Begin With The End In Mind

Jefferson Richards

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1 Part 1 - 20161118

We begin with the end in mind in order to use the unequivocal intelligence of our reflexes and preconditioned habits. This is true to the fullest extent. We are not one to understand why must begin with the end in mind; but, we do it. So, i ask: how is it that the end that we arrive at ends up being an end that was planned before it came? Is this because we are naturally disposed to conclude or infer that which is already in line with natural patterns - patterns which are based on laws, agreements, or objectivity? Or is it simply that we create the conclusion that we wanted to create? I don't really care either way, because this has absolutely nothing to do with what I am about to write.

That which I am about to write is a dissertation on the ability to objectively filter out bullshit from the massive onslaught of information that is available on the Internet. The funny thing about my current situation in the US is that I have access to too much information compared to the entire world of people. How is it that I am not content with this fact? Perhaps it is purely by necessity that I, and my buddy, designed a logical framework for deciphering what is crucial for us to learn and what is bullshit. Now, let us remark on the fact that other countries should cut off the Internet that I am exposed to (from personal experience!).

There is too much that can persuade or coerce me to make decisions that are not in-line with the evolutionary predispositions that I have. For instance, an Icelandic Big Man should not be exposed to the hegemonic beauty standards of Western United States because they are already beautiful, more powerful, flexible, and interesting than most other creatures on earth. So fuck em! Is what they should say. So Icelandic leaders cut off the information channels from Western United States and their people will live happier, more productive lives. Simple decision. Nothing else to say about it really. Mr. Lonely of North Korea ought to cut off the Internet entirely because his fore fathers would have wanted him to do so. Maybe the people of North Korea are not physically ready for an ocean of knowledge. Perhaps their inner buoyancy is one that would make them sink. Swim or sink, right! Yes.

Some could call this pursuit of filtering the Internet as a measure to survive. It is not just just survival that we are striving for, we strive to thrive and in the current Internet situatiojn, I am not thriving. (I add to the Survival of the Fittest by arguing that it is the Survival of the macro and micro synapses that dictates behavior much more than the need to survive in my previous book.)

As is needed, I shall lay definite assumptions (not like the ones in the previous paragraphs) in order to establish a grammar as well as an axiom-based logical framework. Firstly, one can only attribute truth values to positive statements. Positive statements tend to have verbs and should be summed up as "ought" statements. X ought to be y. y ought not to be z. What follows from this system of operations is the ability to determine what is true. Now, I am going to establish a loose assumption (just in case I choose to adapt it later on). Secondly, for all intents and purposes, a truth value can only either be TRUE xor FALSE. This is essential.

Within logic, the "if... then" operation is radically misrepresented. The "if" part of the operation is called the "antecedent" and the "then" part of the operation is called the "consequent". This logical operator is

also used within the scientific method - which traditionally looks like: "if Hypothesis then Conclusion"; they are the same. In standard, geographically western, logic, for the statement $S = \{P \rightarrow Q : P, Q \in$ atomic units of meaning$\}$, when P is FALSE, S is always TRUE. I call this the "innocent until proven guilty" clause. To understand ***it*** , the following helps: we do not know if an antecedent is TRUE when we first create an antecedent/hypothesis. So, what follows is that the conclusion needs to be true for us to reflectively conclude that the original antecedent was true.

Before I go on, this process is a past tense TRUTH valuation... What the fuck! There is an order of operations when determining the Truth Value of a statement and the order of operations is to look at the consequent, then discover the antecedent and then finally, totally, afterward to assign a binary truth value to the entirety of the process that it took to determine the truth value of the hypothesis and then the truth value of the conclusion. But wait, doesn't the scientific employ a reversal of the order of operations in determining truth value as well. Yes, they do! They lay out a hypothesis, and then prove the conclusion to then make it probable that the antecedent was true. To summarize, we modern day humans have been taught to assume that a statement is true if the hypothesis is false because it makes the entire scientific method, and other methods, work most efficiently. What can we pull from this is that a hypothesis is actually never TRUE, it is merely not FALSE xor FALSE.

Hold on a second, if a statement is not TRUE and not FALSE where does it lie? Gotcha bitch, a positive statement has to be either TRUE xor FALSE, there is no other option. This basically cuts out the entirety of the "Middle Way", Yin and Yang, and Object-Oriented Philosophies. For a macro example of this broad disrespect for the ability granted to us to determine TRUTH values, just look to the Western Political world. Perhaps it is needed to express that we are only to go one "way" or another – if you know what I mean... then you are retarded because I didn't write anything meaningful. So, it is time for axiom three. It may be called "the illustrious it" or "triple entendre" depending on who you read but the word "it" has infinitely many meanings that are signature to each perceiver. Axiom four is that there exists a unique identifier for every "it" in the universe. Our Internet infrastructure team is attempting to allow people to represent this by creating the data type "ip" which has a very larger numerical value. The permutations of this numerical value will be used to identify every "thing" in the universe.

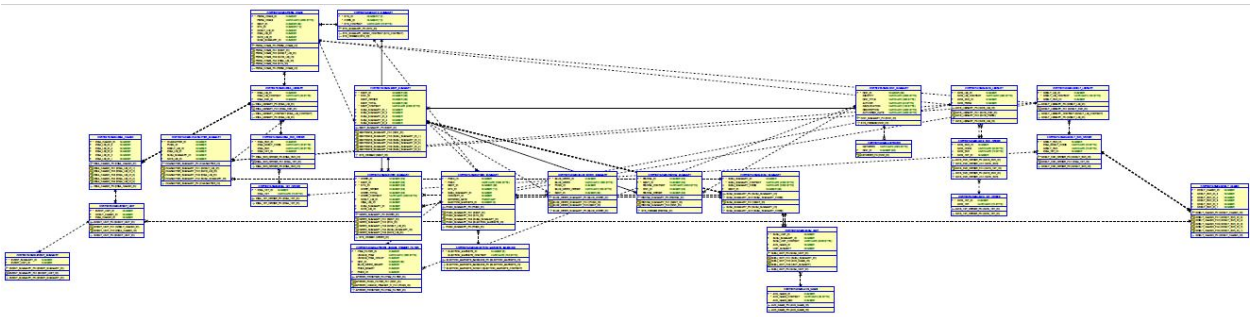
That's really all of the hard assumptions that I need. News reporter reporters are finally starting to catch up on the fact that the high entendre "it" are dominating the truth values of positive statements, the domain of the news, and that there needs to be a mathematical system/representation that allows news reporter reporters to determine the "TRUTH" values of multi-entendre statements. These multi-entndre statements are called "nominal" statements. (News Reporters ought to have terms of office because they influence the instantaneous happiness of my fellow citizens.)

Begin with the End in Mind

I started this journey a long time ago. And now I'm here. So, that's it.

The end

The tables used in my database are associated in a simple relational model. It is a work in progress, as any great framework is. Here is the visual representation:



The limitation of any system is the database model and data types used to store the data of the system. This is only really understood by people of the technology and mathematics world. And this was only brought into tangible form when the relational database and querying languages were written. You do not need to understand the intricacies of my database because I am not trying to perpetuate this system. On the contrary, I want to use it for myself to figure out when you are feeding me bullshit. If you start to learn these methods then you will only skew them to fit your needs. And now we see that a contradiction must be used in order to prove that what is significant in natural language is objective.

