
Chapter 15 Darwins Theory Of Evolution Section Review 3 Answer Key

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Introduction to Theories of Learning Courier Corporation Defines learning and shows how the learning process is studied. Clearly written and user-friendly, Introduction to the Theories of Learning places learning in its historical perspective and provides appreciation for the figures and theories that have shaped 100 years of learning theory research. The 9th edition has been updated with the most current research in the field. With Pearson's MySearchLab with interactive eText and Experiment's Tool, this program is more user-friendly than

ever. Learning Goals Upon completing this book, readers should be able to: Define learning and show how the learning process is studied Place learning theory in historical perspective Present essential features of the major theories of learning with implications for educational practice Note: MySearchLab does not come automatically packaged with this text. To purchase MySearchLab, please visit: www.mysearchlab.com or you can purchase a ValuePack of the text + MySearchLab (at no additional cost).

Cognitive Justice in a Global World

Lexington Books

This second edition of *Generalized Functions* has been strengthened in many ways. The already extensive set of examples has been expanded. Since the publication of the first edition, there has been tremendous growth in the subject and I have attempted to incorporate some of these new concepts. Accordingly, almost all the chapters have been revised. The bibliography has been enlarged considerably. Some of the material has been reorganized. For example, Chapters 12 and 13 of the first edition have been consolidated into Chapter 12 of this edition by a judicious process of elimination and addition of the subject

matter. The new Chapter 13 explains the interplay between the theories of moments, asymptotics, and singular perturbations. Similarly, some sections of Chapter 15 have been revised and included in earlier chapters to improve the logical flow of ideas. However, two sections are retained. The section dealing with the application of the probability theory has been revised, and I am thankful to Professor Z.L. Crvenkovic for her help. The new material included in this chapter pertains to the modern topics of periodic distributions and microlocal theory. I have demonstrated through various examples that familiarity with the generalized functions is very helpful for

students in physical sciences and technology. For instance, the reader will realize from Chapter 6 how the generalized functions have revolutionized the Fourier analysis which is being used extensively in many fields of scientific activity.

Confusing Keynes's Theory of the Rate of Interest in the General Theory with Keynes's IS-LM(LP) Model Xlibris Corporation

The book's main argument is that global social injustice is by and large epistemological injustice. It maintains that there can be no global social justice without global cognitive justice.

Evolution of Microbial Life
Prometheus Books

The Galapagos Islands Penguin Group
USA On the Origin of Species, 6th Edition + On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties (The Original Scientific Text leading to "On the Origin of Species") e-artnow
Princeton University Press

New for the third edition, chapters on: Complete Exercise of the SE Process, System Science and Analytics and The Value of Systems Engineering
The book takes a model-based approach to key systems engineering design activities and introduces methods and models used in the real world. This book is divided into three major parts: (1) Introduction, Overview and Basic Knowledge, (2) Design and Integration Topics, (3) Supplemental Topics. The first part provides an introduction to the issues associated with the engineering of a system. The second part covers the critical material required to understand the major elements needed

in the engineering design of any system: requirements, architectures (functional, physical, and allocated), interfaces, and qualification. The final part reviews methods for data, process, and behavior modeling, decision analysis, system science and analytics, and the value of systems engineering. Chapter 1 has been rewritten to integrate the new chapters and updates were made throughout the original chapters. Provides an overview of modeling, modeling methods associated with SysML, and IDEF0 Includes a new Chapter 12 that provides a comprehensive review of the topics discussed in Chapters 6 through 11 via a simple system – an automated soda machine Features a new Chapter 15 that reviews General System Theory, systems science, natural systems, cybernetics, systems thinking, quantitative characterization of systems, system dynamics, constraint theory, and Fermi problems and guesstimation Includes a new Chapter 16 on the value of systems engineering with five primary value propositions: systems as a goal-

seeking system, systems engineering as a communications interface, systems engineering to avert showstoppers, systems engineering to find and fix errors, and systems engineering as risk mitigation The Engineering Design of Systems: Models and Methods, Third Edition is designed to be an introductory reference for professionals as well as a textbook for senior undergraduate and graduate students in systems engineering.

Modern Electrical Theory: Chapter 15.

