

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 (StickyExpectationsC)
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)
	-	Leisure 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 ($(1 + F_K)\Upsilon$)
r	-	Between-period interest rate ($\approx F_K - \delta$)
\mathfrak{R}_{t+1}	-	Between-period Blanchard-adjusted but not growth-adjusted interest factor ($\mathcal{R}_{t+1}\Upsilon/\Omega$)
\mathbb{R}_{t+1}	-	Between-period growth-adjusted interest factor ($\mathcal{R}_{t+1}\Upsilon/\Omega\Psi_{t+1}$)

Table 1: Non-Roman characters (mainly Greek)

α	-	General purpose constant
β	-	Discount factor
δ	-	Depreciation rate
$\overline{\gamma}$	-	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 (leave unconsumed; 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
\mathbf{n}	-	Population growth rate
Ω	-	Probability of living from one period to the next
$\mathfrak{U} = 1 - \Omega$	-	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 Φ/\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 (Endogenous 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	
<code>\Risky</code>	- \mathbf{R}
<code>\risky</code>	- \mathbf{r}
<code>\Rfree</code>	- R
<code>\rfree</code>	- r
<code>\Eprem</code>	- $\hat{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{R}/R$
<code>\eprem</code>	- $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{r} - r$
<code>\Estdr</code>	- $\sigma_{\mathbf{r}}$
<code>\Evarr</code>	- $\sigma_{\mathbf{r}}^2$