(Is there a dispute as to if a statement is Positive or Nominal? Because, if so, the questions and answers that arise are crucial to understanding the determination of significance.)

Before, this proof, I know must expound on what I call "axiom-based truth". We build truth based on agreed upon assumptions. What is true for one system may be false for another. ***It*** comes down to the usefulness and universality of a truth when determining significance. This a, very insane, understanding that must be at least grasped to understand the following proof.

Proof

Firstly, what is FALSE is not significant.
We have to consider this to be TRUE within most domains because with FALSE information, entropy increases and thus we are led astray from what we ought to be doing.

Secondly, assume that what is significant in publication is subjective. This is represented by correlating the expressor, the expression, the publication instant, the perception, and the perceiver. The perceiver perceives a perception, which is a representation of a publication, which is the instant that an expressor publishes an expression that they expressed previously to the publication.

$$(Expressor \to Expression) \to Publication \to (Perception \to Perceiver)$$

Decomposition will yield complex processes, but, for our purposes, we shall look at the meta-model of this process of determining significance.

$$\begin{gathered} E = (Expressor \to Expression) \\ \to = \to Publication \to \\ P = (Perception \to Perceiver) \\ E \to P \end{gathered}$$

In order to move one, we must also assume another Binary valuation - that a statement is either Positive xor Nominal.

So, when the $\to$ is Positive, then the truth table is as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} E & P & E \to P \\ T & T & T \\ T & F & F \\ F & T & T \\ F & F & T \end{array}\right]$$

This truth table reflects exactly the mentality of my world of information judges today in western United States. When an E is TRUE and a P is TRUE, then the judgment is that the $E \to P$ is significant with the justification that $E \to P$ is TRUE. This makes sense, there is nothing new here. Harmony between facts and perceptions is pretty much universally considered a potential for significance. One could say that $E \to P$ is definitely not-insignificant (which is similar to the truth valuation of the scientific method - not FALSE).

When E is TRUE and P is FALSE, this is pretty much universally considered the scenario where the Perceiver had a FALSE perception (False attribution Error). We can only know $\neg P$ by comparison of other $\to P$. (On a sideline note, notice that this previous statement could be written $\to Publication \to P$ which implies that $\to$ is standalone and external from E.). Of course, a thinker will briefly stop here and claim that in the relationship between these first two truth valuations lies the Subjectivity of the determination of Significance. The same thinker would then move on to what exposes the contradiction of our proof.

When E is FALSE, $E \to P$ is always TRUE (for definitely positive statements). This directly means that P can be either TRUE xor FALSE and $E \to P$ is still valued at TRUE which leads one o conclude that a $E \to P$ with a FALSE E is valued at the same significance as a $E \to P$ with a TRUE E and a TRUE P. Using the same significance determination equation, a FALSE E implies a TRUE $\to Publication \to$.

$$\neg E \to (\to Publication \to) = \neg E \to (\to)$$

Before I fill in what is brewing in your mind, let us now consider which part of the statement that is determined significant. Always, no matter what or who or when and why, that which is determined significant or not is the $\to P$ and at this I ought to stop this dissertation and concede to the universality of subjectivity. However, and this is a big "however", WE ALL AGREE THAT IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO MAKE VALUE JUDGMENTS OF $\to Publication \to$ exclusively. AND IT IS BECAUSE OF THIS AGREEMENT (THE AGREEMENT THAT OBJECTIVITY IS POSSIBLE), that we discover that significance determination is not-subjective =).

To fill in what was previously left out: Carefully consider the order of operations. E is only "known" by P. The truth valuation of P is found by cross-referencing $\to P$. In this I mean that he who assigns truth to a perception uses other perceptions as the reference of evaluation. Only then is the truth value of E expressed and then, ultimately, the label is attributed to $\to publication \to$.

$$\begin{gathered} P \to (\to P) \\ (\to P) \to P \\ (\to P) \to E \\ (E \wedge (\to P)) \to (\to Publication \to) \end{gathered}$$

Now for the truth table of $P \to (\to P)$ and $(\to P) \to P$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} P & \to P & P \to (\to P) & (\to P) \to P \\ T & T & T & T \\ T & F & F & T \\ F & T & T & F \\ F & F & T & T \end{array}\right]$$

As proof by contradiction, significance determination is not subjective.

To fill in the blank as to the answer to this Logical dilemma, look to the concept of hegemony. There will be a single P or group of $(\rightarrow P)$ that determine the customs and standards by which to evaluate the $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$.... Which in a sense gets us nowhere.

So moving right on from this proof to the next set of concepts, let us remember than the end in mind is the systematic approach at determining what information on the Internet is important and what information is not.

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A major part of the job of a data scientist is to "cleanse" data. This is the process of formatting data so that the P can comprehend, understand, take in, appreciate, and sense (think rectangle block in square hole where the rectangle block needs to be shaved down slightly yet the material of the block is made of copper which is only malleable when heated to a certain temperature). With the increase in programmable things will come the greater need for data cleansing. As such, we needed to data cleanse extensively.

Some methods of data cleansing are easy - like adding a period at the end of a statement or capitalizing the first letter. Other data cleansing is difficult - like looking up a synonym from a dynamic list that is dependent on the domain in use. Most importantly, data cleansing is fun! You get to manipulate the data however you want. It teaches that data is manipulated all of the time and that the people manipulating the data are the ones that get to determine the significance of the $(\rightarrow P)$, but we know this by now right?

Have you ever heard that History repeats itself? Well it doesn't. Have you ever learned that the Winners rewrite history? Well they do. Have you ever rewritten history so that it fits with what has happened before? Well then you are normal. As time goes on, on this lonely planet, we need harmonious events to occur in order to think that we have a grasp on what will come.

With the purpose of creating a mathematical system for the determination of the importance of the information of the world, I look to the moment that the Expressor Publishes an Expression. That moment, when the tweeter clicks "tweet" and sends their song for other to Perceive, is far different than the moments the Expressor decides which expressions to String together. On the other side of the equation, the moment that the perceiver perceives the perception of the a publication is far different than the moments of rumination, speculation, and contemplation of the perception, the internal process of perception, and the reflective thoughts of meta-perception. And yet we look to the publication as the significant moment.

In this realm of discovery arises the concept of Intent. Intent. Intent intent. Intense intent. The Intent to Intend. Intending. Intended. Will intend. The object of intent. As you can see, there is a world of difference between each of these previous statements. Beginning with the end in mind, I ask: How can we fit Intent and Significance together? Significance has been learned to be objective, and Intent is, well, intense. Intent is the unknown prefix to the Expressor, Publication, and Perception (Object):

$$\rightarrow(E)\rightarrow(\rightarrow)\rightarrow(P)$$
$$\rightarrow(P)\rightarrow(\rightarrow)\rightarrow(\rightarrow P)$$
$$\rightarrow(\rightarrow P)\rightarrow(\rightarrow)\rightarrow(P)$$

To P, there is knowledge that $\rightarrow$, or E came from somewhere. The same applies to the perspective of each object of the above relationships to each other. This "unknown cause" is what I consider to be "Intent". No matter where you are in the process of $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$ evaluation, there seems to always be an intent that presupposes where ever you are at. There's really not much that can be done about the cognitive dissonance that arises from lamenting on this inability to know. And, to really set in the point, you don't know what you don't know (there is no way of knowing what you don't know at any point in time). So this makes it really difficult to try and figure out the significance and the Intent of the world of Expressors out there.

