Economics 19e

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CIP2092 Argentum Pharmaceuticals LLC v. Cipla Ltd. IPR2017-00807



Nineteenth Edition

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ECONOMICS

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This book is printed on acid-free paper.

1234567890WCK/WCK09

ISBN 978-0-07-351129-0 MHID 0-07-351129-3

Publisher: Douglas Reiner
Developmental editor II: Karen L. Fisher
Editorial coordinator: Noelle Fox
Senior marketing manager: Jen Lambert
Senior project manager: Susanne Riedell
Full-service project manager: Lori Hazzard, Macmillan Publishing Solutions
Lead production supervisor: Michael R. McCormick
Lead designer: Matthew Baldwin
Media project manager: Balaji Sundararaman, Hurix Systems Pot. Ltd.
Cover image: The globes on the front and back covers are courtesy of the GEcon Project, Yale University, and were created by Xi Chen and William Nordhaus. The height of the bars is proportional to output in each location. For more details on the data and methods, go to gecon.yale.edu.
Typeface: 10/12 New Baskerville
Compositor: Macmillan Publishing Solutions
Printer: Quebecor World Versailles Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Samuelson, Paul Anthony, 1915-Economics / Paul A. Samuelson, William D. Nordhaus. — 19th ed. p. cm.—(The McGraw-Hill series economics) Includes index. ISBN-13: 978-0-07-351129-0 (alk. paper) ISBN-10: 0-07-351129-3 (alk. paper)
1. Economics. I. Nordhaus, William D. II. Title. HB171.5.S25 2010 330—dc22

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FIGURE 3-3. Declining Computer Prices Have Fueled an Explosive Growth in Computer Power

The prices of computers and peripheral devices are measured in terms of the cost of purchasing a given bundle of characteristics (such as memory or speed of calculations). The real price of computer power has fallen by a factor of 8000 since 1965. Falling prices along with higher incomes and a growing variety of uses have led to a 140,000-fold growth in the quantity of computers (or, really, computational power) produced.

| Source: Department of Comme | rce estimates of real of | output and prices. N | Note that the data are J | plotted on ratio scales. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

| Factors affecting the demand curve | Example for automobiles | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. Average income | As incomes rise, people increase car purchases. | | |
| 2. Population | A growth in population increases car purchases. | | |
| 3. Prices of related goods | Lower gasoline prices raise the demand for cars. | | |
| 4. Tastes | Having a new car becomes a status symbol. | | |
| 5. Special influences | Special influences include availability of alternative forms of transportation safety of automobiles, expectations of future price increases, etc. | | |

TABLE 3-2. Many Factors Affect the Demand Curve