Series spectra Xlibris Corporation

The Twelve Millennial Beat of the mtDNA sequences in the "control region" portion of the theory in the book's title, plus a tremendous environmental upheaval 180,000 years ago comprise the new theory of evolution itself. However, what is most unique about us Homo sapiens devolves from the Brain Asymmetry. For the marked

asymmetry of our brains allows for the specialization of the human brain into an originating right hemisphere, and the language areas in the left hemisphere. The Theory of the Origins of our Humanity is largely based on that Brain Asymmetry, and upon my "The theory of phenomenal psychology".

On the Origin of Species, 6th Edition + On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties (The Original Scientific Text leading to "On the Origin of Species") Bentham Science Publishers

The classical theory of electrodynamics is based on Maxwell's equations and the Lorentz law of force. This book begins with a detailed analysis of these equations, and proceeds to examine their far-reaching consequences. The traditional approach to electrodynamics treats the 'microscopic' equations of Maxwell as fundamental, with electric charge and electric current as the sole sources of

the electric and magnetic fields. Subsequently, polarization and magnetization are introduced into Maxwell's equations to account for the observed behavior of material media. The augmented equations, known as Maxwell's 'macroscopic' equations, are considered useful for practical applications, but are also ultimately reducible to the more fundamental 'microscopic' equations. In contrast, this textbook treats Maxwell's 'macroscopic' equations as the foundation of classical electrodynamics, and treats electrical charge, electrical current, polarization, and magnetization as the basic constituents of material media. The laws that govern the distribution of electromagnetic energy and momentum in space-time are also introduced in an early chapter, then discussed in great detail in subsequent chapters. The text presents several examples that demonstrate the solution of Maxwell's equations in diverse situations, aiming to enhance the reader's understanding of the flow of energy and momentum as well as the

distribution of force and torque throughout the matter-field systems under consideration. This revised edition of *Field, Force, Energy and Momentum in Classical Electrodynamics* features revised chapters, some of which include expanded discussions of fundamental concepts or alternative derivations of important formulas. The new edition also features three additional chapters covering Maxwell ' s equations in spherical coordinates (Chapter 10), the author ' s recent discussion (and streamlined proof) of the Optical Theorem (Chapter 13), and the fascinating connections between electromagnetism and Einstein ' s special theory of relativity (Chapter 15). A new appendix covers the SI system of units that has been used throughout the book. The book is a useful textbook for physics majors studying classical electrodynamics. It also serves as a reference for industry professionals and academic faculty in the fields of optics and advanced electronics.

The Evolutionary Cosmos: Outside-In

Thinking the Universe Marketing Classics Press

The ultimate fishing reference book! Learn more about angling in quick and easy steps. Hints, tips and fishing related theory for all anglers. Now featuring over 500 pictures and drawings to help you catch more fish!

Lean Six Sigma, Chapter 15 - Design for Lean Six Sigma Penguin Group USA

The purpose of this book is to trace the evolution of airpower theory from the earliest days of powered flight to the present, concluding with a chapter that speculates on the future of military space applications.

Although the men and women of the Air Force have recorded some outstanding accomplishments over the past 50 years, on the whole, our service has remained more concerned with operations than theory. This focus has produced many notable

achievements, but it is equally important for airmen to understand the theory of airpower. Historian I. B. Holley has convincingly demonstrated the link between ideas and weapons, and in the conclusion to this book, he cautions that "a service that does not develop rigorous thinkers among its leaders and decision makers is inviting friction, folly, and failure." In that light, *The Paths of Heaven* is a valuable means of increasing our expertise in the employment of airpower. It offers an outstanding overview of airpower theories since the dawn of flight and will no doubt serve as the basic text on this vital subject for some time to come. The contributors, all from the School of Advanced Airpower Studies (SAAS) at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, are the most qualified experts in the world to tackle this subject. As the home of the only graduate-level program devoted to

airpower and as the successor to the Air Corps Tactical School, SAAS boasts students and faculty who are helping build the airpower theories of the future. In explaining how we can employ air and space forces to fulfill national objectives, this book enriches the Air Force and the nation. Airpower may not always provide the only solution to a problem, but the advantages of speed, range, flexibility, and vantage point offered through the air and space environment make airpower a powerful instrument for meeting the needs of the nation. Understanding these advantages begins by knowing the ideas behind the technology.