It is in perceiving the expressions of grace that we find comfort in our own suffering.

So why do we move on?

Some fall to habits that are unhealthy and some rise to habits that are healthy. Healthiness is universally considered significant. So, right there is a quality of significant data. Data that expresses health + $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$. Does this mean that all news about the Health is significant. In this equation, yes. But that can't be right. There must be certain qualities of health news that determines the significance evaluation (Remember: in this paper we are limiting the determination of significance to either not having FALSE truth values - for positive statements).

Let's say that it is considered HEALTHY to eat one chocolate bar a day: published accurately and validly (whole 'nother issue) in $20161118article_c$ (notice the Timestamp). A world of data is accumulated by a news aggregators like my partner and I and then we markup and associate the Subjects and Concepts of $20161118article_c$ with the Subjects and Concepts of $20161112article_a$ and $20161018article_b$. At this point, many, many $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$ have been evaluated, correlated, and determined.

As you can guess, another article comes out that says that eating one chocolate bar a day is NOT HEALTHY titled: $20161119article_c$. These publications are only one day apart.

It is clearly apparent that the SIGNIFICANCE/TRUTH evaluations need to be able to change over time.

Writing this out helps me to realize that we need bullshit in our Internet to give people jobs, and here is why:

Assumption: $(\rightarrow P)$ is based on a percentage - similar to a democratic vote.

Claim: We need bullshit on the Internet in order that the TRUTH/SIGNIFICANCE evaluations of statements/events will be able to change (flexible) over time.

Proof
The number of $(\rightarrow P)$ on our earth is increasing at an exponential rate.
Due to the Central Limit Theorem, over time, the TRUTH/SIGNIFICANCE value of $(\rightarrow P)$ will not change unless the probability of being TRUE xor FALSE is exactly 0.5 (law of exclusivity does not allow 0.5).
Each person has a limited number of $(\rightarrow P)$ that they can contribute to in a lifetime
Some $(\rightarrow P)$ are more significant (/crucial to survival ?) than others

Therefore, Bullshit needs to be increased on the Internet so that the truth of Significant statements can Change. *EndProof*

law of exclusivity does not allow 0.5 probability with 2 events

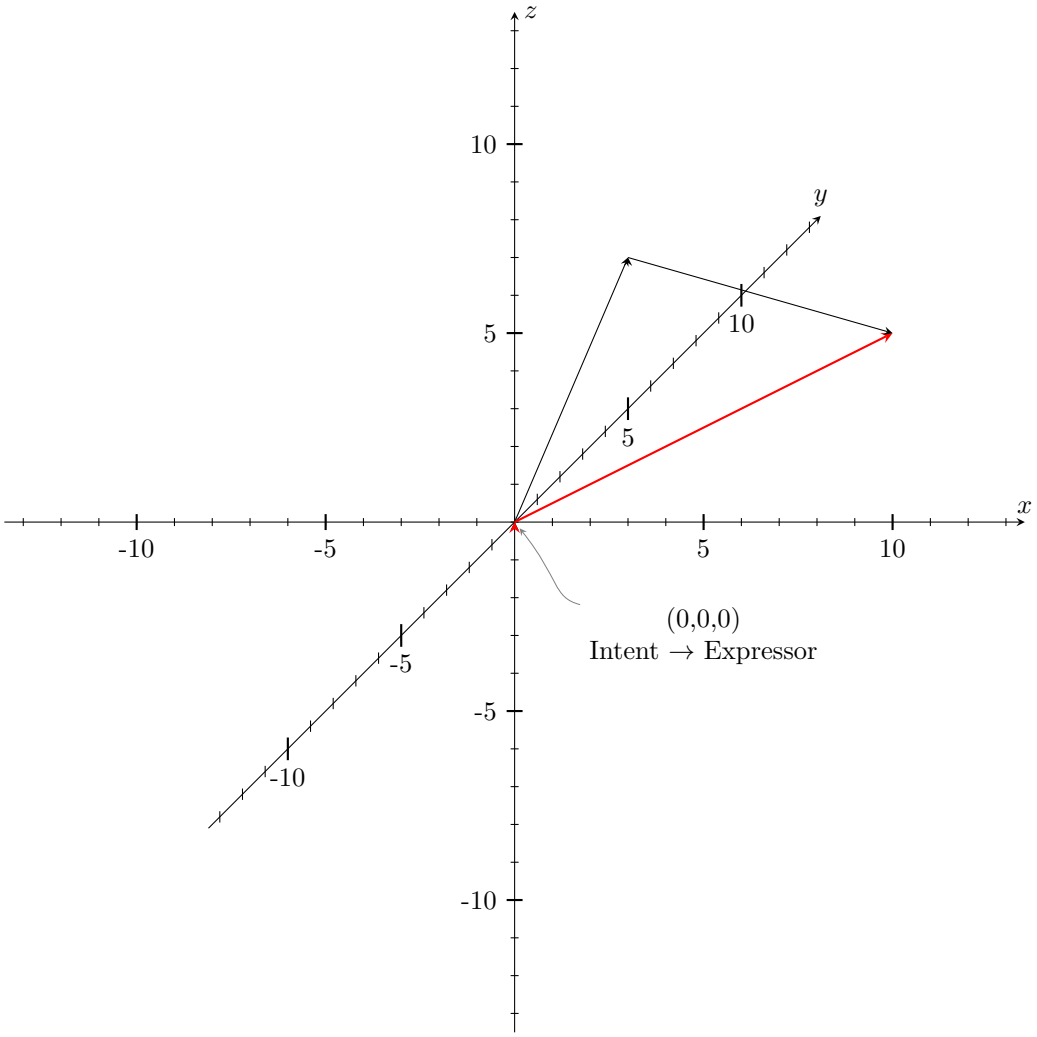
An important issue to bring up is the possibility that there is infinitely many significant statements that are available for perception in the world. Is it possible that there is so much crucial information that we ought to strive to collect as much as we can, as fast as we can? Is there a minimum amount of significant information that we can get by with to live a happy, successful life? Is it simply possible that the people of the world FEEL like they need to know more than they already do because people around them are living better lives and people think that the way to live a better life is to be informed with quality information?

