

The top graph shows the relationship between population (Y-axis, 0 to 1000 million) and various economic indicators (X-axis, I to VII). The indicators are: I. GDP, II. GDP per capita, III. GDP per worker, IV. GDP per unit of land, V. GDP per unit of capital, VI. GDP per unit of labor, and VII. GDP per unit of land. The graph shows that GDP (I) increases with population, while GDP per capita (II) and GDP per worker (III) decrease as population increases. GDP per unit of land (IV) and GDP per unit of capital (V) remain relatively constant. GDP per unit of labor (VI) and GDP per unit of land (VII) increase with population.

The bottom graph shows the relationship between population (Y-axis, 0 to 1000 million) and various economic indicators (X-axis, I to VII). The indicators are: I. GDP, II. GDP per capita, III. GDP per worker, IV. GDP per unit of land, V. GDP per unit of capital, VI. GDP per unit of labor, and VII. GDP per unit of land. The graph shows that GDP (I) increases with population, while GDP per capita (II) and GDP per worker (III) decrease as population increases. GDP per unit of land (IV) and GDP per unit of capital (V) remain relatively constant. GDP per unit of labor (VI) and GDP per unit of land (VII) increase with population.

