

Year	Price X	Quantity X	Price Y	Quantity Y	Price Z	Quantity Z	Nominal GDP
1	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$
2	2	100	1	50	1.2	10	$(2 \times 100) + (1 \times 50) + (1.2 \times 10) = 262$
3	4	100	2	50	2.4	10	$(4 \times 100) + (2 \times 50) + (2.4 \times 10) = 524$
4	8	100	4	50	4.8	10	$(8 \times 100) + (4 \times 50) + (4.8 \times 10) = 1,048$

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm or exploitation. The paper concludes by noting that while cross-cultural research is a complex and challenging endeavor, it is also a highly rewarding one that can lead to a deeper understanding of human behavior and culture.

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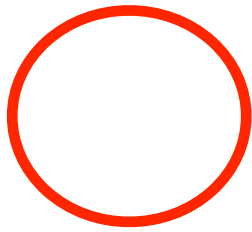
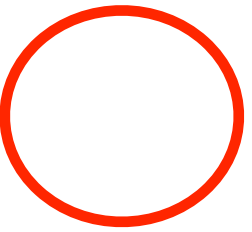
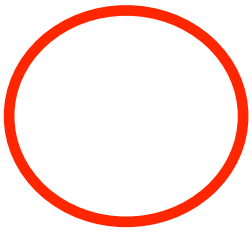
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$$\text{Real GDP} = P_{x \text{ base}} Q_x + P_{y \text{ base}} Q_y + P_{z \text{ base}} Q_z$$

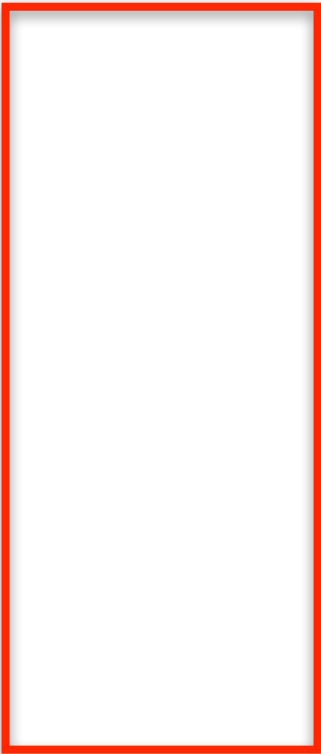
Real GDP

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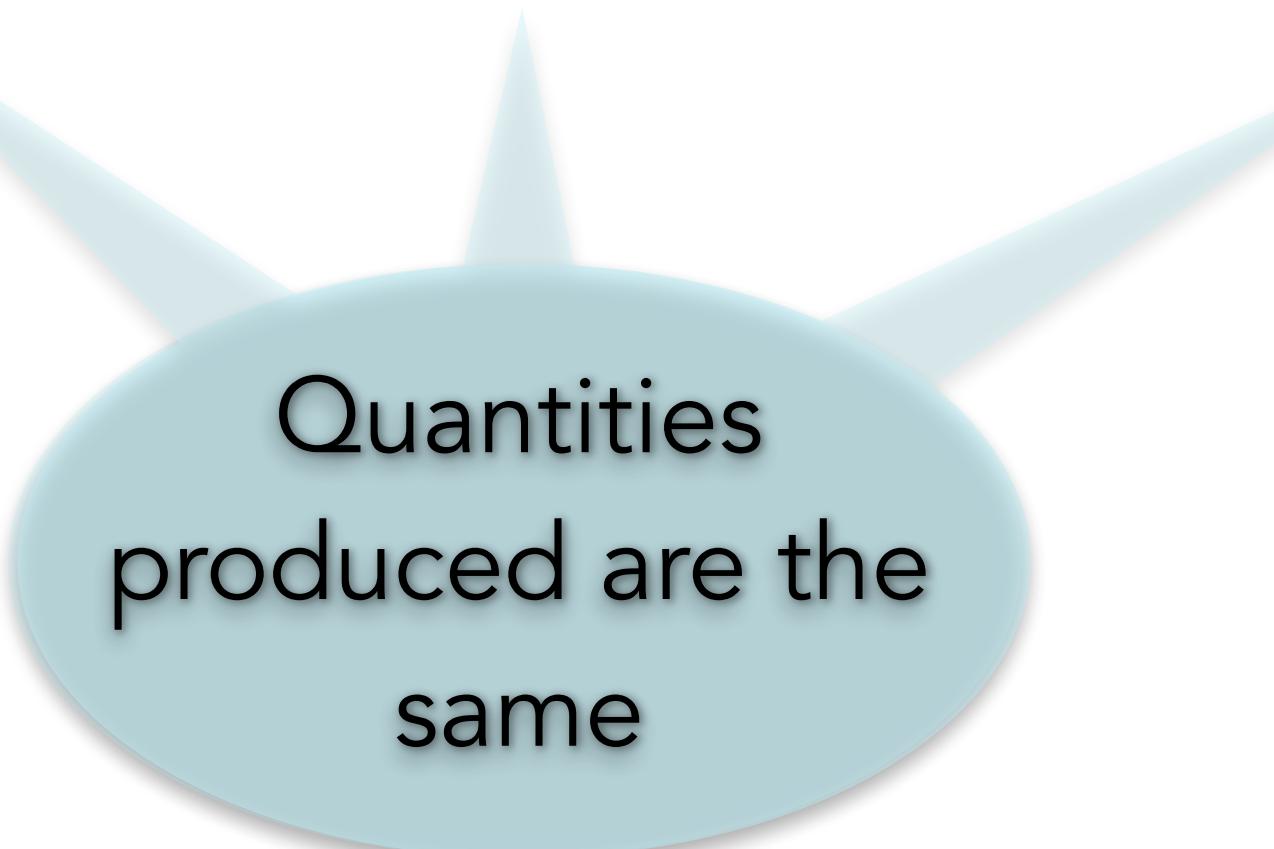
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Choosing Year 1 as the
base means that we will
pretend that prices did not
change from what they
were in year 1

The choice of base year is arbitrary. In this example we'll use Year 1 as the base



Quantities
produced are the
same



Real GDP
correctly shows
that production
is the same



Nominal GDP tells us
that production
increased!

To calculate **Real** GDP first we
choose a "**base**" year

Choosing Year 1 as the **base** means that we will pretend that prices did not change from what they were in year 1

Real GDP= $P_{x \text{ base}}Q_x + P_{y \text{ base}}Q_y + P_{z \text{ base}}Q_z$

Year	Price X	Quantity X	Price Y	Quantity Y	Price Z	Quantity Z	Real GDP
1	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$
2	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$
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4	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$

Quantities produced are the same

Real GDP correctly shows that production is the same

Comparing Real and Nominal GDP