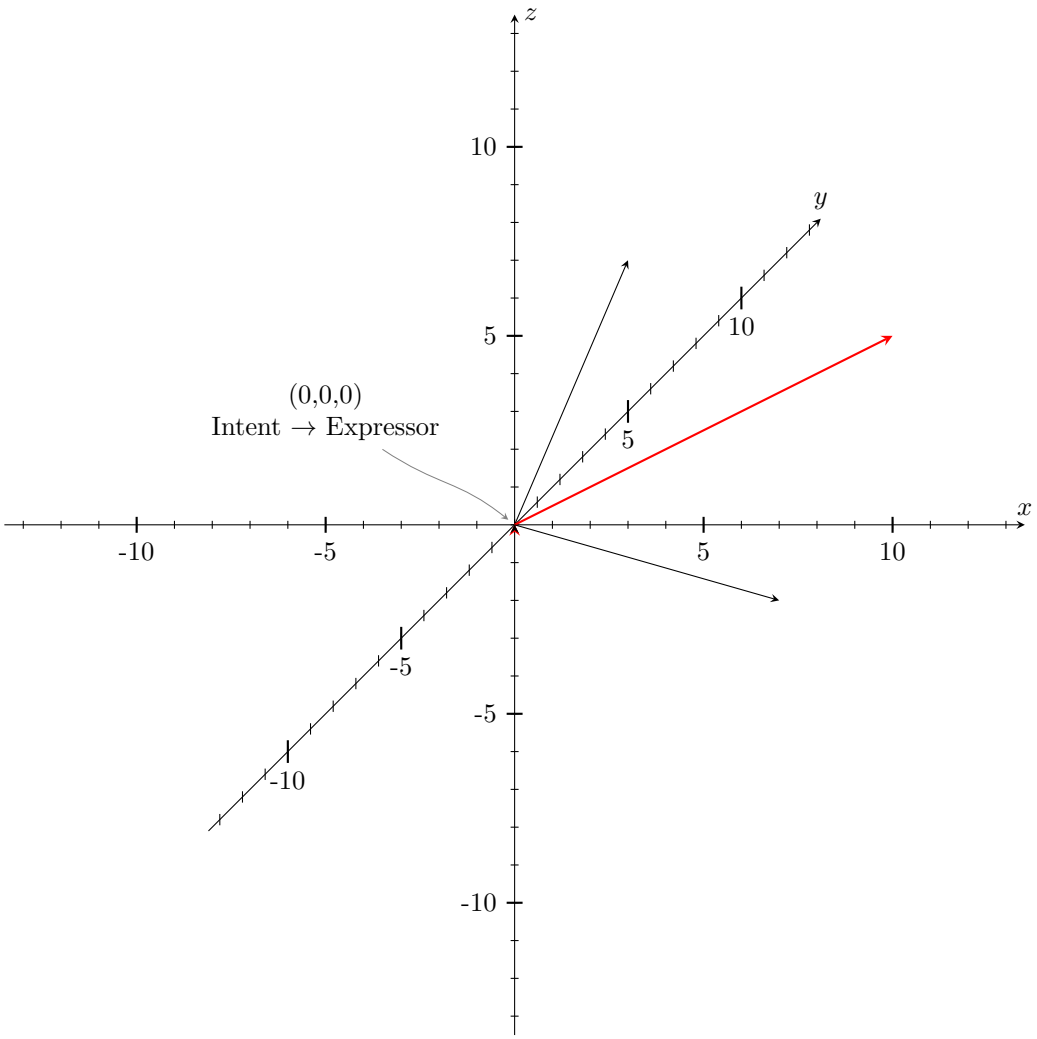
To make a stance, I have a linear equation that can help you reduce the amount read in order to acquire the same amount of information. What follows is that using this equation, you can read the same number of symbols and acquire more information. - Reword

Naturally, we look to the stars for guidance. And in the stars, I have discovered what we now call graph

theory. Yet, instead of merely considering an edge between two vertices as a plain relationship, I will add directionality to the relationship. In the grammar that we have been using, this is similar to the workflow from E to P. Remember that we have exposed the fault in this workflow by demonstrating the order of operations that it takes to determine the TRUTH value of E in that you must first determine the values of P and $(\rightarrow P)$ first; regardless, the following vector diagrams are meant to be simple - do not think too much into the inner-relatedness of Expression and Perception, please.

We perform standard vector addition in the following ways:





I threw in the Origin label "*Intent* → *Expressor*" to get you prepared for how I am about to apply vector addition to our present issue.

Notice how the additive vector is exactly the same for both vector graphs. This is basically just an agreement that makes the entire mathematical system work - so it's an important one... take my word for it. This ends up aiding us because it enables us to calculate the shortest distance between where our vector starts and where the cross-referenced vectors end.

Important: The x, y and z lines represent three dimensions or classifications of the vectors. They can be thought of as only three attributes of the vector objects. This is like limiting a quarter to the shape, the material, and the president's name who's face is printed onto it. As you are probably thinking, this is not even including the numerical value of the quarter! There's a reason why money is the root of all evil, it is probably the only material that matches "it" in entendre. Regardless, the addition operation is a funny sort of way to combine independent measurements. Independence is important, yet not as important as everyone makes it up to be. Fuck independence.

The magic is in Mutual Exclusivity. x, y and z are mutually exclusive in that moving in one of the directions (spatially) is not at all moving in any of other two directions. This is the last piece we needed - just to let you know.

Now, we consider the origin to be $Intent \rightarrow Expressor$, which, if you remember, was represented as $\rightarrow E$.

