

glossaries - Prepare for exams with practice questions and activities throughout the book Contents Introduction Section 1 - Microeconomics - Part 1 Scarcity and choice --Chapter 1: Introducing economics - Part 2 How competitive markets work --Chapter 2: The coordination problem --Chapter 3: The nature of demand --Chapter 4: The nature of supply --Chapter 5: Market equilibrium and the price system --Chapter 6: Prices and resource allocation -Part 3 Market failure and government intervention --Chapter 7: Market failure and externalities --Chapter 8: Other forms of market failure --Chapter 9: Government intervention and government failure Microeconomics key terms Microeconomics practice questions Section 2 - Macroeconomics - Part 4 Economic policy objectives and indicators of macroeconomic performance --Chapter 10: Macroeconomic performance: inflation --Chapter 11: Macroeconomic performance: employment and unemployment --Chapter 12: Measuring economic performance: economic growth - Part 5 Aggregate demand and aggregate supply --Chapter 13: Aggregate demand --Chapter 14: Aggregate supply and macroeconomic equilibrium - Part 6 The application of policy instruments --Chapter 15: Macroeconomic policy instruments - Part 7 The global context --Chapter 16: International trade --Chapter 17: The balance of payments and the exchange rate Macroeconomics key terms Macroeconomics practice questions Index

Need to understand today's economy? This is the book for you. The Cartoon Introduction to Economics, Volume Two: Macroeconomics is the most accessible, intelligible, and humorous introduction to unemployment, inflation, and debt you'll ever read. Whereas Volume One: Microeconomics dealt with the optimizing individual, Volume Two: Macroeconomics explains the factors that affect the economy of an entire country, and indeed the planet. It explores the two big concerns of macroeconomics: how economies grow and why economies collapse. It illustrates the basics of the labor market and explains what the GDP is and what it measures, as well as the influence of government, trade, and technology on the economy. Along the way, it covers the economics of global poverty, climate change, and the business cycle. In short, if any of these topics have cropped up in a news story and caused you to wish you grasped the underlying basics, buy this book.

The current paradigm of forest economics is based on Faustmann Formulation (FF) of land expectation value proposed by Martin Faustmann. It was a great achievement by a forester to propose a formulation that captures some fundamental economic features of capital theory which. However, the followers of the FF approach have trapped themselves into the past, and have not shown any indication of economic acumen of the great Faustmann. This has resulted in a common problem in the current paradigm of forest economics, known as Faustmann Forest Resource Economics (FFRE), to prescribe the application of a single (FF) approach to all situations irrespective of the specific features of the situation. The current state of forest economics is similar to that of neoclassical economics, and is full of inefficiencies. In neoclassical economics, inefficiencies are due to its "locked-in" position in rational economic man, while in forest economics inefficiencies are due to its "locked-in" position in the FF. The focus of this volume is on the new paradigm of forest economics termed as Post-Faustmann Forest Resource Economics (PFFRE). The first chapter lays the foundation of the PFFRE, and presents the key distinctions between the FFRE and the PFFRE. The volume includes twelve other chapters that address issues related to forest economics from perspectives different than the FFRE. Chapter 2 to 6 are focused on issues related to human behavior that is different than the rational economic man, Chapter 7 and 8 on public choice theory, Chapter 9 and 10 on systems approaches, and Chapter 11 to 13 on incremental approaches to incorporate new features in the FFRE.

This text clearly presents the fundamentals that users need in order to develop basic skills for simple cost-benefit analyses of goods and services. It provides students, librarians and information professionals with a useful introduction to economics and cost-benefit analysis, and it helps them make better financial and management decisions.

We cover two main parts in this textbook: how to model price movement and trading process. Prices are studied under fundamental analysis (Chapter 1), technical analysis (Chapter 2), time series analysis (Chapter 3) and factor pricing model (Chapter 4). For application, we consider event study and difference-and-difference estimation to examine various market anomalies (Chapter 5). For trading process, we first study how to characterize the outcome (Chapter 6). Then we study Roll model that shows how trading cost affects price movement (Chapter 7). Using inventory model, we show that the imbalance of buy and sell orders as a source of bid-ask spread (Chapter 8). By sequential trade model, we demonstrate how information asymmetry leads to bid ask spread and how trade impacts the price moving process as the market learns the underlying state of the world (Chapter 9). Then, we study how strategic behaviour of informed traders changes the trading outcomes in a strategic trade model (Chapter 11). Finally, we examine how behavioural model can be used to explain short-run momentum and long-run reversal of price (Chapter 12).

