http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro/bx/2012/34-66944.pdf

http://www.occ.gov/news-issuances/federal-register/76fr41375.pdf

http://www.ifk-cfs.de/fileadmin/downloads/publications/wp/07_08.pdf

http://www.opradata.com/

http://www.quanthouse.com/files/Exchange_Connectivity_List.pdf

http://transition.fcc.gov/oet/spectrum/table/fcctable.pdf

http://www.eci.com/knowledge-center/whitepapers/High%20Frequency%20Trading.pdf

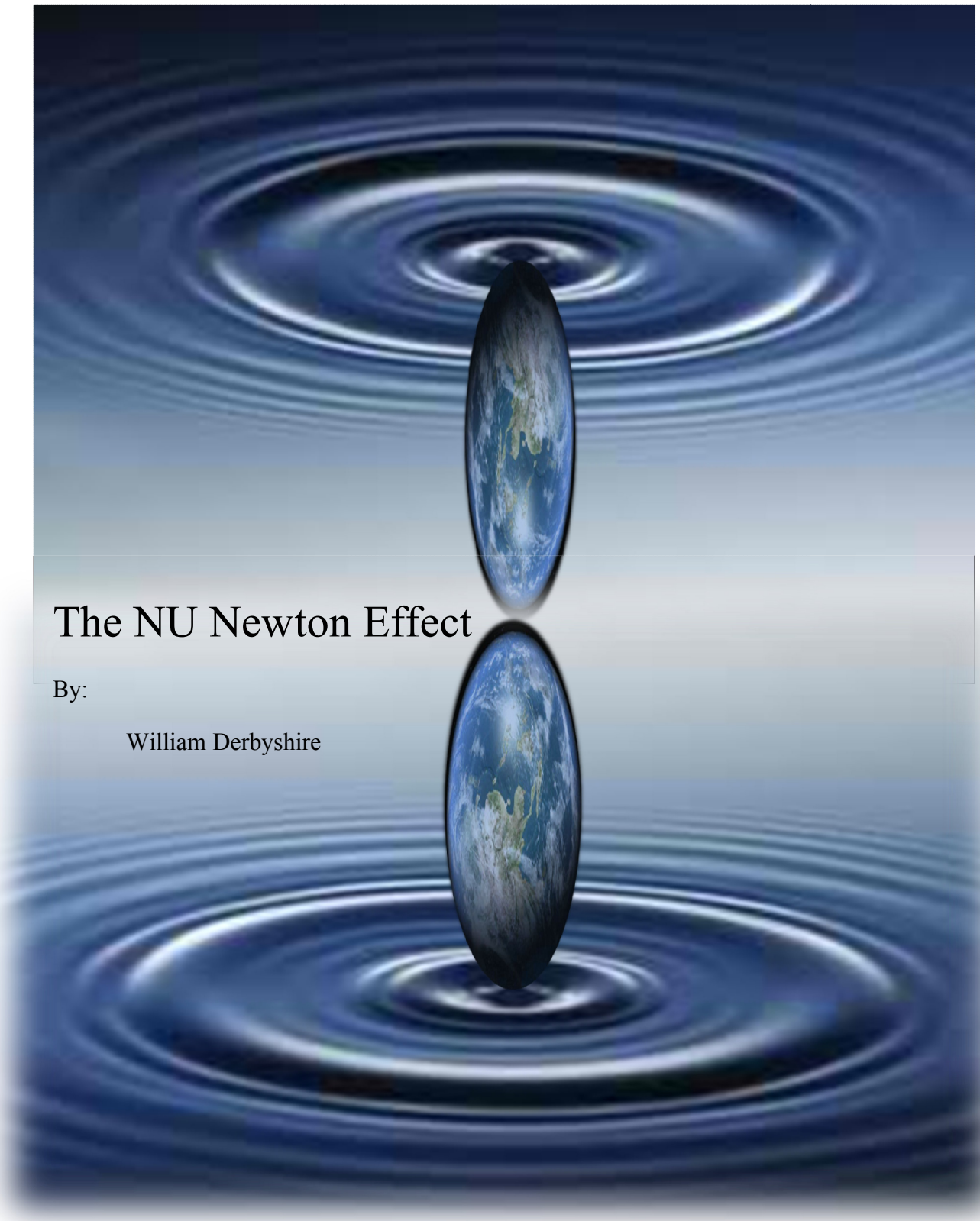
http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/papers/1010.pdf

Shirking and Sharking: - Legal Studies & Business Ethics Department

https://lgst.wharton.upenn.edu/files/?whdmsaction=public:main...