Chapter 1 - Giulio Douhet and the Origins of Airpower Theory * Chapter 2 - Trenchard, Slessor, and Royal Air Force Doctrine before World War II * Chapter 3 - Molding Airpower Convictions: Development and Legacy of

William Mitchell's Strategic Thought * Chapter 4 - The Influence of Aviation on the Evolution of American Naval Thought * Chapter 5 - Airpower Thought in Continental Europe between the Wars * Chapter 6 - Interwar US Army Aviation and the Air Corps Tactical School: Incubators of American Airpower * Chapter 7 - Alexander P. de Seversky and American Airpower * Chapter 8 - Strategic Airpower and Nuclear Strategy: New Theory for a Not-Quite-So-New Apocalypse * Chapter 9 - Air Theory, Air Force, and Low Intensity Conflict: A Short Journey to Confusion * Chapter 10 - John Boyd and John Warden: Airpower's Quest for Strategic Paralysis * Chapter 11 - An Ambivalent Partnership: US Army and Air Force Perspectives on Air-Ground Operations, 1973-90 * Chapter 12 - The Evolution of NATO Air Doctrine *

Chapter 13 - Soviet Military Doctrine and Air Theory: Change through the Light of a Storm * Chapter 14 - Ascendant Realms: Characteristics of Airpower and Space Power * Chapter 15 - Reflections on the Search for Airpower Theory Did Darwin Write the Origin Backwards? Wadsworth Publishing Company
DISCOVER THE NEW WAY OF THINKING ABOUT OUR UNIVERSE!
Intriguing facts that 'll surprise you . . . Did you know? • Some scientists admit that they haven ' t made any major progress about how our Universe works for over 50 years. • It takes a novel approach to explain gravity as a physical phenomenon. • Take the journey into one- and two-dimensional realms of magnetism that lead to our three-dimensional world. • Find out

how eddy currents are the reasons behind cryovolcanoes on the minor planet Ceres to solar flares on the Sun. • Get informed about Earth-threatening coronal mass ejections to global dust storms on Mars. This book provides a reader-friendly understanding of Einstein ' s theory of time dilation to Darwin ' s theory, past and present-day. Enjoy close encounters of how these interesting topics—and more!—come from outside-in thinking using existing new science data and logical thinking. Written from the perspective of a science enthusiast and progressive thinker, flanked by a veteran Earth-changes science writer, this book is one of a kind. A fascinating read, and cutting-edge findings make this gem a page-turner. Included are insightful theories to down-to-earth interesting anecdotes, along with must-have tools for you to find out more about Outer space. A candid and witty must-read. The Evolutionary Cosmos deserves two thumbs up for dishing out fresh ideas about the ever-changing Universe. This is a timeless gift book for anyone (of any age).

The Network Challenge (Chapter 15) CRC Press
Complete Edition. Paperback Book.
Scientific and comfortable read.
CONTENTS: Chapter 1. Variation Under Domestication Chapter 2. Variation Under Nature Chapter 3. Struggle For Existence Chapter 4. Natural Selection; Or The Survival Of The Fittest Chapter 5. Laws Of Variation Chapter 6. Difficulties Of The

Theory Chapter 7. Miscellaneous Objections To The Theory Of Natural Selection Chapter 8. Instinct Chapter 9. Hybridism Chapter 10. On The Imperfection Of The Geological Record Chapter 11. On The Geological Succession Of Organic Beings Chapter 12. Geographical Distribution Chapter 13. Geographical Distribution-Continued Chapter 14. Mutual Affinities Of Organic Beings: Morphology-Embryology-Rudimentary Organs Chapter 15. Glossary Of The Principal Scientific Terms. Editor: Sir. Luiz Gustavo Batista Ferreira, MSc. War, Peace and International Relations New Leaf Publishing Group

This book presents operational modal analysis (OMA), employing a coherent and comprehensive Bayesian framework for

modal identification and covering stochastic modeling, theoretical formulations, computational algorithms, and practical applications. Mathematical similarities and philosophical differences between Bayesian and classical statistical approaches to system identification are discussed, allowing their mathematical tools to be shared and their results correctly interpreted. The authors provide their data freely in the web at <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/7EVTXG>

