A	-	End-of-period t assets
B	-	Middle-of-period t balances ($= R_t K_t$)
	-	Bequests in Ricardian equivalence analysis
C	-	Consumption
D	-	Outstanding government debt/bonds
E	-	Expectations operator
e	-	Labor effort exerted
F	-	Production function
$\mathfrak{G}$	-	Growth factor for labor income
H	-	Human wealth
	-	Habit stock
I	-	Investment
J	-	Adjustment costs
K	-	Capital/beginning of period nonhuman assets
L	-	Labor
ℓ	-	individual level labor supply
M	-	Market resources (capital, capital income, and labor income)
N	-	Net wealth including human wealth
P	-	Permanent labor income
Q	-	Hayashi/Abel Q
	-	Ratio of actual to perceived income (EpiOfC)
R	-	Interest factor
S	-	Aggregate State
T	-	Taxes
U	-	Utility
V	-	Value
W	-	Wages
X	-	Expenditures (as distinct from consumption)
Y	-	Labor income
Z	-	Taxes minus expenditures (positive means gov taking more than giving)
	-	LeiZure in consumption/leisure tradeoff
	-	End-of-period capital (in q model)
$\mathcal{R}$	-	Within-period interest factor $(1 + F_K)$
R	-	Between period interest factor $((1 + F_K)\daleth)$
r	-	Between-period interest rate ($\approx F_K - \delta$)
$\mathfrak{R}_{t+1}$	-	Between-period Blanchard-adjusted but not growth-adjusted interest factor ($\mathcal{R}_{t+1}\daleth/\Omega$)
$\mathbb{R}_{t+1}$	-	Between-period growth-adjusted interest factor ($\mathcal{R}_{t+1}\daleth/\Omega\mathbf{\Psi}_{t+1}$)

Table 1: Non-Roman characters (mainly Greek)

α	-	General purpose constant
β	-	Discount factor
δ	-	Depreciation rate
$\daleth$	-	Depreciation factor $= (1+\delta)$
ϵ	-	An iid shock
ε	-	Share of K in Cobb-Douglas pdn fcn; (CurlyEpsilon in Mathematica)
μ	-	Marginal utility
θ	-	Transitory shock to income
κ	-	Marginal propensity to konsume (after m realized)
$\varkappa$	-	Marginal propensity to have consumed (at end of period, after consumption)
λ	-	Marginal propensity to save ($l$eave unkonsumed; BSTheory)
ϱ	-	Hayashi/Abel q
ν	-	Beginning-of-period value function
π	-	probability
ρ	-	Coefficient of relative risk aversion
τ	-	tax or tax rate
ζ	-	time preference rate
ψ	-	idiosyncratic permanent shock
Ψ	-	aggregate permanent shock
$\underline{\Psi}$	-	underlying ('underline') permanent growth rate
$\mathfrak{N}$	-	Population growth factor
$\mathfrak{n}$	-	Population growth rate
Ω	-	Probability of living from one period to the next
$\mho = 1 - \Omega$	-	Probability of dying
ϕ	-	tax rate - individual basis (GA models); corporate tax rate (q model)
φ	-	log return on equity/risky investment
$\hat{\varphi}$	-	$= \varphi - \mathbf{r}$ = log equity premium
Φ	-	taxes collected from all individuals
	-	Return factor on risky investment, where $\Phi/\mathbf{R}$ is the premium
ϱ	-	investment tax credit rate
ξ	-	expenditures on investment (i+j) times tax terms (q model)
Ξ	-	transitory shock excluding zero-income events (Endgenous Gridpoints paper)
$\wp$	-	probability of zero-income events (Endogenous Gridpoints/TractableBufferStock)
ω	-	adjustment cost parameter (q model)
χ	-	consumption growth rate $(= (R\beta)^{1/\rho})$
ς	-	$j_t^i - j_t^k$ in q model
	-	portfolio share in risky assets in portfolio models
$\aleph$	-	Capital/Output Ratio

Table 2: Operators

$\mathbb{P}_s^t$	-	Present discounted value between s and t
$\mathbb{P}_t$	-	Present discounted value between t and end of horizon
$\mathbf{E}_t$	-	Expectations

Table 3: Commands That Produce Variables

on==	`\Risky`	-	$\mathfrak{R}$
	`\risky`	-	$\mathfrak{r}$
	`\Rfree`	-	R
	`\rfree`	-	r
	`\Eprem`	-	$\hat{\mathfrak{R}} = \mathfrak{R}/\mathsf{R}$
	`\eprem`	-	$\hat{\mathfrak{r}} = \mathfrak{r} - \mathsf{r}$
	`\Estdr`	-	$\sigma_{\mathfrak{r}}$
	`\Evarr`	-	$\sigma^2_{\mathfrak{r}}$