The economics of stationary and two solutions

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Abstract

In this paper, I describe the economics of stationary and two solutions.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

Stationary are both the tools and the weapons of academics.
In this paper, I describe the economics of stationary and two solutions.

The economics of stationary

The economics of stationary is

$$S = \Pi + P + p + i$$

$$R = \Pi + P - p - i$$

$$\Delta = \Pi + P - p + i$$

$$\delta = \Pi - P - p + i$$

where
Π is paper
P is pencil
p is pen
i is ink
S is stationary
R is rubber
Δ is permute
δ is pouring

The general solution to the economics of stationary

The general solution to the economics of stationary is

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2}(S + R + \delta - \Delta)$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta - \delta}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{S - \Delta}{2}$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta - R}{2}$$

The Hindu solution to the economics of stationary

The Hindu solution to the economics of stationary is

$$\Pi = 1024$$

$$P = 1022$$

$$p = 1021$$

$$i = 1022$$

$$S = 4089$$

$$R = 3$$

$$\Delta = 2047$$

$$\delta = 3$$

The Chinese solution to the economics of stationary

The Chinese solution to the economics of stationary is

$$\Pi = 1001$$

$$P = 5$$

$$p = 60$$

$$i = 17$$

$$S = 1083$$

$$R = 929$$

$$\Delta = 963$$

$$\delta = 953$$

The End