

Price theory an intermediate text PDF

Price Theory: An Intermediate Text

Price theory an intermediate text serves as a fundamental component of microeconomics, providing insights into how prices are determined in markets and how they influence the behavior of consumers and producers. As an essential branch of economic analysis, price theory bridges basic economic principles and advanced concepts, making it ideal for students, practitioners, and enthusiasts seeking a comprehensive understanding of market mechanisms. This article explores the core ideas, models, and applications of price theory, offering a detailed yet accessible guide for those looking to deepen their knowledge in intermediate economics.

Understanding Price Theory

What Is Price Theory?

Price theory, also known as microeconomic price analysis, examines how prices are formed in markets through the interactions of supply and demand. It seeks to explain the mechanisms that determine the prices of goods and services, the allocation of resources, and the distribution of income. By analyzing the behavior of consumers and producers, price theory provides a framework for predicting how market changes affect prices and quantities.

Importance of Price Theory in Economics

- **Resource Allocation:** It helps understand how scarce resources are allocated efficiently across various sectors.
- **Market Equilibrium:** Provides tools to analyze how markets reach equilibrium where supply equals demand.
- **Policy Implications:** Assists policymakers in assessing the effects of taxes, subsidies, price controls, and other interventions.
- **Business Strategy:** Guides firms in setting prices to maximize profits while remaining competitive.

Fundamental Concepts in Price Theory

Demand and Supply

The foundation of price theory rests on the interaction between demand and supply:

- **Demand:** The quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to purchase at various prices over a specific period.
- **Supply:** The quantity of a good or service that producers are willing and able to sell at different prices over a certain timeframe.

The intersection of demand and supply curves determines the market price and quantity.

Law of Demand and Law of Supply

- Law of Demand: As the price of a good decreases, the quantity demanded tends to increase, ceteris paribus.
- Law of Supply: As the price increases, the quantity supplied generally increases, all else held constant.

Market Equilibrium

Market equilibrium occurs where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied at a specific price, known as the equilibrium price. This equilibrium ensures optimal resource allocation under perfect competition.

Price Elasticity of Demand and Supply

- Price Elasticity of Demand: Measures how much the quantity demanded responds to price changes.
- Price Elasticity of Supply: Indicates how sensitive the quantity supplied is to price fluctuations.

Understanding elasticity helps predict consumer and producer responses to market changes.

Models and Analytical Tools in Price Theory

The Demand and Supply Model

This model graphically represents the relationship between price and quantity:

- Demand curve slopes downward.
- Supply curve slopes upward.
- The point where they intersect indicates equilibrium.

Consumer and Producer Surplus

- Consumer Surplus: The difference between what consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay.
- Producer Surplus: The difference between the market price and the minimum price at which producers are willing to supply.

These concepts measure the welfare gains from market transactions.

Price Controls and Market Interventions

Price theory analyzes the effects of government interventions:

- Price Ceilings: Maximum prices set below equilibrium (e.g., rent control).
- Price Floors: Minimum prices set above equilibrium (e.g., minimum wage).

Such controls can lead to shortages or surpluses, affecting market efficiency.

Intermediate Concepts in Price Theory

Imperfect Competition and Market Power

Beyond perfect competition, real-world markets often feature:

- Monopoly: Single seller controls prices.
- Oligopoly: Few firms dominate the market.
- Monopolistic Competition: Many firms sell differentiated products.

Market power influences pricing strategies and efficiency.

Game Theory and Strategic Pricing

In markets with strategic interactions, firms consider competitors' actions:

- Price Wars: Competitive lowering of prices.
- Collusion: Firms cooperate to set prices.

Game theory models help analyze these strategic behaviors.

Externalities and Market Failures

Price signals may not account for external costs or benefits:

- Negative Externalities: Pollution increases social costs.
- Positive Externalities: Education benefits society beyond individual gains.

Addressing externalities often requires policy interventions.

Applications of Price Theory

Pricing Strategies in Business

Companies utilize price theory to:

- Set optimal prices.
- Segment markets.
- Price discriminate to maximize profits.

Public Policy and Regulation

Governments analyze market interventions to:

- Prevent monopolistic practices.
- Correct externalities.
- Ensure fair access to essential goods.