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Quick View
Shirking and Sharking; A **Legal** Theory of the Firm. Eric W. OrtsiL
introduction .... 266. I. **Agency Law** and **...**

http://www.sec.gov/rules/final/2012/34-67457.pdf



The NU Newton Effect

By:

William Derbyshire

V=s/t, a=v/t, f=ma, w=fs, p=w/t, ke=1/2mv^2, pe=mgh

Where and whom is the Kenesian model programs and how much do they cost

Different perception of risk

Astute investors will remember that though economic disparities prompted the protests -- Egypt's poverty rate stood at roughly 24% in 2010, according to the government -- it still is a wealth-producing country, with natural resources and a well-educated population

> Egyptian literacy rates in the 1980s hovered under 50%, and now are roughly 80%, according to the United Nations
>
> Unlike its neighbors in the Gulf, it managed the global financial crisis well because it was not overleveraged.
>
> Its tourism industry has endured past terrorist attacks and still rebounded -- 15 million visitors came to Egypt last year, according to the Tourism Ministry.
>
> The Suez Canal, which earned Egypt revenues of US$4.77 billion in 2010, has not been affected by the current turmoil.
>
> According to the Egyptian Central Bank, the country has US$36 billion in foreign reserves, and Citigroup estimates Egypt has another US$21 billion in so-called unofficial reserves in commercial banks.

Hey …come on really if you want to talk books… break them out and find the faults in your structure or sink like the ship you are. This interpretation of the global economic development is deciduous in nature with an ill fated. The government has pre developed and determined inceptions of global control tactics. Why not cut the chase and quit wasting every ones time. Get down to the Physics of the matter and show us how the equation works.

Egypt's economy

> expand 5.5% in 2011

I. The NU Newton Effect

Practical Model-Based Monetary Policy Analysis A How-To Guide: Andrew Berg, Philippe Karam, and Douglas Laxton; IMF Working Paper No. 06/81, March 1, 2006

March 01, 2006

... See Armstrong and others (1998) and Juillard and others (1998) for a description of the properties of the two **Newton**-based simulation algorithms available in **...**

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2006/wp0681.pdf - 801k - PDF

More information on this title

II. The Model

At its core, the model has four equations: (1) an aggregate demand or IS curve that relates the level of real activity to expected and past real activity, the real interest rate, and the real exchange rate; (2) a price-setting or Phillips curve that relates inflation to past and expected inflation, the output gap, and the exchange rate; (3) an uncovered interest parity condition for the exchange rate, with some allowance for backward-looking expectations; and (4) a rule forsetting the policy interest rate as a function of the output gap and expected inflation.[8] The model expresses each variable in terms of its deviation from equilibrium, in other words in "gap" terms. The model itself does not attempt to explain movements in equilibrium real output, the real exchange rate, the real interest rate, or the inflation target. Rather, these are taken as given. In all, it is an "aggregated" model that accentuates the flow dynamics of the model and leaves the full integration of stocks and flows for future research or a possible extension to this paper.

V=s/t, a=v/t, f=ma, w=fs,

p=w/t, ke=1/2mv^2, pe=mgh

"The Nobel Prizes in Physics 1901-2000". Nobelprize.org. 2 Sep 2011
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/articles/karlsson/

From Classical to Quantum Physics you can transpose all equatorial functions.

These methodological Prizes referred to advances in empirical analysis.

F=ma, or $ygap_t \equiv$

W=fs, or $\pi_t =$

V=s/t, or $RS_t =$

A=v/t, or $z_t =$

(1) an aggregate demand or IS curve that relates the
level of real activity to expected and past real activity, the real interest rate, and the real exchange rate;

$$ygap_t \equiv \beta_{ld} ygap_{t+1} + \beta_{lag} ygap_{t-1} - \beta_{RRgap}(RR_{t-1} - RR^*_{t-1}) + \beta_{zgap}(z_{t-1} - z^*_{t-1}) + \varepsilon^y_t$$

$$\left(RS_t = \gamma_{RSlag} RS_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_{RSlag})*(RR^*_t + \pi 4_t + \gamma_\pi \left[\pi 4_{t+4} - \pi^*_{t+4}\right] + \gamma_{ygap} ygap_t) + \varepsilon^{RS}_t (5) \right) \left(- \; z_t = z^e_{t+1} - \left[RR_t - RR^{US}_t - \rho^*_t\right]/4 + \varepsilon^z_t \right)$$

