 \times k_{p31} + 1 \times k_{p41}) = \frac{1}{4}(4 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.33) = 2.96, \\
&k_{c22} = \frac{1}{k_{c20}} \sum_p M_{2p} k_{pp2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{c20}} \sum_{p=1}^4 M_{2p} k_{pp1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{c20}}(0 \times k_{p11} + 1 \times k_{p21} + 0 \times k_{p31} + 0 \times k_{p41}) = \frac{1}{1}(1 \times 2.5) = 2.5, \\
&k_{c32} = \frac{1}{k_{c30}} \sum_p M_{3p} k_{pp2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{c30}} \sum_{p=1}^4 M_{3p} k_{pp1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{c30}}(0 \times k_{p11} + 0 \times k_{p21} + 1 \times k_{p31} + 1 \times k_{p41}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \times 3 + 1 \times 2.33) = 2.67, \\
&k_{c42} = \frac{1}{k_{c40}} \sum_p M_{4p} k_{pp2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{c40}} \sum_{p=1}^4 M_{4p} k_{pp1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{c40}}(0 \times k_{p11} + 0 \times k_{p21} + 0 \times k_{p31} + 1 \times k_{p41}) = \frac{1}{1}(1 \times 2.33) = 2.33; \\
&k_{p12} = \frac{1}{k_{p10}} \sum_c M_{c1} k_{cc2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p10}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c1} k_{cc1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p10}}(1 \times k_{c11} + 0 \times k_{c21} + 0 \times k_{c31} + 0 \times k_{c41}) = \frac{1}{1}(1 \times 2) = 2,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{p22} &= \frac{1}{k_{p20}} \sum_c M_{c2} k_{cc2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p20}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c2} k_{cc1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p20}} (1 \times k_{c11} + 1 \times k_{c21} + 0 \times k_{c31} + 0 \times k_{c41}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 2 + 1 \times 2) = 2, \\
k_{p32} &= \frac{1}{k_{p30}} \sum_c M_{c3} k_{cc2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p30}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c3} k_{cc1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p30}} (1 \times k_{c11} + 0 \times k_{c21} + 1 \times k_{c31} + 0 \times k_{c41}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \times 2 + 1 \times 2.5) = 2.25, \\
k_{p42} &= \frac{1}{k_{p40}} \sum_c M_{c4} k_{cc2-1} = \frac{1}{k_{p40}} \sum_{c=1}^4 M_{c4} k_{cc1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{k_{p40}} (1 \times k_{c11} + 0 \times k_{c21} + 1 \times k_{c31} + 1 \times k_{c41}) = \frac{1}{3} (1 \times 2 + 1 \times 2.5 + 1 \times 3) = 2.5.
\end{aligned}$$



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ITERATIVE METHOD TO ANALYZE A NETWORK OF COUNTRIES AND PRODUCTS

It is shown how to use the iterative method of reflections to characterize a structure of bipartite network, to understand a productive structure of a country and a complexity of product.

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