Market Analysis and Forecasting

Economists use price models to:

- Predict responses to shocks.
- Evaluate market efficiency.
- Design economic policies.

Conclusion

Price theory an intermediate text offers a comprehensive framework for understanding how prices are determined and how they influence economic agents. From basic supply and demand to complex market structures and policy interventions, this field remains integral to microeconomic analysis. Mastery of price theory enables economists, students, and policymakers to interpret market signals, devise strategic pricing, and implement effective policies that promote economic efficiency and social welfare. As markets evolve with technological advances and globalization, the principles of price theory continue to be relevant and vital for navigating the complexities of modern economies.

Price theory an intermediate text: A comprehensive exploration of its foundations, applications, and significance

Price theory serves as a cornerstone of microeconomic analysis, offering insights into how consumers and producers interact within markets to determine prices and quantities of goods and services. The intermediate-level text on price theory bridges the foundational principles introduced at the introductory level with more advanced concepts, providing students, economists, and analysts with a deeper understanding of market mechanisms. This article aims to dissect the core elements of price theory as an intermediate text, examining its theoretical frameworks, practical applications, and its role in shaping economic policy and decision-making.

Understanding Price Theory: An Overview

Price theory, also known as microeconomic theory of price, investigates how prices are established in markets and how these prices influence the allocation of resources. At its essence, it seeks to explain the behavior of individual agents—consumers and producers—and how their interactions lead to the equilibrium prices and quantities seen in real-world markets.

In an intermediate text, price theory expands beyond the basics of supply and demand curves to incorporate more nuanced concepts such as consumer preferences, production costs, market structures, and the role of government interventions. The goal is to develop a robust analytical framework that can be applied across diverse economic contexts.

Core Components of Price Theory

1. Consumer Preferences and Utility

A fundamental aspect of price theory involves understanding how consumers make choices based on their preferences and budget constraints. This is modeled through the concept of utility—a measure of satisfaction derived from consuming goods and services.

- Indifference Curves: Graphical representations showing combinations of goods that provide the same level of utility.
- Budget Constraints: The limitations faced by consumers due to income and prices, shaping their feasible consumption bundles.
- Consumer Equilibrium: The point where the consumer maximizes utility subject to their budget constraint, determining the demand function.

Intermediate texts delve into the mathematical representation of preferences using utility functions, allowing for the derivation of demand curves through optimization techniques.

2. Production and Costs

On the supply side, price theory examines how producers decide on the quantity of output to produce based on costs and expected revenues.

- Production Functions: Describe the relationship between input quantities and output levels.
- Cost Functions: Show the minimum cost of producing a given output level, incorporating fixed and variable costs.
- Profit Maximization: Firms choose output levels where marginal cost equals marginal revenue, a key principle in intermediate price theory.

This analysis helps explain supply behavior and how costs influence market supply curves.

3. Market Equilibrium and Price Formation

At the heart of price theory lies the interaction of supply and demand, leading to market equilibrium?the point where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied.

- Equilibrium Price and Quantity: The price at which the market clears.
- Shifts in Supply and Demand: How external factors such as income, preferences, technology, or policies cause the curves to shift, affecting equilibrium.
- Market Dynamics: Short-term versus long-term adjustments, including price elasticity and market responses.

Intermediate texts incorporate comparative statics and dynamic models to analyze how markets respond to shocks and policy changes.

Advanced Concepts in Price Theory

1. Elasticity of Demand and Supply

Elasticity measures the responsiveness of quantity demanded or supplied to changes in price.

- Price Elasticity of Demand: Percentage change in quantity demanded resulting from a percentage change in price.
- Price Elasticity of Supply: Similar measure for supply responsiveness.
- Implications: Elasticities influence tax incidence, pricing strategies, and the effectiveness of policy interventions.

Intermediate texts provide methods for calculating and interpreting elasticity, emphasizing its importance in real-world scenarios.

2. Market Structures and Competitive Strategies

Price theory explores different market forms:

- Perfect Competition: Numerous small firms, homogeneous products, and free entry/exit, leading to prices equal to marginal costs.
- Monopoly: Single firm with significant market power, setting prices above marginal costs.
- Oligopoly and Monopolistic Competition: Markets with few firms or differentiated products, incorporating strategic interactions.