The Next Economics focuses on how the field of economics must change and incorporate environment, energy, health and new technologies that are called externalities for stopping and reversing climate change. The field of economics needs to become a science. Economics in this book for the Green Industrial Revolution which goes beyond the third industrial revolution since it covers cases, examples and specific economic analyses that both scientific and global. The book concerns climate change and how the Economics for Externalities, needs to range from energy and national security to infrastructure and communities.

Solutions and cases of the "Next Economics" are based in western philosophical economic paradigms and how that is changing due to the significance of current global economic and societal concerns. Finally practical applications for economics are explored using global environmental and energy issues. Areas that need a fresh look at and be integrated with economics, include the environment, social and political issues, energy, health climate change and their infrastructures, as they are major components of the macroeconomics for the future. Based on past economic models, these subjects have been lost or ill fitted into modern economic theory. The challenge is to explore and to look deeply into economics in order to provide it a new direction with the possibility for understanding, changing and saving the planet from climate change. This book presents to economists and policy-makers alike areas of environmental economics, energy policy, health and social issues which are needed to stop and reverse climate change.

This book presents an extension of economic theory to economic organization. It argues that "economic man" seeks to better his lot through a combination of market maximization and cooperation with others, in contrast with the prominent view that self-seeking in markets must be compromised or society will become "a war of all against all". In Chapter 1, the book presents the basics of a unified economic theory that erases the numerous conflicts between microeconomics, the study of individuals acting in markets and macroeconomics, the study of nation-state economics as a whole. Chapter 2 looks at related other schools of thought in economics, including most notably Law and Economics and Catholic economics. While some others schools of economic thought do treat economic organization, none recognizes that economic organizations exist fundamentally to reduce the costs of

the communication that makes possible inter-individual economic cooperation. Chapter 3 tells the story of selected utopian communities, which from the economic point of view were attempts to keep economies small enough so that communications in economic matters were essentially costless. Chapter 4 discusses examples of models in microeconomics that require revision to incorporate a more adequate treatment of communications costs and of the economic organizations created to contain them. Chapters 5 and 6 do the same for macroeconomics and international economics, respectively. Chapter 7 discusses the basic failures of the securities markets, which have degenerated so far from their rational function that secrecy and lying, rather than truth-based economic cooperation is the principal source of profits for securities firms.

This handbook combines the perspectives of communication studies, economics and management, and psychology in order to provide a comprehensive economic view on personal and mass communication. It is divided into six parts that comprise: 1. an overarching introduction that defines the field and provides a brief overview of its history (1 chapter) 2. the most commonly used theoretic frameworks for the analysis of communication economics and management (4 chapters) 3. the peculiarities of the quantitative and qualitative methods and data used in the field (3 chapters) 4. key issues of the field such as the economics of language, labor in creative industries, media concentration, branding etc. (10 chapters) 5. descriptions of the development, trends and peculiarities of the field in different parts of the world, written by scholars from the respective region (10 chapters) 6. reflections on future directions for the field, both from a managerial and from an economics perspective (1 chapter). The authors of the individual chapters represent different academic disciplines, research traditions, and geographic backgrounds. The reader will thus gain multifaceted insights into the management and economics of communication.

Part A : Introductory Micro Economics 1. Micro Economics : An Introduction, 2. Central Problems of an Economy, 3. Consumer's Equilibrium, 4. Demand and Law of Demand, 5. Price Elasticity of Demand, 6. Production Function : Returns to a Factor and Returns to Scale, 7. Production Costs, 8. Concepts of Revenue, 9. Producer's Equilibrium : Meaning and Conditions, 10. Supply and Law of Supply, 11. Elasticity of Supply, 12. Different Forms of Market : Meaning and Features, 13. Market Equilibrium Under Perfect Competition and Effects of Shifts in Demand & Supply, 14. Simple Applications of Tools of Demand and Supply, Part B : Introductory Macro Economics 15. Macro Economics : Meaning, 16. Circular Flow of Income, 17. Concepts and Aggregates related to National Income, 18. Measurement of National Income, 19. Money : Meaning, Evolution and Functions, 20. Commercial Banks and Credit Creation, 21. Central Bank : Meaning and Functions, 22. Recent Significant Reforms and Issues in Indian Banking System : Privatisation and Modernisation, 23. Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply and Related Concepts (Propensity to Consume, Propensity to Save and Investment), 24. Short Run Equilibrium Output, 25. Investment Multiplier and its Mechanism, 26. Problems of Deficient and Excess Demand, 27. Measures to Correct Deficient Demand and Excess Demand, 28. Government Budget and Economy, 29. Foreign Exchange Rate, 30. Balance of Payment Accounts : Meaning and Components.