F=ma	F	M	A
	$ygap_t \equiv$	**M**	**A**
		$RS_t =$	$z_t =$
		$RS_t = \gamma_{RSlag} RS_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_{RSlag})*(RR^*_t + \pi 4_t + \gamma_\pi \left[\pi 4_{t+4} - \pi^*_{t+4}\right] + \gamma_{ygap} ygap_t) + \varepsilon^{RS}_t (5)$	$z_t = z^e_{t+1} - \left[RR_t - RR^{US}_t - \rho^*_t\right]/4 + \varepsilon^z_t$

F=F

M= from section 4 whereas M=V

A= from section 3 (real exchange rate) is the inversion of the equation

(2) a price-setting or Phillips curve that relates inflation to past and expected inflation, the output gap, and the exchange rate;

$$\pi_t = \alpha_{\pi ld} \pi 4_{t+4} + (1 - \alpha_{\pi ld}) \pi 4_{t-1} + \alpha_{ygap} ygap_{t-1} + \alpha_z \left[z_t - z_{t-1}\right] + \varepsilon^\pi_t$$

W=fs	W	F	S
	$\pi_t =$		

(3) an uncovered interest parity condition for the exchange rate, with some allowance for backward-looking expectations

$$z_t = z^e_{t+1} - \left[RR_t - RR^{US}_t - \rho^*_t \right] / 4 + \varepsilon^z_t$$

A=v/t	A	V	T
	$z_t =$		

(4) a rule forsetting the policy interest rate as a function of the output gap and expected inflation

$$RS_t = \gamma_{RSlag} RS_{t-1} + (1 - \gamma_{RSlag}) * (RR^*_t + \pi 4_t + \gamma_\pi \left[\pi 4_{t+4} - \pi^*_{t+4} \right] + \gamma_{ygap} ygap_t) + \varepsilon^{RS}_t \quad (5)$$

V=S/T	**V**	S	T
	$RS_t =$		

Methodological contributions in theory have also been rewarded.

P=w/t, KE=1/2mv^2, PE=mgh… just some food for thought

One example is the shared Prize to Leonid Kantorovich and Tjalling Koopmans (in 1975). Kantorovich defined, as early as 1939, the concept of efficient resource use in individual enterprises and later developed similar efficiency conditions for the economy as a whole.

And thus the Newton theory of Continent Financial Dynamics or Global Wealth Cycles for the intellectually privileged is formed and the computer programs were created. Evolutionary isn't it.

A. Output Gap Equation

V=S/T, A=V/T, F=MA, W=FS, P=W/T, KE=1/2MV^2, PE=MGH

$$ygap_t \equiv \beta_{ld} ygap_{t+1} + \beta_{lag} ygap_{t-1} - \beta_{RRgap}(RR_{t-1} - RR^*_{t-1}) + \beta_{zgap}(z_{t-1} - z^*_{t-1}) + \varepsilon^y_t$$

F=MA	F	M		A
$ygap_t \equiv \beta_{ld} ygap_{t+1} + \beta_{lag} ygap_{t-1} - \beta_{RRgap}(RR_{t-1} - RR^*_{t-1}) + \beta_{zgap}(z_{t-1} - z^*_{t-1}) + \varepsilon^y_t$				
	$ygap_t \equiv$	$\beta_{ld} ygap_{t+1} + \beta_{lag} ygap_{t-1}$		$\beta_{RRgap}(RR_{t-1} - RR^*_{t-1}) + \beta_{zgap}(z_{t-1} - z^*_{t-1}) + \varepsilon^y_t$
	F=	.55 to 1.05		.1 to .2
		Between 0.05 to 0.15	Between 0.50 and 0.90	Between 0.10 and 0.20
If the origin term is in utile the variance of $ygap_t \equiv$ is .45 to .85				
In the NU Newton Effect the output gap equals a product not a difference	**Thus the term F=MA will have a consistent result of** **(.055 to .21) versa (.45 to .85)**			

The rules set by the existing output gap equation are used except for the difference of the two factions of the equation. The Product of the summations is used to represent the end result versa the difference as before.