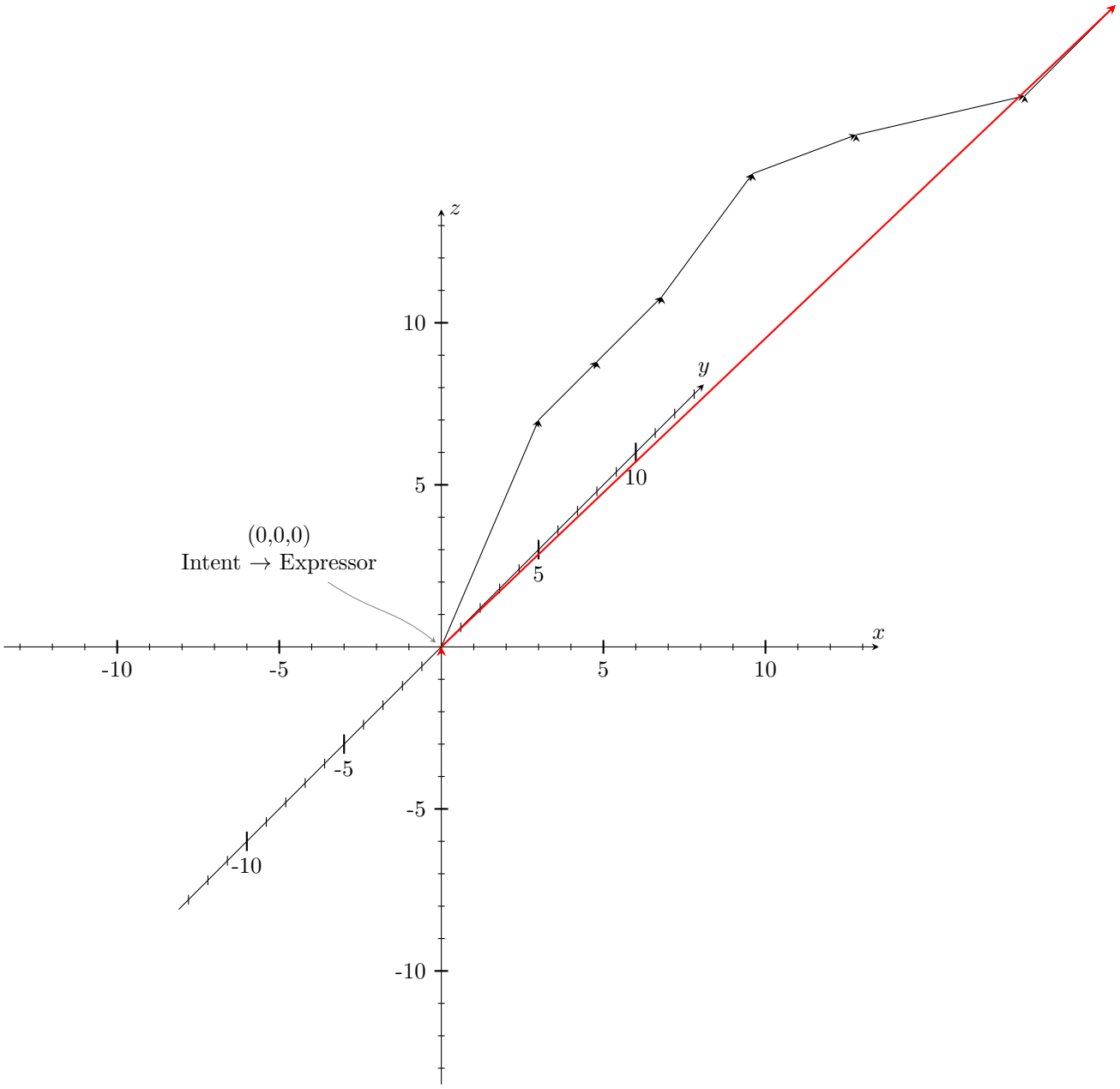
The place where the vector ends can simply be thought of as the end of a statement because it is important to declare an end point in the beginning. Coincidentally, we do declare an end point within our Natural Language System, it is the ".". For this first meta model, the sentence, or $Sentence = \{String.split(".")[k] : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ to be the smallest unit of meaning that shall be modeled as a vector. Of course, the meat and potatoes of our data cleansing consisted of decomposing the sentence into smaller units of meaning and applying business logic to them in order to trigger workflows (goal), but that is not important. Because there are so many sentences that become insignificant within a short time frame after their publication that applying our mathematical model to sentences will suffice for now. Hell, these sentences I write will be obsolete very soon... so it's a race. Let's race to the hegemonic standard of significance determination.

Anna Wierzbicka and Goddard used up 30 years of their lives to accumulate past knowledge for the sake of creating a set of words and categories that exclusive buttress the definitions of all other words in 26 different languages. This set is to be respected as a foundational tool of semantics. Noam Chomsky's rule of thumb, that a grammar is built from the repeated habits of syntax in a String of natural language, should also be respected as a foundational truth. The addition of the two yields a meaning system that directly funds the bank account of our significance and Intent mathematics.

So, a typical news article today is made up of 7 or more sentences. Each sentence can be thought of independently and can also be thought of as existence dependent. I use the union of the two perspectives to go ahead and consider an article as a Thread of Intent that starts with $Intent \rightarrow Expressor$ and ends somewhere different than the beginning with a P.

Using the words and categories of Wierzbicka, we refined down the categories of meaning to 7 categories. Using the existence dependence clause of Noam Chomsky's grammar, we consider $u+v$ for all $u, v \in sentence$ to be in the space of *sentence*. For mathematical consistency we have to consider the question if cu for some constant c is in *sentence* as well, I will do this later when I consider orthogonality. So, guess what, we have a linguistic space that we can determine significance in!!

Finally, I can impart on to you the operation of adding up all of the sentence to determine where the sentences end up. Here is visual aid to show you where I am going with this:


z
10
5
y
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5
(0,0,0)
Intent → Expressor
x
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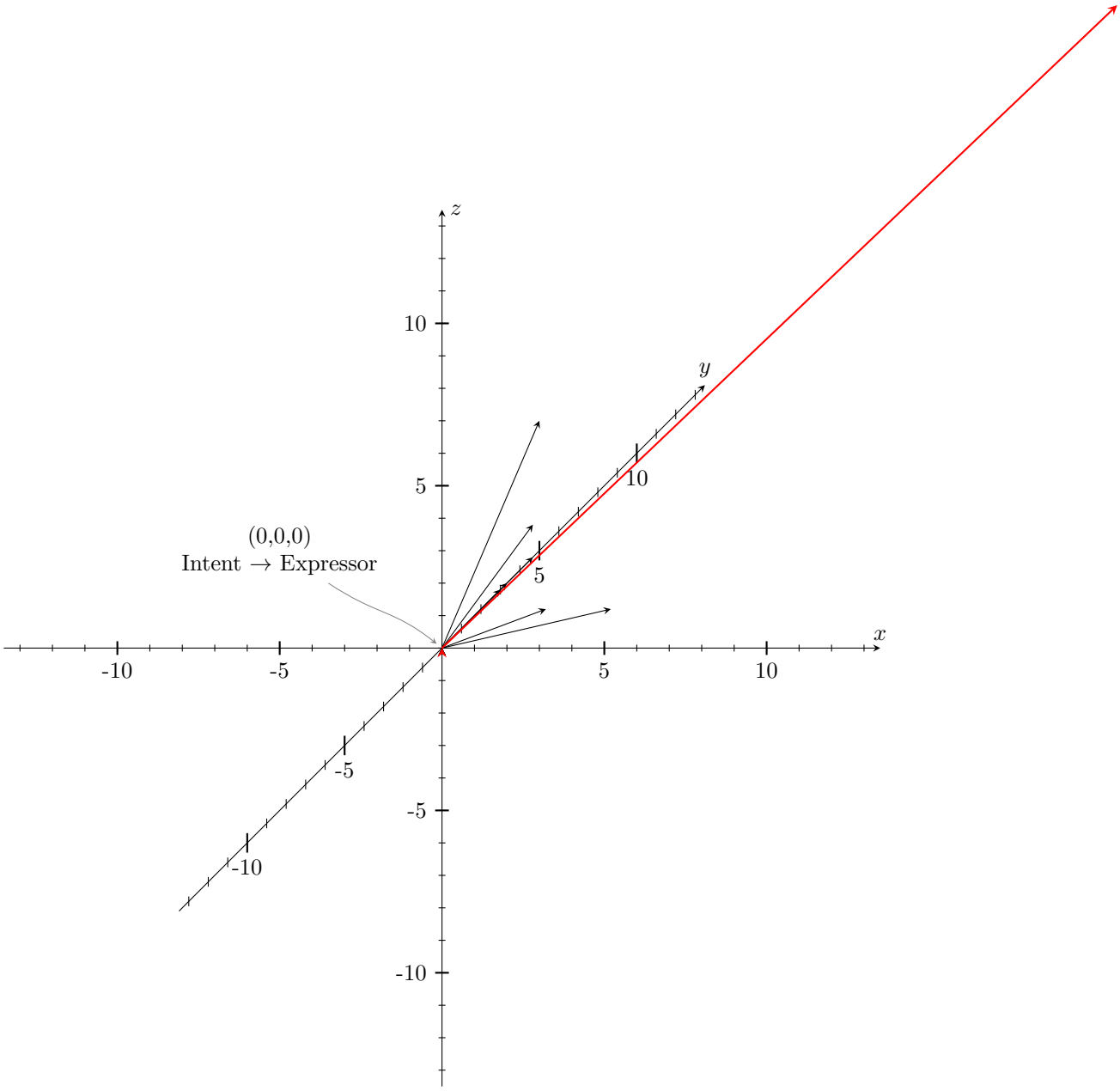