• Strictly as per the new term wise syllabus for Board Examinations to be held in the academic session 2021-22 for class 12 • Multiple Choice Questions based on new typologies introduced by the board- I. Stand- Alone MCQs, II. MCQs based on Assertion-Reason III. Case-based MCQs. • Include Questions from CBSE official Question Bank released in April 2021 • Answer key with Explanations

The Fourth Edition of Energy, Economics and the Environment focuses on the unifying characteristics of energy law, while also emphasizing its connections to environmental and economic issues affecting energy industries. The casebook covers the full range of energy resources, as well as an in-depth examination of issues related to electric power. Like previous editions, this casebook is intended to be used in an Energy Law survey course, but the materials in the book are rich enough that they can also be adapted to a course or seminar covering renewable energy, oil & gas, electricity regulation, or advanced topics in environmental law. Previous editions of the casebook have been used in law school classrooms for nearly two decades. The new edition of the casebook provides a pedagogical window that can readily be adapted to a variety of courses and teaching styles as issues in energy continue to change. Materials in the casebook include extended problems, case studies, and other practice-oriented materials to allow students to learn important concepts in a practical context. We emphasize four recurring and cross-cutting themes throughout the casebook: (1) public versus private ownership of energy resources; (2) monopoly vs. competition; (3) externalities and risk concepts; and (4) public governance, including federalism issues. These four themes have defined energy law since the early twentieth century--and they are at play in every energy resource arena today. The Table of Contents is as follows: Chapter 1: Introduction: Themes in Energy Law Chapter 2: Public Utility Principles and an Overview of the Electric Power Industry Chapter 3: Coal Production Chapter 4: Oil and Gas Production Chapter 5: Controlling the Externalities of Fossil-Fueled Generation Chapter 6: Hydroelectric Power Chapter 7: Nuclear Energy Chapter 8: Rate Regulation Principles Chapter 9: Oil and Gas Pipelines: Opening Markets Chapter 10: Electric Power Markets Chapter 11: Renewable Power Chapter 12: Renewable Power Case Studies Chapter 13: Conservation, Efficiency, and the "Smart Grid" Chapter 14: International Energy Markets Chapter 15: Transportation

The rhetoric of economics has long claimed scientific objectivity, however the late, great economist Joan Robinson argued that 'the purpose of studying economics is not to acquire a set of ready-made answers to economic questions, but to learn how to avoid being deceived by economists.' This unique book examines the use of rhetoric in economics, focusing on the work of Deirdre McCloskey and other major economic philosophers. McCloskey is one of the most recognizable names in economics, yet this is the first real attempt to analyze her work in book form. She views economics as a language that uses all the rhetorical devices of everyday conversation, and her controversial standpoint on judging economics by aesthetic and literary standards has been hugely influential. Utilizing the views of Derrida and Foucault amongst others, Benjamin Balak analyzes McCloskey's major texts and critically evaluates the linguistic, literary and philosophical approaches they introduce. This long overdue examination of the methodological and philosophical consequences of McCloskey's work will be of interest to philosophers and economists alike. Economics Simplified is a revised edition of Economics Made Easy with additional topics on macroeconomics. Economics Simplified is written for beginners studying economics and related subjects. The book is suitable for both conventional and non-conventional students as a complete course materials or part of a course in all nations. Having been a University lecturer for quite a while, my intention in writing the book is to produce a reading material, which learners can read and understand independently. When one reads the chapters, one discovers that the writing style is simple and straightforward, ideal for both economics students and those in related disciplines. The book is worldwide focused; hence it is suitable for readers in both developing and developed nations. The current publication is divided into two parts comprising twenty chapters. The chapters cover two branches of economics, microeconomics and macroeconomics. The first chapter is an introduction to economics. In this chapter, apart from