Understanding these structures helps analyze pricing strategies, market efficiency, and potential for regulation.

3. Welfare Economics and Market Failures

Intermediate texts also examine how market outcomes align with societal welfare:

- Consumer and Producer Surplus: Measures of economic welfare.
- Efficiency: Achieved when resources are allocated to maximize total surplus.
- Market Failures: Externalities, public goods, information asymmetries, and how they justify government intervention.

These topics underscore the importance of price theory in evaluating policy effectiveness and economic justice.

Applications of Price Theory in Policy and Business

Price theory is not merely an academic exercise; it has profound implications for real-world decision-making.

1. Taxation and Price Controls

- Tax Incidence: Who bears the burden of taxes? consumers or producers?
- Price Ceilings and Floors: Impact on market equilibrium, shortages, or surpluses.
- Intermediate Analysis: Helps policymakers predict and evaluate the consequences of such interventions.

2. Market Regulation and Antitrust Policies

- Preventing Monopolistic Practices: Ensuring competitive pricing.
- Market Power and Consumer Welfare: Analysis of how dominant firms influence prices.
- Dynamic Strategies: Mergers, predatory pricing, and strategic entry deterrence.

3. Business Pricing Strategies

- Cost-Based Pricing: Markup over costs.
- Price Discrimination: Charging different prices to different consumers based on elasticity.
- Dynamic Pricing: Adjusting prices over time based on market conditions.

Intermediate price theory offers tools for firms to optimize profits while considering market constraints.

Limitations and Critiques of Price Theory

While price theory provides a rigorous framework, it is not without limitations.

- Assumption of Rationality: Consumers and firms are often assumed to behave rationally, which may not hold true in practice.
- Market Imperfections: Real markets feature information asymmetries, transaction costs, and behavioral biases.
- External Influences: Cultural, social, and political factors are often outside the scope of traditional price models.

Moreover, some critics argue that the focus on equilibrium overlooks the dynamic and complex nature of actual markets. Nonetheless, intermediate texts attempt to incorporate these critiques by extending models and including empirical considerations.

Conclusion: The Significance of Price Theory as an Intermediate Text

Price theory as an intermediate text plays a crucial role in equipping students and practitioners with a nuanced understanding of how markets function. By building upon basic principles and introducing more sophisticated analytical tools, it bridges the gap between introductory microeconomics and advanced economic research. Its applications span policy formulation, business strategy, and academic inquiry, making it indispensable for those seeking to comprehend or influence real-world economic environments.

As markets evolve with technological advancements and globalization, the core insights of price theory remain relevant, guiding effective decision-making and fostering a deeper appreciation of the complex interplay of prices, resources, and welfare. Whether used to analyze the impact of a new tax, design optimal pricing strategies, or evaluate market efficiency, the intermediate price theory text continues to be a vital resource in the economist's toolkit.

In summary, understanding price theory at an intermediate level provides a vital foundation for analyzing the intricate mechanisms that determine prices and allocate resources efficiently. Its analytical frameworks, coupled with practical applications, make it an essential component of modern microeconomic analysis, shaping both academic thought and policy initiatives.

Question What are the fundamental concepts covered in 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text'? The book covers core topics such as consumer choice, demand theory, producer theory, market equilibrium, welfare economics, and market failures, providing a comprehensive understanding of price determination and resource allocation. **Answer** How does 'Price Theory' differ from introductory economics texts? 'Price Theory' delves deeper into analytical methods, formal models, and mathematical foundations, offering a more rigorous and detailed exploration of microeconomic principles compared to introductory texts. Is 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text' suitable for students with no prior economics background? While it is designed for students with some basic economics knowledge, it is generally more suitable for those who have completed introductory courses, as it assumes familiarity with fundamental concepts and includes advanced analytical content. What mathematical tools are emphasized in 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text'? The book emphasizes tools such as calculus, optimization techniques, and mathematical modeling to analyze consumer and producer behavior, market equilibrium, and welfare analysis. Can 'Price Theory' be used as a textbook for graduate microeconomics courses? Yes, it serves as a solid intermediate-level resource and can be used in graduate courses that focus on microeconomic theory, provided the students have a good mathematical background. Are there real-world applications discussed in 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text'? Yes, the book includes discussions