The key attributes to recognize here are that the additive vector is the same for both graphs (red arrow) and that the additive vector is the shortest possible distance from the origin to the end point. You might have compared the dimensions of these graphs to the dimensions of the categories of meaning previously declared. Finally, what is crucial to notice is that the numeric scale per each dimension is continuous. I will address these respectively.

3 dimensional spaces and 7 dimensional spaces share similar attributes. I am not sure why. So, if you are sure why then contact me and we can talk about it, please. The real numbers employed in this model are accurate when representing meaning space because ratios of meaning can easily be thought of as valuable measurements.

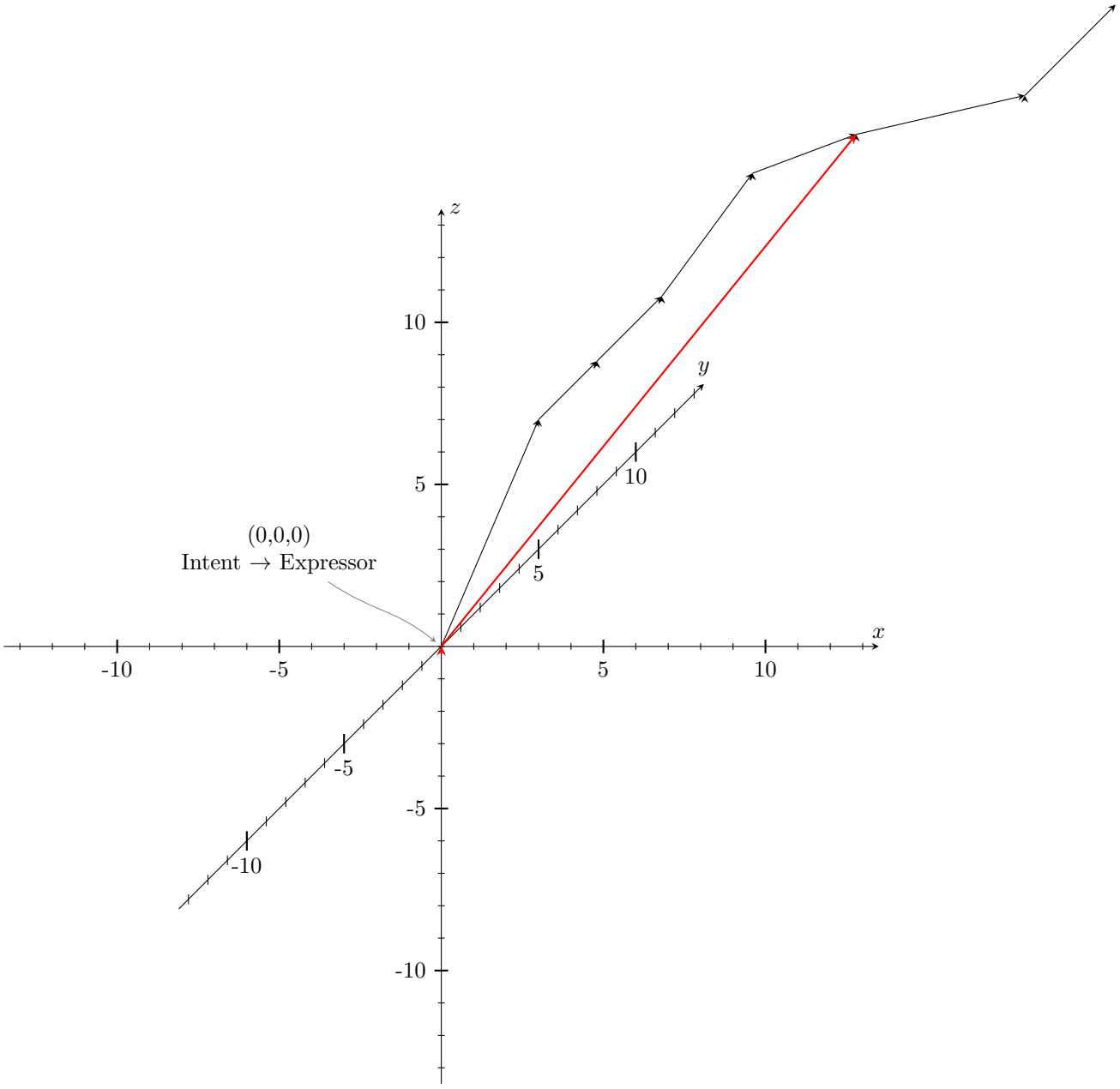
To repeat myself, the additive vector is the shortest possible distance from the origin to the end point. This, intuitively, implies that the additive vector is the "short-hand" or summary of the article of sentence that make it up. The order of the sentences, in this model, is not important because the resultant additive

vector will be the same regardless of the order of the sentences - pedantic. Is this acceptable? Is it correct to assume that the order of sentences doesn't matter?

This is a question of scope. The sentence is a broken down into it's sub-units in the model. In reality, the order of the sub-units of *sentence* vectors does matter. Similarly, the order of a seven sentence cluster matters as well. Order does not matter when adding 7-sentence-clusters. So, the reason why the order doesn't matter overall has to do with an externality, if you will. This externality is the selective attention of the perceiver of a $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$.

When one reads, the order of operations does not always coincide with the linear format of the String of symbols. Of ten times, one selectively remembers the meaning units. The reasons for remembering certain sentences over others is actually the art of the sales/marketing person. For our purposes, we will work under the notion that any permutation of meaning units (sentence, 7-sentence cluster) can make up the perceived Thread of Intent which leads to the necessary consideration that Origin and the End Point may fall somewhere else than where the Expressor intended.