various definitions of economics presented, the fundamental economic problems in any society such as what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce, are also highlighted. In as much as majority of students do not seem to enjoy the use of mathematics as a means of problem solving in economics. Therefore, in order to make the book friendly to beginners, Chapter 2 introduces readers to simple economics tools, such as equations, tables and graphs. Chapters 3, 4 and 7 present theories of production, consumer behavior and cost respectively. In these chapters, insight will be gained into how a producer can minimize cost and maximize output; and also how a consumer can maximize utility given the limited resources at his or her disposal. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss theories of demand and supply of commodities, that is how consumers and producers tend to react to price changes and other factors that influence buying and selling of goods in the market. Chapter 8 briefly introduces forms of business organization. In the last part of microeconomics, the structural patterns of perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition and oligopoly markets are discussed in Chapters 9, 10, 11 and 12. In part two of the textbook, introduction to macroeconomics is presented in chapter 13. The rest of the chapters under macroeconomics are; measuring macroeconomic activity in chapter 14, consumption and saving in chapter 15, theory of money in chapter 16, banking and money supply in chapter 17, theory of unemployment in chapter 18, theory of inflation in chapter 19, and international trade, balance of payments and foreign exchange rates in chapter 20. Knowledge is better than opinion, so they say; therefore acquiring knowledge of economics is important for the prudent management of available resources and attainment of sustainable development in any nation. Considering how important the subject is, knowledge of economics and the appropriate usage of it would increase wealth and improve living standard of society. Therefore, Economics Simplified would also be relevant in agricultural, financial, health, mining, tourism sectors and other organisations striving for optimal allocation and utilisation of resources. The good thing about this book is that, apart from practical examples used for easy understanding, it has been designed as a link between elementary and advanced levels of the subject. In short, Economics Simplified is friendly to read for everyone at every level of study. The style of the writing will augment the rate of understanding of the principles of economics.

A concise introduction to the theory of contracts, emphasizing basic tools that allow the reader to understand the main theoretical models; revised and updated throughout for this edition. The theory of contracts grew out of the failure of the general equilibrium model to account for the strategic interactions among agents that arise from informational asymmetries. This popular text, revised and updated throughout for the second edition, serves as a concise and rigorous introduction to the theory of contracts for graduate students and professional economists. The book presents the main models of the theory of contracts, particularly the basic models of adverse selection, signaling, and moral hazard. It emphasizes the methods used to analyze the models, but also includes brief introductions to many of the applications in different fields of economics. The goal is to give readers the tools to understand the basic models and create their own. For the second edition, major changes have been made to chapter 3, on examples and extensions for the adverse selection model, which now includes more thorough discussions of multiprincipals, collusion, and multidimensional adverse selection, and to chapter 5, on moral hazard, with the limited liability model, career concerns, and common agency added to its topics. Two chapters have been completely rewritten: chapter 7, on the theory of incomplete contracts, and chapter 8, on the empirical literature in the theory of contracts. An appendix presents concepts of noncooperative game theory to supplement chapters 4 and 6. Exercises follow chapters 2 through 5. Praise for the previous edition: "The Economics of Contracts offers an excellent introduction to agency models. Written by one of the leading young researchers in contract theory, it is rigorous, clear, concise, and up-to-date. Researchers and students who want to learn about the economics of incentives will want to read this primer."—Jean Tirole, Institut D'Économie Industrielle, Université des Sciences Sociales, France "Students will find this a very useful introduction to the ideas of contract theory. Salanié has managed to summarize a large amount of material in a relatively short number of pages in a highly accessible and readable manner."—Oliver Hart, Professor of Economics, Harvard University

A lively, inviting account of the history of economics, told through events from ancient to modern times and the ideas of great thinkers in the field. What causes poverty? Are economic crises inevitable under capitalism? Is government intervention in an economy a helpful approach or a disastrous idea? The answers to such basic economic questions matter to everyone, yet the unfamiliar jargon and math of economics can seem daunting. This clear, accessible, and even humorous book is ideal for young readers new to economics and for all readers who seek a better understanding of the full sweep of economic history and ideas. Economic historian Niall Kishtainy organizes short, chronological chapters that center on big ideas and events. He recounts the contributions of key thinkers including Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes, and others, while examining topics ranging from the invention of money and the rise of agrarianism to the Great Depression, entrepreneurship, environmental destruction, inequality, and behavioral economics. The result is a uniquely enjoyable volume that succeeds in illuminating the economic ideas and forces that shape our world.