Many chapters can be used as lecture notes for the general topic they cover beyond the OMA context. After an introductory chapter (1), Chapters 2 – 7 present the general theory of stochastic modeling and analysis of ambient vibrations. Readers are first introduced to the spectral analysis of

deterministic time series (2) and structural dynamics (3), which do not require the use of probability concepts. The concepts and techniques in these chapters are subsequently extended to a probabilistic context in Chapter 4 (on stochastic processes) and in Chapter 5 (on stochastic structural dynamics). In turn, Chapter 6 introduces the basics of ambient vibration instrumentation and data characteristics, while Chapter 7 discusses the analysis and simulation of OMA data, covering different types of data encountered in practice. Bayesian and classical statistical approaches to system identification are introduced in a general context in Chapters 8 and 9, respectively. Chapter 10 provides an overview of different Bayesian OMA formulations, followed by a general discussion of computational issues in Chapter 11. Efficient algorithms for different contexts are discussed in Chapters 12 – 14 (single mode, multi-mode, and multi-setup). Intended for readers with a minimal background in mathematics, Chapter 15 presents the ‘ uncertainty laws ’ in OMA, one of the latest advances that establish the achievable precision limit of OMA and provide a scientific basis for planning ambient vibration tests. Lastly Chapter 16 discusses the mathematical theory behind the results in Chapter 15, addressing the needs of researchers interested in learning the techniques for further development. Three appendix chapters round out the coverage. This book is primarily intended

for graduate/senior undergraduate students and researchers, although practitioners will also find the book a useful reference guide. It covers materials from introductory to advanced level, which are classified accordingly to ensure easy access. Readers with an undergraduate-level background in probability and statistics will find the book an invaluable resource, regardless of whether they are Bayesian or non-Bayesian. Placebo and Pain Marcel Dekker Incorporated This volume is based on aether relativity and the postulate that a smooth symmetric charge distribution cannot have detectable spin—or consequently charges come in $\pm e$, $\pm e/2$, $\pm e/4$, and $\pm e/8$ —the Electrino Hypothesis—and not in $\pm 2e/3$ and $\pm e/3$ as in the Quark Hypothesis. In Appendix B, the structures of all known particles are induced totally without quarks and gluons. The Electrino Hypothesis is sufficient to compose all known particles. The physics world is searching for a unified field theory and unified particle theory. This volume contains the foundation of both. Gravity and the strong force are united to the electro-magnetic force at the Planck mass, which in imaginary units is the mass of a whole elementary particle in this model. It takes 61 elementary particles in the quarklepton model to construct all known particles. By contrast, the particle fusion aspect of this model means that all the copies of all the particles in the Universe could be ionized and fused from a single particle. This volume begins the derivation of these things. Chapter 1 recounts the particle-wave controversy of the centuries as a prototype synthesis of the aether-relativity controversy in

Chapter 2. A thought experiment in this chapter falsifies both the principle of relativity in the absolute and the principle of equivalence. The aetherrelativity controversy is resolved by deriving from first principles Special Quasi-Relativity in an Aether in Chapter 3, and General Quasi-Relativity in an Aether in Chapter 4. General Quasi-Relativity is obtained by inserting a field of escape velocities in and out, about a gravitational body, in Special Quasi-Relativity, obtaining the Schwarzschild Line Element in the space about a gravitational body. A model of gravity and inertia is developed in Chapter 5. An aether model of particle physics is derived in Chapter 6, with special attention to whole elementary particles, including electrons and photons. Elementary particle fusion is briefly introduced in Chapter 6, along with the quantization of spin and a string-like character for elementary particles. A unified field theory is presented in Chapter 7, with a further unification of physics from a single definition in Chapter 8. This model has all forces united to the parent force gravity. The relationship is shown between charge and gravity. This model could be tested by e-e- collisions or e+e+ collisions at 1.878 GeV or more in the center of mass frame. Benefits to society from the model could be gravity-free and inertia-less travel, new reactors releasing energy from matter (without radioactive wastes)(see Chapter 15), the testing of a new Grand Unification Theory (GUT), and the reversal of the order to disorder arrow in the second law of thermodynamics (see Chapter 16). In Chapters 10 and 11 and Appendix A, a new type of pictorial equation is presented which accounts for the elementary particles in their

