# **EF3452: METHODS IN ECONOMIC THEORY**

## **Effective Term**

Semester A 2022/23

## Part I Course Overview

## **Course Title**

Methods in Economic Theory

## **Subject Code**

EF - Economics and Finance

#### **Course Number**

3452

## **Academic Unit**

Economics and Finance (EF)

## College/School

College of Business (CB)

## **Course Duration**

One Semester

## **Credit Units**

3

#### Level

B1, B2, B3, B4 - Bachelor's Degree

## **Medium of Instruction**

English

## **Medium of Assessment**

English

## **Prerequisites**

EF2452 - Mathematics for Economics and Finance, and

CB2200 - Business Statistics

#### **Precursors**

Nil

## **Equivalent Courses**

Nil

#### **Exclusive Courses**

Nil

## **Part II Course Details**

#### **Abstract**

This course aims to provide students majoring in economics with the necessary technical training to support successful learning in upper year courses (in both economics and finance). Students of trade theory, econometrics, micro and macro theory at the upper undergraduate levels require training in constrained optimization, difference and differential equations, integration, probability theory and the elements of dynamic models including Markov processes. This course provides these techniques.

## **Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)**

	CILOs	Weighting (if app.)	DEC-A1	DEC-A2	DEC-A3
1	Demonstrate proficiency on mathematical techniques developed in the course.	40	X	X	X
2	Apply theoretical methods to typical problems in various fields and synthesize the knowledge of the use and application of these tools.	50	х	X	X
3	Analyse specific problems in economics and finance. For example, using knowledge of distribution theory, obtain optimal bidding strategies in auctions. Or, using knowledge of constrained optimization derive the efficient portfolio in asset selection.	10	X	X	X

#### A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

## A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to real-life problems.

#### A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

## Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

	TLAs	Brief Description	CILO No.	Hours/week (if applicable)
1	Lectures	Students will participate in lectures through discussion, problem formulation and problem solving.	1, 2, 3	3 hours lecture per week
2	Self-learning exercises	In class examples will serve to demonstrate the application of mathematical methods to solve real world problems.	1, 2, 3	

3	Problem Sets	Problem sets will	1, 2, 3	As required to complete
		challenge students to		
		explore in greater detail		
		the formulation and		
		solution of economic		
		problems using		
		mathematical techniques.		

## Assessment Tasks / Activities (ATs)

	ATs	CILO No.	Weighting (%)	Remarks (e.g. Parameter for GenAI use)
1	Midterm examination The midterm exam will provide an early performance benchmark for students and identify weaknesses in the students understanding or approach to the material. This will provide an opportunity for self-evaluation and the development of new approaches as necessary.	2	30	
2	Problem sets Assignments are designed to help students fully absorb the material and achieve a stronger grasp of technique application.	2	30	

## Continuous Assessment (%)

60

Examination (%)

40

**Examination Duration (Hours)** 

2

**Assessment Rubrics (AR)** 

## **Assessment Task**

1. Midterm examination

## Criterion

Exam questions

## Excellent (A+, A, A-)

Strong evidence of mastering the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated very strong overall ability to independently formulate an economic problem into amathematic optimization problem.

## Good (B+, B, B-)

Evidence of mastering the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated strong overall ability to independently formulate an economic problem into a mathematic optimization problem.

## Fair (C+, C, C-)

Some evidence of knowing the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated some ability to formulate aneconomic problem into a mathematic optimization problem.

## Marginal (D)

Marginal familiarity with the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated marginal ability to solve an optimization problem independently.

## Failure (F)

Little evidence of knowing the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated little ability to solveoptimization problem independently.

#### **Assessment Task**

2. Problem sets

#### Criterion

Exercise answers

## Excellent (A+, A, A-)

Strong evidence of knowing how to apply the mathematical techniques outlined in CILOs. Students have demonstrated verystrong overall ability to discover and innovate, and shown verystrong evidence of accomplishments in discovery.

#### Good (B+, B, B-)

Evidence of knowing how to apply the mathematical techniquesoutlined in CILOs. Students have demonstrated strong overallability to discover and innovate, and shown very strong evidenceof accomplishments in discovery.

## Fair (C+, C, C-)

Some evidence of knowing how to apply the mathematical techniquesoutlined in CILOs. Students have demonstrated some ability to discover and innovate, and shown very strong evidence of accomplishments in discovery.

## Marginal (D)

Marginal evidence of knowing how to apply the mathematical techniques outlined in CILOs. Students have demonstrated marginal ability to discover and innovate, and shown very strongevidence of accomplishments in discovery.

#### Failure (F)

Little evidence of knowing how to apply the mathematical techniques outlined in CILOs. Students have demonstrated littleability to discover and innovate, and shown very strong evidence of accomplishments in discovery.

#### **Assessment Task**

3. Final Examination

#### Criterion

**Exam Questions** 

## Excellent (A+, A, A-)

Strong evidence of mastering the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated very strong overallability to independently formulate an economic problem into amathematical optimization problem.

## Good (B+, B, B-)

Evidence of mastering the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated strong overall ability to independently formulate an economic problem into a mathematical optimization problem.

## Fair (C+, C, C-)

Some evidence of knowing the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated some ability to formulate aneconomic problem into a mathematical optimization problem.

## Marginal (D)

Marginal familiarity with the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated marginal ability to solve an optimization problem independently.

## Failure (F)

Little evidence of knowing the mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students have demonstrated little ability to solveoptimization problem independently.

## Part III Other Information

## **Keyword Syllabus**

- 1. Input-output techniques, demand systems, shadow pricing and
- 2. marginal value of resources.
- 3. Expected utility theory, risk aversion, small risk and welfare loss.
- 4. Macroeconomics systems, fiscal and monetary policy multipliers.
- 5. Welfare, consumer and producer surplus, Ramsey pricing, optimal taxation.
- 6. Profit, cost, long and short run cost.
- 7. Utility and expenditure and welfare evaluation.
- 8. Auctions.
- 9. Contract theory and mechanisms.
- 10. Agency problems.
- 11. Innovation and R&D, competition for a prize.
- 12. Growth dynamics and evolutionary models.

## **Reading List**

#### **Compulsory Readings**

	Title
1	Mathematics for Economists with Applications, J. Bergin, Routledge, 2015

## **Additional Readings**

	Title
1	Mathematics for Economists by Carl P. Simon and Lawrence E. Blume, W.W. Norton, 1994.
2	Essential Mathematics for Economic Analysis (2nd ed.) by Knut Sydsaeter and Peter Hammond, Prentice Hall, 2006.