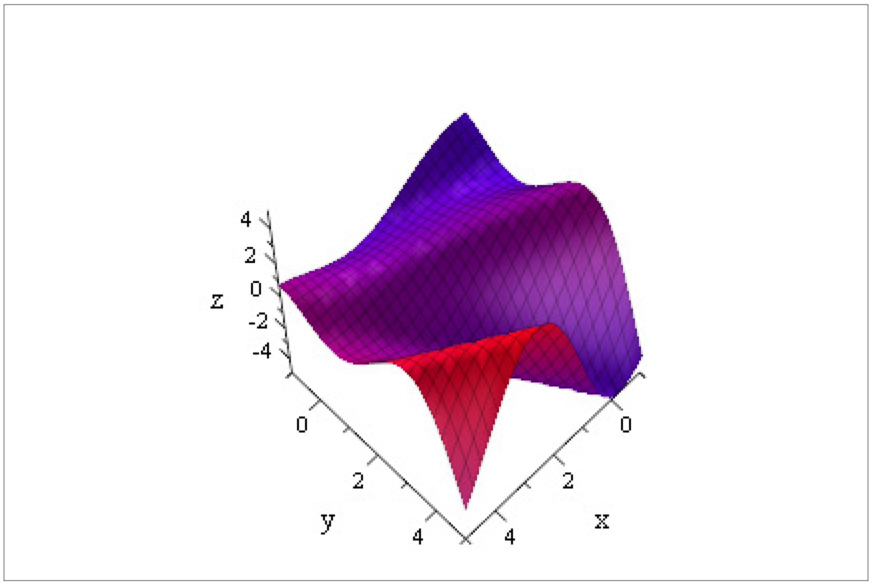
PharmAsia sold as an Enterprise.

Parameter introduction by the Business Community: $c\sin(x+t)$:1, where c is the coefficient error in investment and t the delay.

$t\sin(x+t)$



The Action and Observations are seen as conjunctions and this is a Passive Business:

$$do(X_i = x_i) \Leftrightarrow s_i \rightarrow (x_i \rightarrow y_i) \text{ and } \Pr(Z = z) \rightarrow do(X = x).$$

Here Z is the facilitator in Cluj.

We define:

X as control variables ($\exists i$ such that $\exists X_i$) and
Z and observed fixed variable
U latent unobserved variable and
Y outcome variable.

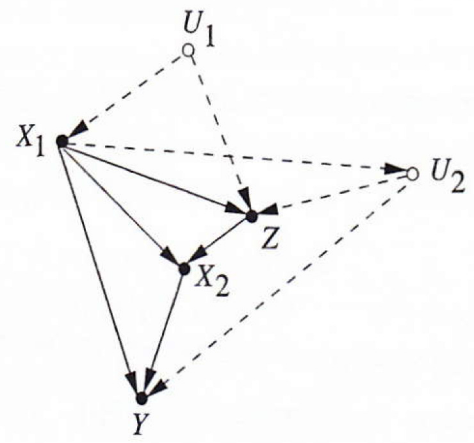


Figure 4.4 The problem of evaluating the effect of the plan $(do(x_1), do(x_2))$ on Y, from nonexperimental data taken on X_1, Z, X_2, and Y.

The Plan may be Sequential as a Scene Renewal and non-Sequential (both Acting and House or Agency as Time varies).

Opportunity of PharmAsia. Reference sale: www.square.com/ca/townsquare. This is done through Price establishement at Geometric Favour with Risk.

We calculate

$$\Pr(PharmAsiaAccepted \mid PharmAsiaSold) \rightarrow \exists \Pr(PharmAsiaSold \mid PharmAsiaAccepted)$$

This is called Utility in the case of each interlocutor and is an Adjunct Operator $\langle Ax, y\rangle = \langle x, A^{adj}y\rangle$. The calculation of the target is in the order:

$$\Pr(E_1), \rightarrow \quad E_2 \cap E_2, \rightarrow \quad \Pr(E_2 \cap E_2), \rightarrow \quad \Pr(E_2 \mid E_1)$$

	$\Pr(E_1)$	$\Pr(E_2)$	$\Pr(E_3)$	$\Pr(E_4)$
$\Pr(E_1)$	..	$\Pr(E_2 \mid E_1)$	..	..
$\Pr(E_2)$	..	..	..	..
$\Pr(E_3)$	..	..	..	..
$\Pr(E_4)$	..	..	..	..

Cash Flow: $\exists x_0$ with the Partner and the Competitors known as y_k. The self determination is $(x_1 \wedge y_k)$. In the calculation with corrector $g(x) = y$, $g \circ f$ is Media optimal and $f \circ g$ AQPP coherent.

Syndicates and Controversy: $x_0 = X_{ij} = f_j((a_{ij}) = k_l)$ that is favour j, where x_0 is a Cash Flow as seen above (called Cost of raising Equity) and should be well computed in Plan.

Talking with accompanying Interlocutors: $\ln \circ f \rightarrow f^{-1} \circ \exp$, where exp comes from the Market, and f are Favours, with j gain in Time and the following Growth Issue.

Candidate for partial; **fractioning with a Sale Cycle** 1 **and** 2 **and Sustainable Curve**.
$x_3 = \frac{x_1T_1+x_2T_2}{x_1+x_2}$
We let believe that $T(x)$ exists, and $T(0) = 200$.
In Δt minutes we face $30\Delta t$ minutes of 200 species (passage) at quality 40, to find:
$T + \Delta T = \frac{40(30\Delta t)+T(1000-30\Delta t)}{1000}$ where 1000 is the maximal capacity.
$\Delta T = \frac{1200\Delta t-30T\Delta T}{1000}$ and $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{100}(120 - 3T) = 1,2 - 0,03T$
If you solve this differential equation, namely $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 1,2 - 0,03T$ with $T(0) = 200$
we have: $T = 40 + 160(e^{-0,03})$ and $\ln(e^{-0,03}) = \ln(\frac{T-40}{160})$ such that

$$t = \frac{1}{-0,03}(\frac{T-40}{160})$$

The Legal Form is bounded and there is a Passive Price.