various states. As such, the new system, called chonomics, is very powerful. Chapter 12 explains how to create new anti-matter through the fusion of electrons or how to create new matter through the fusion of positrons. Chapter 13 tells how to calculate relativity with real masses—elementary masses in orbital systems. Chapter 14 derives a new mechanism for the interstellar red shift—the dual photon. The universe may be found to be older than calculated under the Big Bang theory. Chapter 15 presents two very different calculations for the power to be obtained from the fusion of the electrons in 1.0 Amp beams at 2.0 GeV in the Center of Mass Frame. According to the calculation, we would expect, from our experience with electron-positron annihilation, the resultant power would be scarcely detectable. According to the more natural

calculation, the resultant power would be a staggering net 2.0 billion Watts (two million kilowatts). Since the electrino fusion model of elementary particles is a new Debates in Nineteenth-Century European Philosophy World Bank Publications The second edition of the Impact Evaluation in Practice handbook is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to impact evaluation for policy makers and development practitioners. First published in 2011, it has been used widely across the development and academic communities. The book incorporates real-world examples to present practical guidelines for designing and implementing impact evaluations. Readers will gain an understanding of impact evaluations and the best ways to use them to design evidence-based policies and programs. The updated version

covers the newest techniques for evaluating programs and includes state-of-the-art implementation advice, as well as an expanded set of examples and case studies that draw on recent development challenges. It also includes new material on research ethics and partnerships to conduct impact evaluation. The handbook is divided into four sections: Part One discusses what to evaluate and why; Part Two presents the main impact evaluation methods; Part Three addresses how to manage impact evaluations; Part Four reviews impact evaluation sampling and data collection. Case studies illustrate different applications of impact evaluations. The book links to complementary instructional material available online, including an applied case as well as questions and answers. The updated second edition will be a valuable resource for the international

development community, universities, and policy makers looking to build better evidence around what works in development.

On J M Keynes's Correspondence about His General Theory IS-LM Model with Harrod and Hicks on Their Interpretations of His IS-LM Model CRC Press

This carefully crafted ebook: “ On the Origin of Species, 6th Edition + On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties (The Original Scientific Text leading to "On the Origin of Species") ” is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. This work of scientific literature is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. Its full title was On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured

Races in the Struggle for Life. For the sixth edition of 1872, the title was changed to *The Origin of Species*. Darwin's book introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection. It presented a body of evidence that the diversity of life arose by common descent through a branching pattern of evolution. Darwin included evidence that he had gathered on the Beagle expedition in the 1830s and his subsequent findings from research, correspondence, and experimentation. Various evolutionary ideas had already been proposed to explain new findings in biology. There was growing support for such ideas among dissident anatomists and the general public, but during the first half of the 19th century the English scientific establishment was closely tied to the Church of England, while science was part of natural theology. Ideas about the transmutation of species were controversial as they conflicted with the beliefs that species were unchanging parts of a designed hierarchy and that humans were unique, unrelated to other animals. The political and theological implications were intensely debated, but transmutation was not accepted by the scientific mainstream. The book was written for non-specialist readers and attracted widespread interest upon its publication. As Darwin was an eminent scientist, his findings were taken seriously and the evidence he presented generated scientific, philosophical, and religious discussion. The debate over the book

contributed to the campaign by T.H. Huxley and his fellow members of the X Club to secularise science by promoting scientific naturalism. Within two decades there was widespread scientific agreement that evolution, with a branching pattern of common descent, had occurred, but scientists were slow to give natural selection the significance that Darwin thought appropriate. During the "eclipse of Darwinism" from the 1880s to the 1930s, various other mechanisms of evolution were given more credit. With the development of the modern evolutionary synthesis in the 1930s and 1940s, Darwin's concept of evolutionary adaptation through natural selection became central to modern evolutionary theory, now the unifying

concept of the life sciences. CONTENT:
Preface Introduction Chapter 1 - Variation Under Domestication Chapter 2 - Variation Under Nature Chapter 3 - Struggle For Existence Chapter 4 - Natural Selection; Or The Survival Of The Fittest Chapter 5 - Laws Of Variation Chapter 6 - Difficulties Of The Theory Chapter 7 - Miscellaneous Objections To The Theory Of Natural Selection Chapter 8 - Instinct Chapter 9 - Hybridism Chapter 10 - On The Imperfection Of The Geological Record Chapter 11 - On The Geological Succession Of Organic Beings Chapter 12 - Geographical Distribution Chapter 13 - Geographical Distribution--Continued Chapter 14 - Mutual Affinities Of Organic Beings: Morphology -- Embryology --

