

exciting. There are many avenues for future study in this line of research. For instance, can we find corroborating evidence that supports the notion of a universal correlation between star cluster mass functions and ? How does the globular cluster mass function truncation differ for metal-rich and metal-poor subsamples of globular clusters? What do these differences (or similarities) tell us about the origin and relative differences among globular clusters subpopulations? How do the characteristic star formation rate intensities predicted by the young cluster relation with compare to values inferred from the latest theoretical galaxy formation models? This open-ended topic suggest many avenues of future theoretical and observation study, and while still rather speculative, perhaps holds the greatest potential for wide-scale impact across a broad range of astronomical research.

+

## 1.4. Closing

My dissertation makes a significant contribution to the understanding of Andromeda's star cluster population and cluster formation on the whole. As is the case for most scientific investigations, the work I have begun here is by no-means complete. For every question I was able to answer throughout the course of my research, a new intriguing puzzle rose to take its place. However, I take pride in participating in the scientific endeavor, and I hope that I never run out of cosmic questions to answer.

1. <https://archive.stsci.edu/prepds/phat/> ↩