on applications such as market structures, public policy, taxation, and welfare economics, illustrating how theoretical concepts apply to real-world economic issues. What pedagogical features does 'Price Theory' include to aid learning? The text features clear explanations, numerous diagrams, mathematical derivations, examples, and end-of-chapter problems to reinforce understanding and facilitate active learning. How does 'Price Theory' address market failures and externalities? The book discusses market failures, externalities, and government interventions, analyzing their impact on efficiency and welfare through theoretical models. Is 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text' suitable for self-study? Yes, with its comprehensive explanations, examples, and exercises, it can be effectively used for self-study by motivated learners with some background in economics and mathematics. What are some recommended supplementary resources to complement 'Price Theory: An Intermediate Text'? Complementary resources include advanced microeconomics textbooks, lecture notes, online courses, and problem sets that focus on mathematical modeling and application-based case studies.

Related keywords: price theory, intermediate economics, microeconomics, consumer choice, producer behavior, market equilibrium, supply and demand, elasticity, utility maximization, cost analysis

AN INTRODUCTION TO ERGODIC THEORY GRADUATE TEXTS I

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts i serves as a foundational guide for graduate students venturing into this fascinating branch of mathematics. Ergodic theory, at its core, explores the long-term average behavior of dynamical systems and their statistical properties. It has profound applications across mathematics, physics, and even in fields like economics and computer science. For students beginning their journey, selecting the right graduate texts is crucial for building a solid understanding, developing intuition, and engaging with current research directions. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of essential ergodic theory texts, their key features, and how they can serve as effective learning tools.

Understanding the Foundations of Ergodic Theory

Before diving into specific texts, it's important to understand what ergodic theory encompasses and why it's a vital area of study. This section offers a brief overview of the fundamental concepts and the scope of graduate-level texts.

What is Ergodic Theory?

Ergodic theory studies the behavior of measure-preserving transformations on probability spaces.

Essentially, it addresses questions like: How do points in a dynamical system distribute over time? Do the time averages of functions along trajectories converge to space averages? These questions are rooted in the ergodic hypothesis, which originated from statistical mechanics.

Key concepts include:

- Measure-preserving transformations
- Ergodicity and mixing
- Invariant measures
- Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem
- Unique ergodicity

Understanding these ideas lays the groundwork for exploring more advanced topics covered in graduate texts.

Essential Graduate Texts in Ergodic Theory

Choosing the right textbooks is essential for mastering ergodic theory. The following sections highlight some of the most influential and widely recommended graduate-level texts, discussing their strengths and targeted audiences.

1. "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters

Walters' book is often considered a classic starting point for graduate students.

Key features:

- Clear and rigorous presentation
- Focuses on measure-theoretic foundations
- Covers fundamental theorems such as Birkhoff's and von Neumann's
- Includes numerous exercises for practice

This text is ideal for students new to the field, providing a solid theoretical foundation before moving to more specialized topics.

2. "Ergodic Theory" by Karl Petersen

Petersen's work is comprehensive and slightly more advanced.

Key features:

- Emphasizes both measure-theoretic and topological dynamics
- Discusses entropy, mixing, and applications
- Contains detailed proofs and examples
- Suitable for students with some background in measure theory and topology

This book bridges foundational concepts with more recent developments, making it a good next step after Walters.

3. "Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Ya. G. Sinai

Sinai's text offers a blend of intuition and formalism.

Key features:

- Focuses on the intuition behind the theorems
- Connects ergodic theory with statistical mechanics
- Includes historical notes and motivations
- Suitable for students who prefer a conceptual approach

Additional Resources and Advanced Texts

Graduate students aiming to deepen their understanding should explore more specialized and advanced texts. Here are some noteworthy options:

1. "Ergodic Theory and Differentiable Dynamics" by Anatole Katok and Boris Hasselblatt

This comprehensive volume covers a broad spectrum of topics.

