The General Linear Model - Wikipedia

The General Linear Model (GLM) is a statistical model that represents relationships between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable or set of dependent variables. It is a generalization of the multiple regression model. The GLM can be used to obtain the coefficients that best explain the observed data within a well-defined mathematical and statistical framework.

Ricardo and Marx, on the other hand, resolved the value of a commodity into congealed labour time and then examined the struggle of the classes claiming to personify the living labour. Under the title of value, Ricardo and Marx deduced five propositions which were presented in the following principles:

1. The value of any commodity is determined by the quantity of labour necessary for its production.
2. The value of a commodity is independent of the price of production.
3. The value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labour necessary for its production.
4. The value of a commodity is independent of the price of production.
5. The value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labour necessary for its production.

General theory of value - Wikipedia

The general theory of value has been described as a body of knowledge, based on the contributions of many thinkers, that is focused on the relationship between the price of a good or service and the value it offers to individuals or groups. This theory has been developed and refined over time by philosophers, economists, sociologists, and other experts in the field of economics.

General Relativity - Wikipedia

General Relativity is a theory of gravitation that was proposed by Albert Einstein in 1915 as a generalization of his earlier special relativity. It describes gravity as a geometric property of space-time, and it is the foundation of the cosmological model that describes the universe on a large scale.

The theory of relativity is a framework for understanding the nature of space and time. In general relativity, space and time are considered as a single fabric known as space-time, which is curved by the presence of mass and energy. This curvature affects the path of any object that moves through space-time, and this effect is what we perceive as gravity.

The General Theory of Relativity is a theory of gravity that was developed by Albert Einstein in the early 20th century. It is a generalization of his earlier Special Theory of Relativity and provides a unified description of gravity and the propagation of light. The theory is based on the principle of general covariance, which states that the laws of physics must be the same in all inertial frames of reference.

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As Goodhart explained, once upon time there were once two competing theories: the Friedmanite monetary theory that inflation was the result of too much money, and the Keynesian theory that inflation was the result of too low interest rates. These theories were developed in the 1930s and 1940s respectively, and they differ fundamentally in their assumptions about the relationship between money and prices.

Debreu presents this model in Theory of Value (1959) as an axiomatic model, following the style of mathematics promoted by Nicolas Bourbaki. In such an approach, the fundamental concepts of the theory are defined independently of any specific interpretation or context, and then the properties of the theory are derived from these definitions. This approach is known as an axiomatic approach, and it is widely used in mathematics and economics to study abstract concepts and their properties.


The General Theory of Value (1909) is a book by John Maynard Keynes. In the book, Keynes presents a new theory of value that is based on the concept of utility. According to Keynes, the value of a good or service is determined by the amount of satisfaction that it provides to the consumer. This theory is known as the theory of marginal utility.

He explains in his book, "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," that the key to understanding the relationship between money and prices is to recognize that money is a medium of exchange, and that its value is determined by the amount of goods and services that it can buy. In other words, the value of money is determined by the amount of purchasing power that it possesses.

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Relativity theory is a generalization of special relativity and is based on the principle that the laws of physics are the same for all observers, regardless of their relative motion. This principle is known as the principle of relativity, and it is a fundamental concept in modern physics.

The theory of relativity is a framework for understanding the nature of space and time. In general relativity, space and time are considered as a single fabric known as space-time, which is curved by the presence of mass and energy. This curvature affects the path of any object that moves through space-time, and this effect is what we perceive as gravity.

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