LPS ECON-103-601, Fall 2015

Instructor: Kory Kantenga

HW Due 09.01.15

Math Prereqs

Please return to the Economics Department in the TA Box with your name and my name on it by 17.00 Tuesday, Sep 1. Show all work clearly and in order. Points will be awarded based on a correct solution. A solution should always justify the steps taken and explain the assumptions needed to reach a final answer (e.g. how do you know you are not dividing by zero in the last step?).

$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$

Suppose we observe the sequence $\{x_n, y_n\}_{n=1}^N$ and know that $y_n = b \cdot x_n + e_n$ but cannot observe $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^N$. Using all of the data available and one assumption of your choice on e_n .

- a) Determine your b.
- b) Is b unique for your assumption? Justify your answer.

$\mathbf{Q2}$

Let $f(a) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - a)^2 + (y - a)^2$. Characterise the extrema of f.

$\mathbf{Q3}$

Let $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^N$ be a non-zero sequence. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Justify your answers.

a)
$$\left(\sum_{n} a_{n}\right)^{m} = \left(\sum_{n} a_{n}^{m}\right)$$

b)
$$\left(\sum_{n} a_n b_n\right) / \left(\sum_{n} a_n^2\right) = \sum_{n} \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{a_n b_n}{a_n^2}$$

$\mathbf{Q4}$

- a) Find a value of c such that $\int_a^b \int_0^x f(cx, y) dy dx = 1$ where $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3$.
- b) Find the Hessian of f(x,y) (i.e. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$) where $f(x,y) = \cos(x^2 \sqrt{y})$. Is f(x,y) convex, concave, neither or both? Justify your answer.