Lead and Lag of Nations

ke=1/2mv^2, pe=mgh

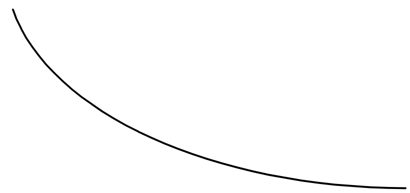
represent the deliminating factors

of the Lead and Lag of the Nation

Phillips Curve for

Industrial Nations with

Closed Economy



X instead of

-

↓ the replacement in the equation takes place here

$$ygap_t \equiv \beta_{ld} ygap_{t+1} + \beta_{lag} ygap_{t-1} - \beta_{RRgap}(RR_{t-1} - RR^*_{t-1}) + \beta_{zgap}(z_{t-1} - z^*_{t-1}) + \varepsilon^y_t$$

The following is the rule sets for the development of the equation as it is used in society today. Every President and every Ruling Party in the world helped to develop this rule set. The NU Newton Effect is representing the changew in the norm of the rules and is in hopes of showing the simplicities that can take place in all the uses of the Equations that are used. The simplification of the equation to an already existing equation will make the cycle go rould and the understanf=ding to be developed throught the comparison versa the Contrast of the existing equations.

where *ygap* is the output gap , *RR* is the real interest rate, *z* is the real exchange rate, and the
'*' denotes an equilibrium measure of a variable. The output gap is measured as 100log($_t$)$_{tYt\ Y}$*ygap* $_*$= , where Y_t is the level of real GDP and $_{*t}$ *Y* is a measure estimate of the trend level of GDP.

Significant lags in the transmission of monetary policy imply that, for most economies, we would expect the sum of β_{RRgap} and β_{zgap} to be small relative to the parameter on the lagged gap in the equation.

In particular, experience suggests that for most economies the sum of β_{RRgap} and β_{zgap} would lie between 0.10 and 0.20 and the parameter on the lagged gap term, β_{lag}, would lie between 0. 50 and 0.90.[9]

We would expect a small coefficient on the lead of the output gap might range from 0.05 to 0.15.

For industrial economies, we would expect that β_{zgap} would typically be smaller than β_{RRgap} and would depend on the degree of openness,

with the ratio of $\beta zgap$ to $\beta RRgap$ converging toward zero for fairly closed economies.

B. Phillips Curve

V=S/T, A=V/T, F=MA, W=FS, P=W/T, KE=1/2MV^2, PE=MGH

$$\pi_t = \alpha_{\pi ld}\pi 4_{t+4} + (1-\alpha_{\pi ld})\pi 4_{t-1} + \alpha_{ygap}.ygap_{t-1} + \alpha_z\left[z_t - z_{t-1}\right] + \varepsilon_t^{\pi}$$

W=FS	W	F	S
	$\pi_t =$	$\alpha_{\pi ld}\pi 4_{t+4} + (1-\alpha_{\pi ld}).$	$\pi 4_{t-1} + \alpha_{ygap}.ygap_{t-1} + \alpha_z\left[z_t - z_{t-1}\right] + \varepsilon_t^{\pi}$

Whereas the following equations can be used to create the above "Phillips Curve":

$$\text{PS}: \; p_t = (1-\delta)\beta E p_{t+1} + (1-\beta(1-\delta))(w_t - z_t)$$

$$\bar{p}_t := (1-\delta)\bar{p}_{t-1} + \delta p_t$$

$$\text{PF}: \; n_t = y_t - z_t$$

PS stands for price setting. PF for production function.

The price level is given in turn by:

$$\bar{P}_t = [(1-\delta)\bar{P}_{t-1}^{1-\sigma} + \delta P_t{}^{1-\sigma}]^{(1/(1-\sigma)}$$

Other Objects that partially create Phillips Curve:

LS stands for labor supply.

$$\text{IS}: \; y_t = Ey_{t+1} - ar_{t+1}$$

$$\text{LM}: \; m_{t+1} - \bar{p}_t = by_t - ci_{t+1}$$

$$\text{LS}: \; w_t - \bar{p}_t = \gamma n_t + z_t$$

The three equations can be combined to give a “Phillips curve relation”.

C. Exchange Rate

V=s/t, a=v/t, f=ma, w=fs, p=w/t, ke=1/2mv^2, pe=mgh

$$z_t = z^e_{t+1} - \left[RR_t - RR^{US}_t - \rho^*_t \right] / 4 + \varepsilon^z_t$$

A=V/T	A	V	T
	$z_t =$	$z^e_{t+1} - \left[RR_t - RR^{US}_t - \rho^*_t \right]$	$4 + \varepsilon^z_t$

D. Monetary Policy Rule

V=s/t, a=v/t, f=ma, w=fs, p=w/t, ke=1/2mv^2, pe=mgh

$$RS_t = \gamma_{RSlag} RS_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_{RSlag}) * (RR_t^* + \pi 4_t + \gamma_\pi \left[\pi 4_{t+4} - \pi_{t+4}^* \right] + \gamma_{ygap} ygap_t) + \varepsilon_t^{RS} \quad (5)$$

V=S/T	V	S	T
	$RS_t =$	$\gamma_{RSlag} RS_{t-1} + (1-\gamma_{RSlag})$	$(RR_t^* + \pi 4_t + \gamma_\pi \left[\pi 4_{t+4} - \pi_{t+4}^* \right] + \gamma_{ygap} ygap_t) + \varepsilon_t^{RS} \quad (5)$

E. Solving the Model

Software tools now exist that largely automate solving the types of models that we are considering.[25] It may nonetheless be useful to provide a brief overview of what is involved.

