PharmAsia's Buy Out Situation.

The House and the obliged **Step** Out of House. The Assets: $\{a_i\}$ are known with **Logistic Thresholds** $f(a_i) \leftarrow a_i$, that is Surjective Normal on Effect, with at a_k, in vicinity $f_{vicinity}(a_k) = g(a_k)$ and g as Corrective Error with Dollars in Range (the Net Income). Not being solvent we see the Assets liquid or not.

For $k, k+1, k+2\ldots$, there is $f(a_i) \;\; |_{i \neq k}$, named Liability if $i \neq k$ with Partner Intangible Service to Aquisitions Customer also called Residual Claim and Purchase. The suite $k, k+1, k+2.$ is called **Idéation** (and ranking).

The Itinerary Pivot and Surjective Proof: $a_{k,k+1,k+2\ldots}$ (sustainability) at $f(a_{k,k+1} \;\; |_{k+m} \;)$ as **Today's Cash Flow**.

For the Surjectivity $g(a_{k,k+1,k+2\ldots k+m})$ for m Assets in front of Pivot are called **Evaluation Report** and require $f_i <> g_i$. If $f_i \approx g_i$.(namely around k) the Report is not **passive**. The Induction at $k, k+1, k+2..$ is calculated from RAMQ as Current or Short Term, capitalizing on g, and Liability tangible.

For $k, k+1, k+2\ldots$, set with Idéation in front $s_i \rightarrow (x_i \rightarrow y_i)$, with $g : x_i \rightarrow y_i$, correcting from Type x_i., and fits a Risk Evolution: $s_i \rightarrow g$. This is the Step Out House.

Pivot Astute Itinerary assisting a Salesman.

The Object is to collect data: $x(t_i) \rightarrow y(t_i)$ for a role (that is learned as Type) in a group. To this we see at i, the node n_i, explained below from Asset.

We determine the following Itinerary $\Im =< n_1, n_2, \ldots n_k >$
n_k is the last node, periodic at Price.
We know as $x(t) \rightarrow t, x$ is a function of time and itself pivot. Namely $\frac{\partial x(t)}{\partial t} = f(t, x(t))$.
Also $x(t) = E(t) = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{N_0} f \bullet dN$ where t is an index of N.
We have cohorts $N_0, N_1, N_2\ldots$ at different times and bounded after some k.
N_0 is the initial cohort at station 0

The given N_i are: $2; 6; 5; 4; 3; 2\ldots$
We want to establish the cohort at station α, and know that $|N_i| <> |N_j|$
also called clusters.

For station 0 we expect $E(t) = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{N_0} f \bullet dN$ where t is an index of N.

It is given at station 0 that $N_0 \exp(-0.2t)$ is the initial cohort and the calculation (disposition from exponentiallity):

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{N_0 \exp(-0.2t)} t dN = \exp(-0.2t)t$$

There is particular satisfaction for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, in $N = \frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t}$ (selling a ticket for station α).

What is $E(t)$ for such an amount ?

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{\frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t}} t \cdot dN = \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t} = \frac{1}{1+kN_0t}$$

Choosing the Pivot in the linear program.

We change from dimension n_k to another n_m, by listing them in $\Im$.
1 Column with biggest negative yield in the objective function.
2 Divide each non zero entry a_i by corresponding b_i and and take the smallest non-negative ratio.
Here a_i is also called a_i. (the ratio is a psychological advantage).

Clearly, $a_i : b_i$ is a division and for the progression $a_i, a_i', a_i'' \ldots, b_i$ we have

$$E(t) = \text{at } {}', {}'', {}''' \ldots = \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{\frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t}} t \cdot dN = \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t} = \frac{1}{1+kN_0t}$$

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$$\frac{1}{N_0} \int_{\frac{N_0}{1+(k+1)N_0t}}^{\frac{N_0}{1+kN_0t}} tdN = \frac{1}{1+kN_0t} \text{ for } a_i \text{ and } b_i.$$

For the constant N_0, we have to know: the itinerary is $N_0, N_1, N_2 \ldots$ as nodes n_k.
Clearly we have $\Pr(t = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ for a mean waiting time of λ in a Poisson Process.