?????This is a sequel to the book by Dr. A. Ashimov and his colleagues, Macroeconomic Analysis and Economic Policy Based on Parametric Control. The authors have expanded both the developed mathematical apparatus and the scope of problems and applications stemming from the practice of steering a national economy of a small country in the dynamic environment of the international economic order. The developed theoretical foundation is used in Chapter 1 to suggest a decision support system operating in the framework of state economic policy making. Chapter 2 presents various mathematical models built on the basis of the available statistical data and provides quality assessment of these models. Parametric control problems are being formulated on the basis of these models as problems of mathematical programming, and the obtained solutions are subjected to analyses and interpretations. This is demonstrated by the analysis of the effect of uncontrollable factors on the problem solutions. Chapter 3 is aimed at the modelling and analysis of cyclic phenomena in economics and their structural stability. Chapter 4 presents solutions of specific problems of national economy and analysis and interpretation of their solutions. In summary, the authors formulate comprehensive mathematical models of some critical mechanisms in micro economics previously known only on a qualitative level. They provide vigorous mathematical analysis of the models that justifies their applicability for the formulation of parametric control problems, and the existence of model-based solutions. The complexity of the resultant problems is addressed by the formulation of the appropriate algorithms. The described methodology leads to the development of computer-based

prices. The most important fact of modern economic history is persistent long term growth, but as the book makes clear, this growth is far from steady. The authors analyze and explore these fluctuations. Topics include consumption and investment; the Overlapping Generations Model; money; multiple equilibria, bubbles, and stability; the role of nominal rigidities; competitive equilibrium business cycles, nominal rigidities and economic fluctuations, goods, labor and credit markets; and monetary and fiscal policy issues. Each of chapters 2 through 9 discusses models appropriate to the topic. Chapter 10 then draws on the previous chapters, asks which models are the workhorses of macroeconomics, and sets the models out in convenient form. A concluding chapter analyzes the goals of economic policy, monetary policy, fiscal policy, and dynamic inconsistency. Written as a text for graduate students with some background in macroeconomics, statistics, and econometrics, Lectures on Macroeconomics also presents topics in a self contained way that makes it a suitable reference for professional economists.

This book aims to explain to the readers the basic idea of the general equilibrium theory, which forms the core of the current mainstream economics called neoclassical school. To understand this theory is absolutely necessary, either to study further or to criticize the contemporary economic theories. The author not only explains traditional theories, but also makes clear the many problems which are still unsolved. As a text book or reference book for those students who are studying microeconomics for the first time, the author recommends the use of Chapter 1, Chapter 2 (except section 9), Chapter 3 (from section 1 to section 3, section 6, section 11), Chapter 4 (from section 1 to section 4), Chapter 5 (from section 1 to section 5, section 8), Chapter 6 (except sections 6 and 7), Chapter 7 (from section 1 to section 5), Chapter 8 (from section 1 to section 6) and Chapter 9 (sections 1, 4 and 7). For more advanced readers, the author recommends the remaining sections and the literature recommended in the last part of each chapter. Problems given at the end of each chapter allow readers to confirm understanding of the content of the chapter and suggest to the readers more advanced studies. Incidentally, the author tried to avoid the use of the advanced mathematics. Only elementary knowledge of differential calculus and linear algebra are required to read this book.