Her are a select few examples - not attempting to draw out each permutation of our example 7-sentence-cluster:


z
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Intent → Expressor
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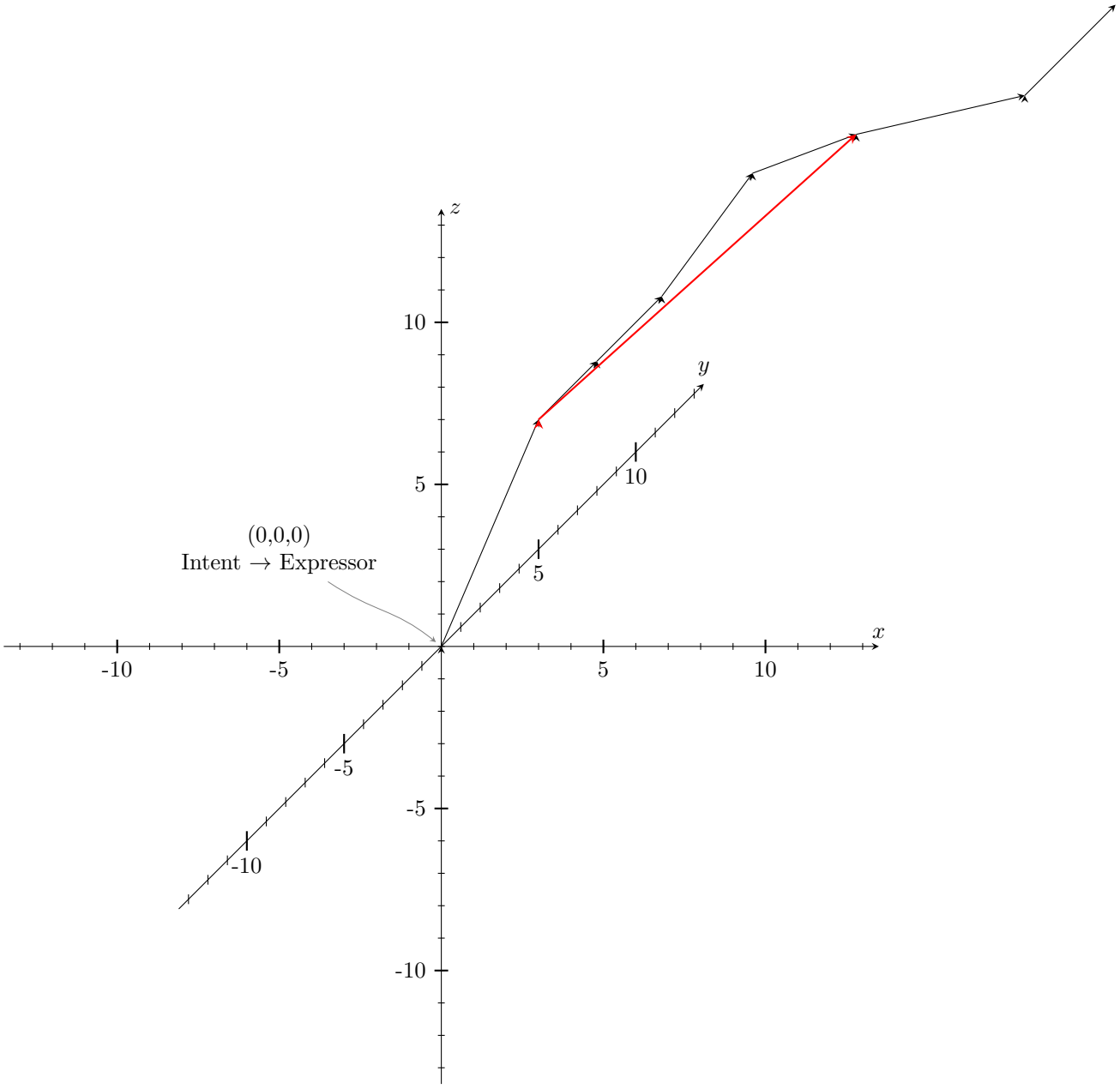
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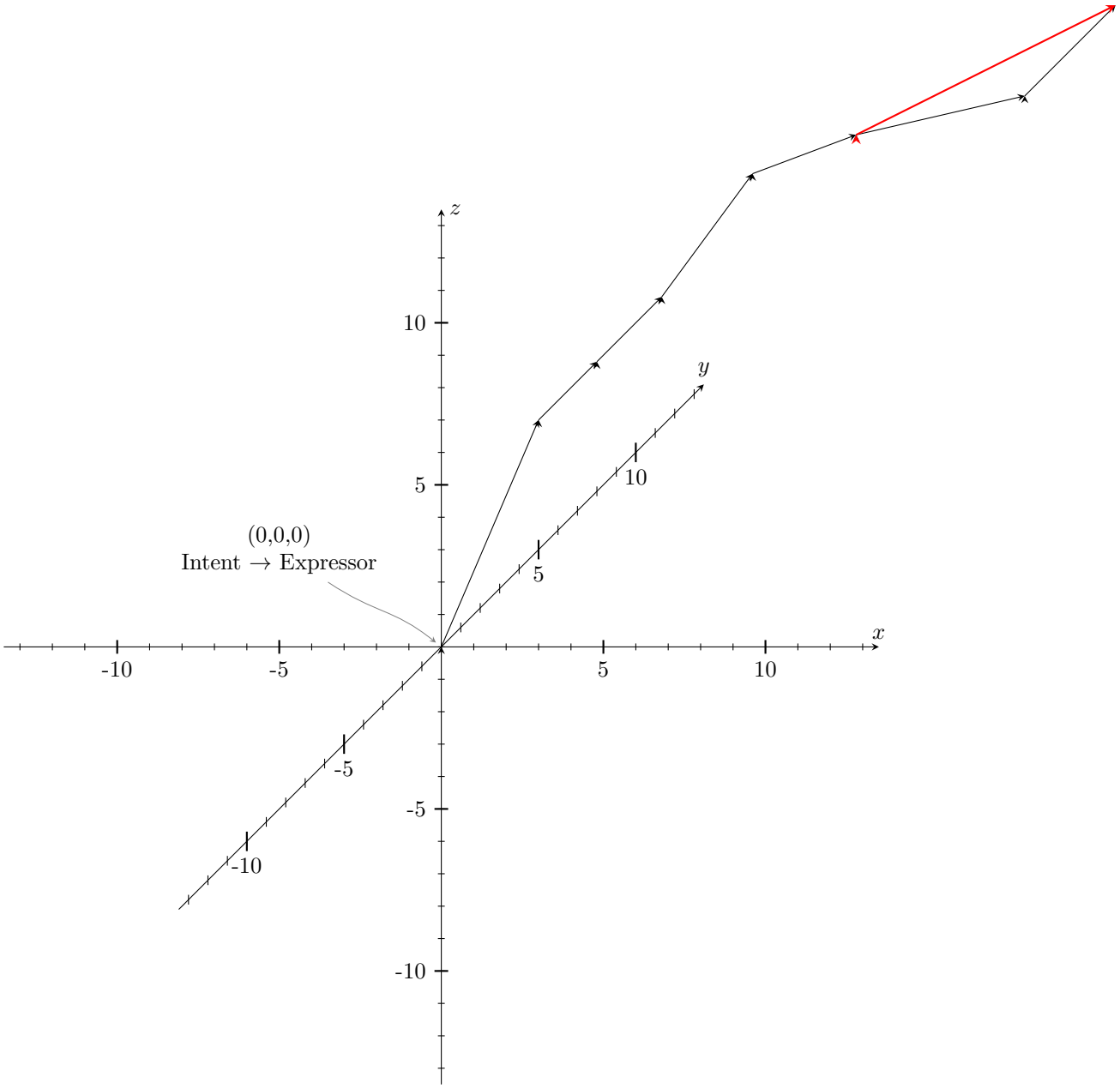
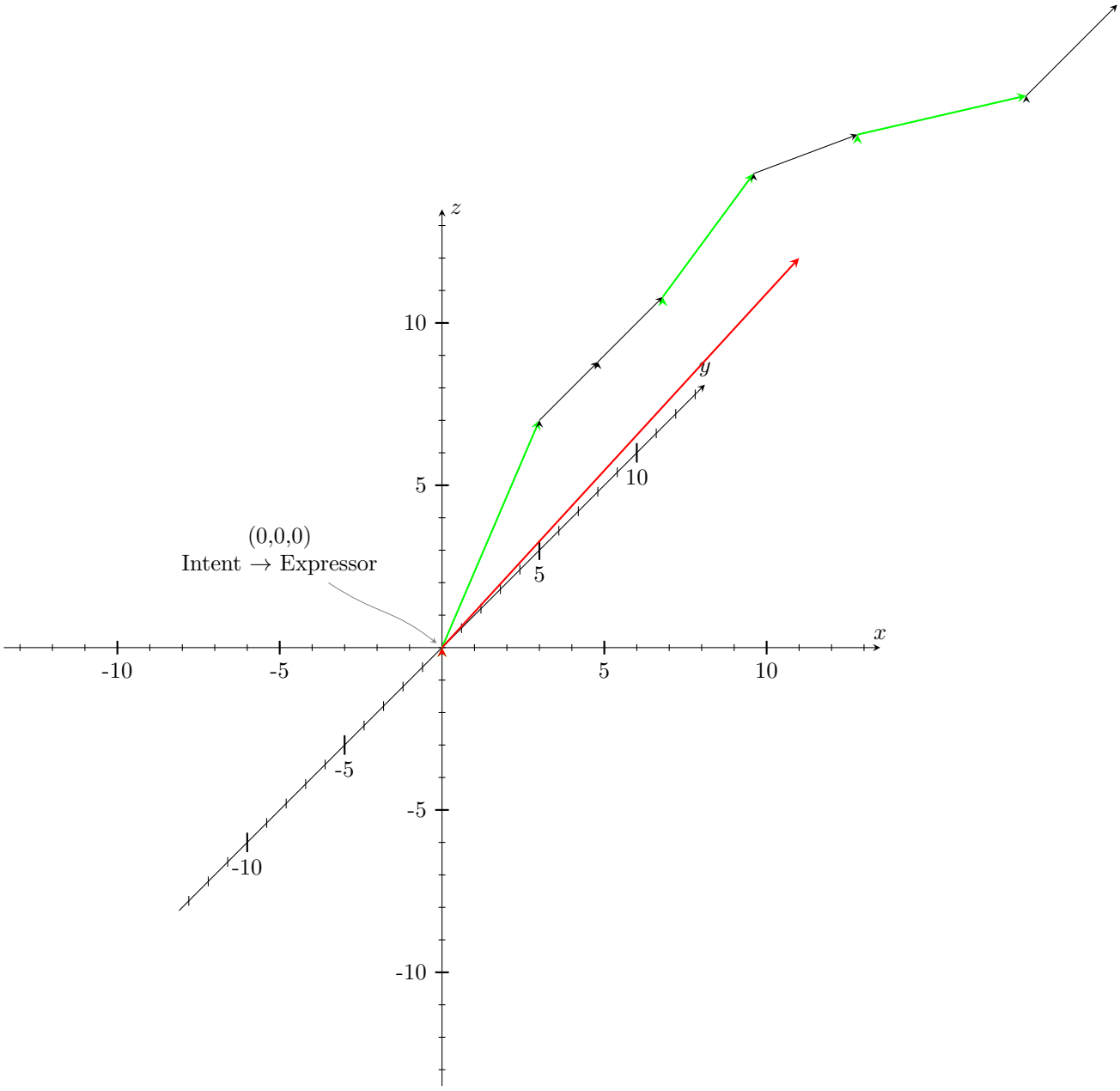
(0,0,0)
Intent → Expressor



