# **EF2452: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS AND FINANCE**

**Effective Term** Semester A 2022/23

## Part I Course Overview

**Course Title** Mathematics for Economics and Finance

Subject Code EF - Economics and Finance Course Number 2452

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** Nil

Precursors Nil

**Equivalent Courses** Nil

**Exclusive Courses** Nil

# Part II Course Details

#### Abstract

This course aims to equip students with a set of fundamental mathematical concepts underlying decision-making in economics and finance. It also aims to develop students' creativity and originality through various assessment tasks and teaching and learning. The lectures encourage students to develop their discovery ability through in-class discussions, which enhance students' understanding of mathematical concepts. Students are required to apply fundamental mathematical concepts to solve real world problems in designed scenarios. Only an accurate understanding of the underlying economic concepts can direct which mathematical tools can be applied to the situation. A final interpretation of the numerical solution with economic concepts shows the accomplishment of students' ability to discover and innovate.

	CILOs	Weighting (if app.)	DEC-A1	DEC-A2	DEC-A3
1	Demonstrate proficiency over underlying fundamental mathematical tools in economics and finance. Students are encouraged to discover the underlying economic theory in real world cases and designed scenarios.	40	х	X	
2	Identify and apply the requisite quantitative techniques towards investigating decision- making in economics and finance. The attitude and ability to discover and innovate are demonstrated in case studies to derive the mathematical solution from the real-life applications.	50	x	X	X
3	Analyze economics and financial issues through a more quantitative approach. The mathematical solutions have to be completed by appropriate economic interpretation. Students are to innovate and broaden their understanding of real world economic issues.	10		X	X

#### Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

#### 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 are encouraged to apply mathematical concepts to solve economic problems. It helps reveal students' attitudes to innovate and apply	1, 2	3 hours lecture per week
2	In-class presentation by students	Instructors will use some mini-projects to motivate and guide students to discover answers to economic problems and ask them to present their findings in class. This will enhance their ability of innovation and increase their accomplishments of solving real world problems.	2, 3	
3	Group discussion and self-learning exercises.	In classes, teachers will raise the question and let students find the answer and solve the problems via group discussion. Teachers can guide the students to compare different concepts (e.g. public goods, optimal tax rate) in different economies and practise model setting with computer software (e.g. set up a matrices model with Excel). Students are to analyse and synthesize mathematical concepts with economic concepts and practise their ability	3	

## Assessment Tasks / Activities (ATs)

	ATs	CILO No.	Weighting (%)	Remarks (e.g. Parameter for GenAI use)
1	Midterm examination The midterm exams will include questions that require students to identify and apply the mathematic tools to solve optimization problems in economics and finance.		20	

2	Assignments, Quizzes,	1, 2, 3	40	
	and projects			
	Students will be asked			
	to complete an in-			
	course assessment which			
	may be in the format			
	of multiple choice,			
	short questions, or long			
	questions. Students			
	must exercise and apply			
	their own judgement			
	using the skills taught in			
	class in order to analyse			
	economics and financial			
	issues through a more			
	quantitative approach.The			
	assignments are designed			
	to help students master			
	the mathematical tools			
	and let them better			
	understand the economic			
	intuitions behind			
	mathematical derivation.			
	Projects are assigned to			
	encourage students to			
	solve real world economic			
	problems or analyse			
	contemporary hot issues.			
	This will stimulate			
	students' interest and			
	let them get experienced			
	with practical issues.			

#### Continuous Assessment (%)

60

Examination (%)

40

**Examination Duration (Hours)** 

2

#### Additional Information for ATs

Students are required to pass both coursework and examination components in order to pass the course.

#### Assessment Rubrics (AR)

#### Assessment Task

1. Midterm examination

#### Criterion

1.1 Ability to solve mathematical problems such as, first order recurrence, univariate differentiation, univariate optimization, etc.

1.2. Ability to solve optimization problems in economic and financial decisions, e.g., monopolistic and competitive firms' profit maximization problem.

Excellent (A+, A, A-) High

Good (B+, B, B-) Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-) Moderate

Marginal (D)

Basic

**Failure (F)** Not even reaching marginal levels

#### Assessment Task

2. Assignments, Quizzes, and projects

#### Criterion

2.1 Capacity to solve mathematical problems such as first order recurrence, derivatives, continuous compounding, minimization and maximization with or without constraints, matrix operation, system of equations.2.2 Ability to use proper mathematical tools to solve economic and financial problems, such as equilibrium prices and quantity, elasticity, cost minimization, profit maximization, utility maximization, asset pricing using net current value, constructing arbitrage portfolios, etc.

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

High

Good (B+, B, B-)

Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-) Moderate

Marginal (D) Basic

**Failure (F)** Not even reaching marginal levels

#### Assessment Task

3. Examination

#### Criterion

3.1 Ability to solve mathematical problems such as partial derivatives, multivariate optimization, constrained optimization, matrix operation, linear equations in matrix format, etc.

3.2 Ability to convert an economic and financial optimization problem into a tractable mathematical problem and solve it using proper techniques.

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

High

Good (B+, B, B-) Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-) Moderate

Marginal (D) Basic

**Failure (F)** Not even reaching marginal levels

## Part III Other Information

#### **Keyword Syllabus**

Mathematical Concepts: Linear and Non-Linear Functions Systems of Equations Matrix and Linear Algebra Sequences and Series Calculus Univariate Optimization Optimization in Two Variables Constrained Optimization Applications: **Consumption Functions** Production & Costs Elasticity, Revenues and Profits Supply and Demand Discounting and Net Present Value Pricing of Risky Assets Input-output model

#### **Reading List**

#### **Compulsory Readings**

	Title
1	Mathematics for Economics and Finance by Martin Anthony and Norman Briggs, Cambridge University Press.

#### **Additional Readings**

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