For the 2-semester freshman/sophomore course in Principles of Economics. These two highly-respected economists and educators have revised this best-selling MICRO FIRST book to include more current topics and events while maintaining its hallmark features. The Micro section now includes more modern topics. For further details, please see FEATURES below. The Macro section has a SHORT RUN FIRST organization with updated data and policy issues throughout. The AD/AS MODEL is placed late in the macro discussion. Hallmark features include: the authors use three levels of explanation: "Stories, Graphs, and Equations" to make economic concepts accessible and relevant to students with various learning styles (verbal, visual, and numerical); unified and logical structure that carefully reveals the workings of the economy for both microeconomics and macroeconomics; unparalleled supplements package, the text supports both the instructor and the student through this first, often challenging, economics course. Principles If you want to teach with a Micro-first principles text that brings out economic applications through real-world examples and news analysis articles then be sure to review Case and Fair's Principles of Economics 7/e. Microeconomics If you would like to complete perfect competition before moving on to imperfect competition, take a look at Case and Fair's coverage in Chapters 5-10 and then 12-16. When covering Comparative Advantage, if you prefer a brief introduction early in the course with in-depth analysis later, peruse Chapter 2 and then Section V of Case and Fair with its extensive Global coverage, as well. If you have looked at or used Case/Fair in the past, but wished it had more modern coverage of Economic Principles, be sure to check out the expanded game theory coverage in Chapter 13, a new Chapter (16) on Public Finance, and early coverage of Consumer and Producer Surplus in Chapter 4. If you like to deliver instruction on technical topics such as cost curves, isoquants, and/or indifference curves, be sure to examine Case and Fair's coverage of these topics in Chapters 7, 6, and the Appendix to Chapter 5, respectively. Macroeconomics If you prefer to introduce short run issues before long run issues, and fully develop the Keynesian Cross with integrated coverage between chapters before covering the AS/AD Model, examine Case and Fair's chapters 20-25. Do you want to engage your students with coverage of the booms and busts of the Stock Market? If so, review Case and Fair's all new Chapter on the Stock Market and the Economy (28).

Provides a modern presentation that eliminates the seven limitations of past and present engineering economics texts: Contains the 12-FACTOR Calculator, an Excel spreadsheet designed by author to provide the values of the 12 factors of engineering economics for arbitrary values of i , g (), and N Contains the ANNUAL and PRESENT WORTH COMPARISON Calculators with Component Replacements for comparing equipment purchase quotations Defines quasi-simple investments and presents a Step-by-Step procedure for calculating their IRRs and balances Presents a classification of the four common non-simple investments and provides Step-by-Step procedures for calculating their IRRs and balances Compares the different profitability measures for the same investment: pretax IRR, aftertax IRR, aftertax sensitivity analysis, net present value, accounting rate of return, benefit-cost ratio, and payback period

This textbook examines corruption through a macroeconomic lens, exploring the relationship between corruption, fiscal policy, and political economy. The book merges macroeconomic growth models with elements of political economic theory to address important applied topics such as income inequality within and across countries, growth slowdowns, and fiscal crises. Most of the basic ideas are illustrated using a two-period model of government investment that captures the future cost of policies that favor the present (Chapters 2-3). The more subtle and advanced issues are illustrated and, in some cases, quantified, using the overlapping-generations model of economic growth (Chapters 4-6). The models used to illustrate the mechanisms of economic growth are extended to incorporate politics and the behavior of public officials (Chapters 3, 5-7). The text concludes with a thorough discussion of policy reforms designed to address the issues discussed in earlier chapters. Intended for students familiar with intermediate-level economics, the book contains a technical appendix, including detailed explanations of each model, end-of-chapter questions and problems, and a

complete solutions manual, making it ideal for self-study. Offering a unified explanation for the causes and consequences of government failure, fiscal crisis, and the needed policy reforms, this text is appropriate for advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate courses in macroeconomics, political economy, and public policy.

This brief views the environment through diverse lenses – those of standard economics, institutional economics, political science, environmental science and ecology. Chapter 2 discusses diverse theoretical and statistical models – constrained optimization models, game theory, differential equations, and statistical models for causal inference – in a simple manner. Developing countries have certain distinct environmental problems – traditional pollution and traditional dependence on the commons. While chapters 3 and 4 discuss these specific problems, statistical graphs of the World Development Indicators explore the macro-context of developing countries in chapter 1. Chapter 5 examines ecological systems, which are nonlinear and unpredictable, and subject to sudden regime shifts. Chapter 6 deals with the global challenges of climate change and biological invasions. The last chapter discusses sustainable development and institutions. The brief explains these topics simply; mathematics is largely confined to an appendix. The broad treatment and simple exposition will appeal to students new to the field of economics. The extension of core economic models in diverse directions will also be of interest to economists looking for a different treatment of the subject.

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