Highlights:

- Smooth ergodic theory
- Hyperbolic systems and Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Structural stability
- It is suitable for students interested in the interface between ergodic theory and differential dynamics.

2. "Measure Theory and Probability" by Malcolm Adams and Victor Guillemin

While broader in scope, this book provides valuable measure-theoretic background essential for advanced ergodic theory.

Strategies for Studying Ergodic Theory Graduate Texts

Mastering ergodic theory requires more than just reading; active engagement is key. Here are some tips for making the most of these texts:

- **Start with the basics:** Ensure a solid understanding of measure theory, topology, and functional analysis.
- **Work through exercises:** Practice problems reinforce concepts and develop problem-solving skills.
- **Supplement with lectures and seminars:** Engage with online courses or university seminars for different perspectives.
- **Form study groups:** Discussing complex topics with peers enhances understanding.
- **Connect theory to applications:** Explore how ergodic theory applies to physics, information theory, and other fields.

Conclusion

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts provides a roadmap for students embarking on this mathematical journey. Starting with foundational books like Walters' "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" offers an accessible entry point, while advanced texts like Katok and Hasselblatt's work open doors to current research areas. By selecting appropriate resources, actively engaging with the material, and connecting theory with applications, students can develop a deep and lasting understanding of ergodic theory. Whether your interest lies in pure mathematics, statistical mechanics, or dynamical systems, the right graduate texts are invaluable tools for your academic and research pursuits in ergodic theory.

An Introduction to Ergodic Theory Graduate Texts: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Enthusiasts

Embarking on the study of ergodic theory graduate texts opens a gateway to a rich and profound branch of mathematics that intersects dynamical systems, measure theory, probability, and statistical mechanics. For graduate students venturing into this field, selecting the right textbooks can significantly influence their understanding and appreciation of the subject. This guide aims to shed light on the foundational texts, their structure, strengths, and how they serve as stepping stones into the depths of ergodic theory.

Understanding the Foundations of Ergodic Theory

Before diving into specific texts, it's crucial to grasp what ergodic theory entails. At its core, ergodic theory studies the long-term average behavior of dynamical systems with an invariant measure. Its applications range from statistical physics and information theory to number theory and chaos theory.

Key concepts include:

- Measure-preserving transformations
- Invariant measures
- Ergodicity and mixing
- Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem
- Ornstein's theory of Bernoulli flows

Graduate texts in ergodic theory typically assume familiarity with measure theory, topology, and basic dynamical systems, making it a challenging yet rewarding subject for advanced students.

The Landscape of Graduate Texts in Ergodic Theory

Choosing a graduate-level textbook involves understanding its approach, prerequisites, and depth. The major texts in the field can generally be categorized based on their focus: foundational theory, applications, or a blend of both.

Classic and Seminal Texts

- "Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters
 - Overview: Widely regarded as a definitive introductory textbook, Walters' "Ergodic Theory" is praised for clarity, rigorous proofs, and comprehensive coverage.
 - Scope: It covers measure-preserving transformations, ergodic decomposition, mixing properties, and entropy.
 - Strengths:
 - Well-structured for graduate courses
 - Emphasizes the connection between measure theory and dynamics
 - Includes numerous examples and exercises
 - Prerequisites: Measure theory, basic topology, and some familiarity with dynamical systems.

- "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters

- Often considered the go-to text for graduate students or advanced undergraduates beginning the subject.
- Focuses on core concepts with detailed proofs.
- Suitable as a primary textbook or supplementary resource.

Advanced and Specialized Texts

- "Ergodic Theory via Joinings" by Eli Glasner

- Overview: Focuses on joinings, a sophisticated tool in ergodic theory, providing a modern perspective.
- Audience: More suitable for students who have already mastered the basics and want to explore advanced topics.
- Features: Incorporates recent developments, emphasizing the structural and classification aspects of ergodic systems.

- "Entropy, Large Deviations, and Statistical Mechanics" by David Ruelle

- While broader in scope, this text delves into the thermodynamic formalism, a key area in ergodic theory.
- Ideal for students interested in the applications of ergodic theory in statistical physics.

