Economics  
   
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Economics () is a behavioral science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of  
goods and services. Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and  
how economies work. Microeconomics analyses what is viewed as basic elements within economies,  
including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions. Individual  
agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers. Macroecono

## Wikipedia Excerpt: Image processing

Digital image processing is the use of a digital computer to process digital images through an algorithm. As a subcategory or field of digital signal processing, digital image processing has many advantages over analog image processing. It allows a much wider range of algorithms to be applied to the input data and can avoid problems such as the build-up of noise and distortion during processing. Since images are defined over two dimensions (perhaps more), digital image processing may be modeled in the form of multidimensional systems. The generation and development of digital image processing are mainly affected by three factors: first, the development of computers; second, the development of mathematics (especially the creation and improvement of discrete mathematics theory); and third, the demand for a wide range of applications in environment, agriculture, military, industry and medical science has increased.