

This review sheet is intended to cover everything that could be on the exam; however, it is possible that I will have accidentally left something off. You are still responsible for everything in the chapters covered except anything that I explicitly say you are not responsible for. Therefore, if I left something off of this sheet, it can still be on the exam. There will be no multiple-choice questions. Most of the questions will be like the ones in the homework assignments, and possibly a few definition questions, but I am more likely to ask questions that make you use the definitions rather than recite them. I will probably ask one of the questions from the book at the end of the chapters.

The review session will be at a time to be determined, probably Monday, 2/15 in the normal room.

Chapter 1: What are **exogenous variables, endogenous variables, parameters, relationships, equilibrium, statics, and dynamics**?

Chapter 2.1: Understand what **sets, subsets, and elements** are. Understand set notation and the symbols $\in, \subset, \supset, \subseteq, \supseteq, \not\subset, \not\supset, \not\subseteq, \not\supseteq$, and \notin . Know what \Leftrightarrow means. Be able to draw and interpret **Venn diagrams**. What is the symbol for the **empty set**, a.k.a. **null set**? Know how to find the sets for \cap and \cup . What are **disjoint sets**? What is the symbol for the **complement set**? Be able to find the **relative difference of two sets**. Be able to recognize a **partition of a set**.

Chapter 2.2: Now what the following sets are: $\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{Z}_+, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_+,$ and \mathbf{R}_{++} . Know the following properties of real numbers: **closure, commutative laws for + and *, associate laws for + and *, distributive law, the properties of zero and one, negation, reciprocals, completeness, transitivity, reflexivity, and equality**. Knowing the **dimensions (units)** of economic variables will help you to write equations which make economic sense.

Chapter 2.3: Know how to plot an **ordered pair** on the **coordinate system (Cartesian Plain)**. Know how to do a **Cartesian product** like $\{1, 2, 3\} \otimes \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$. Be able to intervals on a number line like, $[1, 4), (-\infty, 7]$, etc. Know the difference between an **open interval, closed interval, and half-open interval**. What do **bounded** and **compact** mean? Know how to tell if a set is **convex**. (A line connecting two points is entirely in the set.) Memorize the **Euclidian distance formula** (which is easier than it looks.) Know what an **ϵ -neighborhood** is. Note that the definitions of a **boundary point, interior point, and convex set** easier than they look.

Chapter 2.4: Know what **function, domain, range, image, and value** are. Be able to tell if the function is **one-to-one, onto, and/or one-to-one correspondence**. (The former is the vertical line test, while the middle one is the horizontal line test, and the latter is both tests.) When is a function **invertible**? Know what a **composite mapping** is. Know what is meant by **slope coefficient** and **intercept term** in a **linear function**. An **implicit function** is basically $f(x, y)=0$. (y is a function of x , but it is not explicitly written out.) Know that **quadratic** functions have a maximum or minimum at $x = -b/2a$ where $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. **Rectangular hyperbolas** are of the form $xy=a..$ Know how to plot **power functions** ($y = ax^b$) and **exponential functions** ($y=a*b^x$). Know what **logarithmic functions** are including the **natural log**. Note that for all bases (including e so it applies to the natural log \ln) that $\log_b(x*y)=\log_b(x)+\log_b(y)$ which means $\log_b(x^a) = a*\log_b(x)$ and $\log_b(x/y) = \log_b(x)-\log_b(y)$. The definitions of **concave** and **convex** are fairly simple (concave looks like a cave so all points on the **secant** are below the line.). Putting **strictly** in front of them means the equality does not hold. For **quasi-concave**, the **better set** of the isobar is convex. For **quasi-convex**, the **worse set** of the isobar is convex. Note that the **Cobb-Douglas** function $f(x,y)=x^a*y^b$ normally uses the assumption that $a+b<1$.

Chapter 3.1-3.2: A **sequence** is a succession of numbers of the form $f(1), f(2), f(3), \dots$ like $f(n) = n^2$ where $n \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ or a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots . Know how to tell if it has a **limit**. (For a $n > N, |a_n - L| < \epsilon$ for an arbitrarily small ϵ .) If there is no limit, it is **divergent**. **Definitely divergent** if the limit is ∞ or $-\infty$. It is **bounded**

if there is a range the values do not exceed for large n . ($|a_n| < K$).

Chapter 3.3: Understand why $PV = FV_t / (1+r/n)^{nt}$ for **discrete compounding** and $FV_t = PV * e^{rt}$ or $PV = FV_t e^{-rt}$ for **continuous compounding**. There will be more of this in Chapter 3.5.

Chapter 3.4: The limits of sequences have nine properties which are very intuitive on Pages 79 and 81. **Monotonically increasing** and **monotonically decreasing** are exactly what you would expect. It is **bounded** if there is both an upper bound and a lower bound.

Chapter 3.5: A **series** is a special type of sequence which is a summation. The standard notation is s_n where a sequence is a_n . If the $s_n = \sum a_t$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n+1}/a_n| = L$, then if $L < 1$ the series converges, if $L > 1$, the series diverges, and if $L = 1$, either could occur. (Check out $a_n = 0$, $a_n = 1$, and $a_n = (-1)^n$. What are s_n and $|a_{n+1}/a_n|$?) The **geometric series** is $s_n = \sum ap^t$ converges if $|\rho| < 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = a/(1-\rho)$. This can be used to

prove that $PV = FV_\infty / r$ and PV of an annuity for n years is
$$PV = FV_t \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{1+r}} \right).$$

The internal rate of return is the value of r which makes the equation equal.

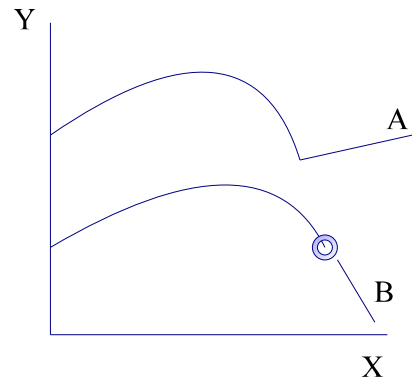
Chapter 5.1 - 5.2: Know what **marginal analysis** means. What is a **tangent line** and how does that relate to the slope of the line? Note that the limit of the slope of the **secant line** as Δx approaches zero is the slope of the tangent line. Know the definitions of **derivative** and **total differential**. Note that marginal cost is the derivative of total cost function.

5.3: When is a function **differentiable** over $[a, b]$? *If the function and the plot of the slope are continuous over (a, b) .*

1) (10 points each) For each of these sequences, a_n , determine if the associated series s_n is convergent or divergent. Show all work and briefly explain your logic.

- A) $a_n = 3^n$
- B) $a_n = 4^{-n}$
- C) $a_n = n$

2) (10 points each) For the functions to the right, are they differentiable everywhere? Explain your logic.



3) (15 points) An infinitely lived bond has a face value of \$1000 and a coupon rate of 5%. Interest is paid annually. Suppose the market return is 3%. Set up the equation which will find the current selling price. State how you knew what numbers you put in where. Do not do the calculation.

4) (20 points) Suppose there is a bond which has a face value of \$500 and a coupon rate of 8%. Interest is paid quarterly. It matures in 10 years. It is currently selling for \$505. Set up the calculation which will determine the internal rate of return. State how you figured out which number goes where. Do not calculate the answer.

5) (15 points) Give an example of a function from Economics, Business, or Accounting which is discontinuous. Explain how you know it is discontinuous.