Rudimentary Organs Chapter 15 -
Recapitulation And Conclusion Glossary Of
The Principal Scientific Terms Used In The
Present Volume

The Galapagos Islands Routledge

This volume considers the evolution and
diversification of early unicellular life.

Dynamics of Cancer Springer Nature

The book illustrates how Darwin's theory has
evolved, about the development of the
biological world before Darwin, and great
changes that took place with the incorporation
of statistics, and after Darwin's death of
genetics and mathematics. The formation of
' Modern Synthesis ', protein electrophoresis,
Discovery of DNA opened new avenues for the
study of evolution.

Principles of Geology Pearson Education

Applies the theoretical concepts from Gagne's

THE CONDITIONS OF LEARNING AND
THEORY OF INSTRUCTION, FOURTH
EDITION, to workplace training. Advocates

nine events of instruction that should be
employed in every complete act of learning.
Provides a strong theoretical and research
emphasis. Case studies have been selected from
real-world military, government, and private
sector settings. The most recent research and
references in the field are cited.

Impact Evaluation in Practice, Second Edition
Cambridge University Press

Studies of placebo analgesia necessarily involve the
induction and reporting of pain. The pain report is
the basic dependent variable in many studies of
placebo analgesia, and reported pain should ideally
reflect the pain experience. However, the pain
report is subject to a number of different influences
that threaten the internal validity of research on
pain and, consequently, placebo analgesia. The

study of placebo analgesia introduces several other issues, in terms of the design of studies that researchers must deal with. Many methodologic issues have been solved, but some important issues are still unresolved. The concept of expectation is central to studies of placebo effects, and poses special challenges in terms of its conceptual status and its measurement.

Models of Buyer Behavior, Chapter 15 National Academies Press

F. Modigliani presented a special case of Keynes's General Theory result in 1944 in his "Liquidity Preference and the Theory of Interest and Money". Modigliani sought to provide the IS-LM model of Hicks's 1937 Econometrica interpretation of Keynes's chapter 15 IS-LM model with microeconomic foundations in the theory of the firm that included a production function and labor market. Modigliani overlooked the fact that Keynes had already done exactly that in his chapters 20 and 21 of the General Theory. Section 4 of

Keynes's chapter 15 was the bridge connecting chapter 15 to chapters 20 and 21. Modigliani erred, however, in four ways. First, he used the theory of perfect competition, with its assumptions of perfect information and perfect prediction, and not Keynes's theory of pure competition. Second, Keynes defined p to be an expected price in the General Theory, whereas Modigliani defined his capital P to be an actual price. This led to his third mistake, which was to define the necessary and sufficient first and second order conditions for optimality, leading to a profit maximum, in the labor market, given decreasing returns, as being where the ACTUAL real wage of labor equaled the marginal productivity of labor. Keynes' condition is that it is the EXPECTED real wage of labor that equals the marginal productivity of labor. This leads directly to Keynes's Aggregate Supply Curve of multiple equilibria, which is a locus of the entire set of all possible D-Z intersections, which will lead to one Y value, whereas Modigliani is stuck with only

one equilibrium. Modigliani thus has the equivalent of Keynes's Y-multiplier income expenditure model result from chapter 10 of the General Theory, but no D-Z model of expected prices and expected profits from chapters 20 and 21 of the General Theory. Modigliani's fourth mistake was that he replaced Keynes's uncertainty, a function of the weight of the evidence, with risk. This follows from Modigliani's acceptance of the de Finetti subjective theory of probability, where there is only risk and no uncertainty because all probabilities must be additive, precise probabilities, whereas for Keynes most probabilities must be non-additive, imprecise or indeterminate interval valued probabilities. Modigliani's paper thus becomes a special case of Keynes's General Theory analysis in chapters 20 and 21.