

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Department of Economics, National Chi Nan University
Syllabus (Fall 2020)

Instructor: Yo-Long Lin

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Time and Location: Tuesday 2:10-5pm in College of Management Building 329R

Office Hours: Tuesdays 12-2pm or by appointment

Credits: 3.0

Class code: 110170

Course Objective: The course is designed for undergraduate students entering the master program in economics. I will introduce elementary mathematics necessary to complete graduate-level courses in macroeconomics. This course can be particularly useful and inspiring students in dynamic macroeconomics, growth theories, business cycle theories, international finance theories, and monetary economics.

Prerequisite: Calculus.

Primary Reference:

- Simon, C. and L. Blume, 1994, *Mathematics for Economists*, Norton.
- Strang, G., 2006, *Linear Algebra and Its Applications*, Brooks Cole.

Secondary References:

- Sundaram, R., 1996, *A First Course in Optimization Theory*, Cambridge University Press.
- Kamien, M.I. and N.L. Schwartz, 1981, *Dynamic Optimization: The Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control in Economics and Management*, North-Holland.

Grading: There will be several problem sets (90%). Attendance (10%).

Course Outlines:

0. Review Section

(a) Concavity and Convexity

- i. Concave Function
- ii. Quasi-concavity and Strict Quasi-concavity
- iii. Convex and Linear Function

(b) Nonlinear Programming Problem (Optional)

- i. Extreme Value Theorem
- ii. Uniqueness Theorem
- iii. Unconstrained Optimization
- iv. Optimization with Inequality Constraints

1. Linear Algebra

- (a) Matrix Algebra
- (b) Transition Matrix
- (c) Linear Independence
- (d) Eigen Analysis
- (e) Stability
- (f) Definiteness
- (g) Application: Linear Rational-expectations Models

2. Linear Differential Equation

- (a) First-order Linear Differential Equation
- (b) Higher-order Linear Differential Equation
- (c) Stability
- (d) Application: Walrasian and Marshallian Adjustment Model
- (e) Linear Differential System
- (f) Application: Business Cycle Models
- (g) Optimal Control Theory: The Maximum Principle