Economic theory is the science of relations between people regarding the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of material goods and services. Economic theory has two main functions - practical and cognitive. The cognitive function is the establishment of relationships between facts, their generalization and the conclusion of certain patterns. There is a mathematical apparatus for studying economic phenomena and a mechanism for building economic models. Macroeconomic analysis examines the economy as a whole or its main major components. It operates with such quantities as gross output, gross income, total price level, etc. Microeconomic analysis examines specific economic units: an industry, a company, or individual indicators of these units. He operates with such concepts as demand, supply, and production costs. Economics, like any other science, must systematize, interpret and summarize the facts. The final result of the economist's work is principles and theories. There are two main methods of deducing such principles and patterns - inductive and deductive. In economic theory, the ceteris paribus principle is used in the construction of principles and models. Economics is not a laboratory science, it is impossible to conduct a "pure" experiment here. Economic principles applied in practice are less strict than the principles of natural sciences. The concepts of "principle", "theory", "law" are very conditional in economic theory, they act as synonyms. Their meaning is a simplified model of reality, a generalization of the behavior of statistical data. These generalizations contain some inaccurate quantitative definitions, so very often in economics such a concept as an average value is used. Toothed whales have undergone significant degenerations and adaptations to their aquatic lifestyle. One of these adaptations was the partial loss of their sense of smell and taste, alongside the gain of echolocation. To look closer at this and other adaptations at a genetic level, a team from Hokkaido University studied DNA sequences of genes that are expressed in these acoustic fat bodies. They measured the gene expressions in harbor porpoises and Pacific white-sided dolphins (Lagenorhynchus obliquidens)