

EC201 and Ec202 compared

- *Calculus*: Basic rules of differentiation and integration, and partial derivatives are assumed in both EC201 and EC202. In addition EC202 makes extensive use of partial differentiation, total differentials, and the chain rule for partial derivatives.
- *Optimisation*: Both EC201 and EC202 assume familiarity with the basic Lagrangean method. EC201 illustrates the complications that arise with corner solutions using diagrams for the two good case. EC202 explains how to handle these complications for the many good case but familiarity with (e.g.) Kuhn-Tucker is not expected
- *Vectors*: EC201 makes very little use of vector notation. In EC202 vector notation is extensively used and simple algebraic operations - addition of vectors, multiplication of vector by a scalar and so on - is assumed. But EC202 makes no use of deeper results on vector spaces.
- *Matrices*: EC201 does not use matrices. In EC202 a very small usage is made of matrix concepts (perhaps once or twice in the whole course)
- *Differential equations*: EC201 does not use differential equations. There is one point in EC202 at which simple first-order differential equations are used briefly.
- *Analysis*: EC201 uses diagrams to give an intuitive idea of what continuous functions and convex sets are, and why they are economically important. For EC202 some familiarity with the concepts of continuity and of the convexity of sets is helpful, but both concepts are carefully explained where they are needed.