

APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF VARIABLE

According to Dixon et al. (1992), in deriving the percentage change forms of variables in the model, three rules are applied as follows.

Let the capital letter (X, Y, Z) be the variable and small letter (x, y, z) be the percentage change of that variable where α and β are constant parameters.

– The product rule

$$Z = \beta \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{D.1})$$

Taking logarithmic function on equation (D.1), thus, yields

$$\ln Z = \ln \beta + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \quad (\text{D.2})$$

Taking total differentiation of (D.2) yields

$$\frac{1}{Z} \cdot dZ = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{X_i} \cdot dX_i$$

or
$$z = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

– The power rule

$$Z = \beta \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n X_i^{\alpha_i} \quad (\text{D.3})$$

Taking logarithmic function on (D.3), thus, yields

$$\ln Z = \ln \beta + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot \ln X_i \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Taking total differentiation of (D.4) yields

$$\frac{1}{Z} \cdot dZ = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot \frac{1}{X_i} \cdot dX_i$$

$$\text{or } z = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot X_i$$

– **The sum rule**

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i \quad (\text{D.5})$$

Taking logarithmic function on (D.5), thus, yields

$$\ln Z = \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i \right) \quad (\text{D.6})$$

Taking total differentiation of (D.6) yields

$$\frac{1}{Z} \cdot dZ = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot \left[d \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} \cdot dZ = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot [d(X_1 \cdot Y_1) + \dots + d(X_n \cdot Y_n)]$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} \cdot dZ = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot [(X_1 \cdot dY_1 + Y_1 \cdot dX_1) + \dots + (X_n \cdot dY_n + Y_n \cdot dX_n)]$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot \left[X_1 Y_1 \cdot \left(\frac{dY_1}{Y_1} + \frac{dX_1}{X_1} \right) + \dots + X_n Y_n \cdot \left(\frac{dY_n}{Y_n} + \frac{dX_n}{X_n} \right) \right]$$

$$z = \frac{X_1 Y_1}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot (x_1 + y_1) + \dots + \frac{X_n Y_n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i} \cdot (x_n + y_n)$$

$$\text{or } z = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \cdot (x_i + y_i) \quad \text{where } S_i = \frac{X_i Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i}$$