Textbooks with a Focus on Applications or Interdisciplinary Approaches

- "Ergodic Theory: with a view towards Number Theory" by Manfred Einsiedler and Thomas Ward

- Overview: Connects ergodic theory with number theory, providing applications to problems like equidistribution and primes.
- Features: Combines rigorous theory with motivating applications, making it accessible and engaging.

How to Choose the Right Graduate Text in Ergodic Theory

When selecting a textbook, consider the following factors:

- Prerequisites: Ensure you have a solid background in measure theory and topology.
- Focus Area: Decide whether you want a foundational understanding or a focus on particular applications.
- Depth: Some texts offer a broad overview, while others delve into specialized topics.
- Teaching Style: Supplementary materials, exercises, and clarity of exposition can greatly impact your learning.

Recommended approach:

- Start with Walters' "Ergodic Theory" for a comprehensive foundation.
- Use other texts, like Glasner's "Ergodic Theory via Joinings," for advanced topics.
- Supplement with research papers and lecture notes for recent developments.

Structuring Your Study of Ergodic Theory

To maximize your understanding, consider a structured approach:

- Build a Strong Measure Theory Foundation
 - Review measure spaces, sigma-algebras, and integration.
 - Study probability theory basics, as ergodic theory often involves probabilistic concepts.
- Understand Dynamical Systems
 - Familiarize yourself with topological and measurable dynamics.
 - Explore examples like rotations, shifts, and hyperbolic systems.
- Dive into Core Ergodic Concepts
 - Invariant measures and ergodicity
 - Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem

- Mixing properties and their implications
- Explore Advanced Topics
- Entropy theory
- Ornstein's isomorphism theorem
- Joinings and structural classification
- Connections with number theory and statistical mechanics

Supplementary Resources and Learning Strategies

- Lecture series: Many universities offer free lecture notes; for example, the lecture series by Peter Walters or others available online.
- Problem sets: Practice through exercises in textbooks or problem books.
- Research papers: Engage with current developments by reading papers in journals like Ergodic Theory and Dynamical Systems.
- Discussion groups: Join seminars or study groups focused on ergodic theory.

Conclusion

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts is essential for anyone aiming to master the subject at an advanced level. The journey begins with foundational texts like Peter Walters' "Ergodic Theory," which offers clarity and depth, and then progresses into more specialized or application-driven materials. By understanding the structure, prerequisites, and scope of these texts, students can tailor their learning path effectively. With dedication, rigorous study, and engagement with supplementary materials, mastering ergodic theory becomes an achievable and intellectually rewarding pursuit.

Final Tips

- Be patient: The subject is challenging but immensely rewarding.
- Connect theory with examples: Visualize systems like rotations or shifts.
- Engage actively: Solve problems and participate in discussions.
- Keep abreast of current research: This enriches your understanding and opens new avenues.

Embark on this mathematical voyage with confidence?ergodic theory offers profound insights into the behavior of complex systems and the nature of randomness and order in mathematics.

Question What is the primary focus of 'An Introduction to Ergodic Theory' by Peter Walters? The book provides a rigorous introduction to ergodic theory, focusing on measure-preserving transformations, ergodic theorems, and their applications in dynamical systems and statistical mechanics. Which prerequisites are recommended before studying this text? A solid background in measure theory, real analysis, and basic topology is recommended to fully grasp the concepts presented in the book. How does the book approach the topic of ergodic theorems? It systematically introduces the mean and pointwise ergodic theorems, providing proofs and discussing their implications in the context of dynamical systems. Are there applications of ergodic theory discussed in this graduate text? Yes, the book explores applications such as statistical properties of dynamical systems, mixing, and entropy, illustrating how ergodic theory connects to various fields. Is this book suitable for self-study or primarily for classroom use? While designed as a graduate textbook, it is also suitable for self-study due to its clear explanations, though some background in measure theory is helpful. What makes 'An Introduction to Ergodic Theory' by Walters a trending choice among graduate texts? Its comprehensive coverage, clear exposition, and balance between theory and applications have made it a popular and influential resource in the field of ergodic theory.

Related keywords: ergodic theory, measure theory, dynamical systems, invariant measures, ergodicity, mixing, entropy, Birkhoff's theorem, stationary processes, ergodic decomposition

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