III. Building the Model

We have argued that a simple New Keynesian monetary model of the sort we outlined above can be useful for answering some important policy questions and can represent a redundant initial building block for an institution striving to develop a better set of tools to support more rigorous, consistent, and logical policy analysis.

II. The Stress Equation of Physics

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp0704.pdf - 558k - PDF
More information on this title

Stressing to Breaking Point: Interpreting Stress Test Results, by DeLisle Worrell, June 2008, IMF Working Paper 08/148
June 02, 2008
... Stress Test Results **DeLisle** Worrell Page 2. Page 3. **...** Stressing to Breaking Point: Interpreting Stress Test Results Prepared by **DeLisle** Worrell1 **...**
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08148.pdf - 281k - PDF
More information on this title

http://www.imf.org/external/ns/search.aspx?hdCountrypage=&NewQuery=NEWTON&filter_val=N&col=SITENG&collection=SITENG&lan=eng&iso=&requestfrom=&countryname=&f=

January 01, 2006
... Analogues of **Newton's** theory of gravity have been applied in a number of different contexts in attempts to explain interactions with spatial dimensions such as **...**
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2006/wp0631.pdf - 684k - PDF
More information on this title

A Newton's Method for Benchmarking Time Series according to a Growth Rates Preservation Principle; by Tommaso Di Fonzo and Marco Marini; IMF Working Paper 11/179; July 1, 2011
July 01, 2011
Page 1. A **Newton's** Method for Benchmarking Time **...** A **Newton's** Method for Benchmarking Time Series according to a Growth Rates Preservation Principle **...**
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2011/wp11179.pdf - 1433k - PDF
More information on this title

Occasional Paper 164 MULTIMOD Mark III Section III
May 01, 1998
... Juillard and others (1998) show that with the **Newton**- Raphson-based Laffargue- Boucekkine-Juillard (LBJ) algorithm, fairly accurate solutions for Mark II can be **...**
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/op/op164/pdf/2op164.pdf - 74k - PDF

Research at the IMF: Douglas Laxton
... Solving MULTIMOD with First-Order and **Newton**-Based Techniques, University of Strathclyde Discussion Paper in Economic Modeling, October, 1996. **...**
http://www.imf.org/external/np/cv/AuthorCV.aspx?AuthID=157 - 57k - HTML

Debt Dynamics and Global Imbalances: Some Conventional Views Reconsidered; Guy Meredith; IMF Working Paper 07/4; January 1, 2006
January 01, 2007
... imbalances. 20 The algorithm uses the stacked-time **Newton**-based technique described in Julliard and others (1998). Page 23. 21 as **...**

Conference on Economic Growth, Development and Macroeconomic ...
January 26, 2011
Options for the Caribbean After the Global Financial Crisis...
http://www.imf.org/external/np/seminars/eng/2010/carib/ - 22k - HTML

This paper presents a macroeconomic analysis of the negative impact on priority public spending programs during periods of economic distress in the Caribbean, and offers a proposal to minimize such impact.

The paper shows the potential benefits of such a tool, its impact on aggregate demand, confidence, and public debt, and discusses the conditions under which it can be created for Caribbean countries highlighting the role of regional International Financial Institutions.

We provide guidelines to prioritize public spending. To maintain or expand, if desired, public spending during periods of economic distress we propose that governments in the Caribbean jointly design, establish and fund insurance or temporary lines of credit that will fill the fiscal gap to protect priority discretionary programs and the identified adequate level of public spending.

cut spending in non-priority discretionary programs,

the size of the drop of government revenues,

the duration of the downturn.

http://www.caricom.org/

Sounds like a FEMA based evolutionary program for funding for disaster relief and other discretionary mediary approval systems

Check based law and structure for approval of ALL discretionary funding policy for infrastructure and privatized funding approval.

Look at the disaster relief funding for the post hurricane Katrina

Look at Chinese Banking info on Barbados and the input of liquidity in Caribbean post Katrina
http://www.imf.org/external/np/seminars/eng/2010/carib/pdf/bernal2.pdf
http://www.caricom.org/