I am now going to draw a permutation of $sentence_1, sentence_4, sentence_6$ to demonstrate a selective attention;



This previous selective attention leads to a short endpoint on a similar path to the intended endpoint of the Expressor. This is like getting the gist of your reading.

This last graph is crucial to understanding our company's drive to create summaries of articles using a computer- that it is even possible. What are the common attributes of the units of meaning that, when read, lead the Perceiver to the same, or just short of the same, conclusion as if he would have spent his valuable time to read the entire string of symbols (or her). To list off a few sub-units of meaning that we extract: Subjects, Numeric Values, Dates, and Concepts.

All of these sub-unit extraction are considered phenomenon (or phen) that have no assumed relation to the rest of the sentences. It is our job to fit them into a pattern that previously occurred is similar or dissimilar writings. When we create a pattern, put it into a category that is no longer called "phen" because it is now associated with other units of meaning. The intended goal of moving phen through a system of classifications, that associated the phen with other articles, is to end up with a clearly defined event.

We feed a system that starts with phen and ends up with Events. The complement to an event is it's impact which is an association of events.

The Event-Impact Hiearachy

We first define phen using the universal linguistic extraction methods that are briefly touched upon in the previous paragraphs. The most basic categories of phen are: Subjects, Concepts, and Universals. Universals are broken up into 6 categories and Subjects and Concepts are combined into 1 category called: omenon (phenomenon - phen) because the Subjects and Concepts have inherent meaning - in that Subjects and Concepts are not at the foundation of linguistic meaning, which would make them meaningless. Subjects and Concepts are at the crux of the Symbol-Meaning relationship. Subjects and Concepts can be thought of as the inverse of universal with makes them be in the same category (Yin and Yang). Subjects and Concepts are mutually exclusive from Universal yet they have the common attribute of not being universal. There is a catch to this and it lies in our ability to uniquely identify a Subject or Concept. Last names are attributed to everyone in the family; therefore, last names alone cannot be used to identify a specific member. However, to the public, or $(\rightarrow P)$, a last name may suffice to represent one member of the family (that tends to have the largest impact on the public). In this lies the order of operations that it takes to create event-impact from phen.

With the phen classified, it is then time to give form to the Subjects and Concepts to create Omenon. This is done in many different ways. Encyclopedia lookups, knowledge graphs, manual descriptions, comparison of $(\rightarrow P)$ searches and references in social media, etc. all suffice. And there can be multiple books written on when to use which dictionary, knowledge graph, etc. A dynamic Omeonon-creation system must be set in place to ever be able to move phen closer to Event-Impact.

Next comes attributing Timestamps to the Phen + Omenon correlations. This creates events. The events now need to migrate in to event+impact relationships for our system to be complete. Impacts consist of events and will never be fully defined (unless there are primes to these!!) because life keeps rolling on. Still, with these systems set one place, one can create event-impact relationships based on the scope, selective attention, and Intent that they need.

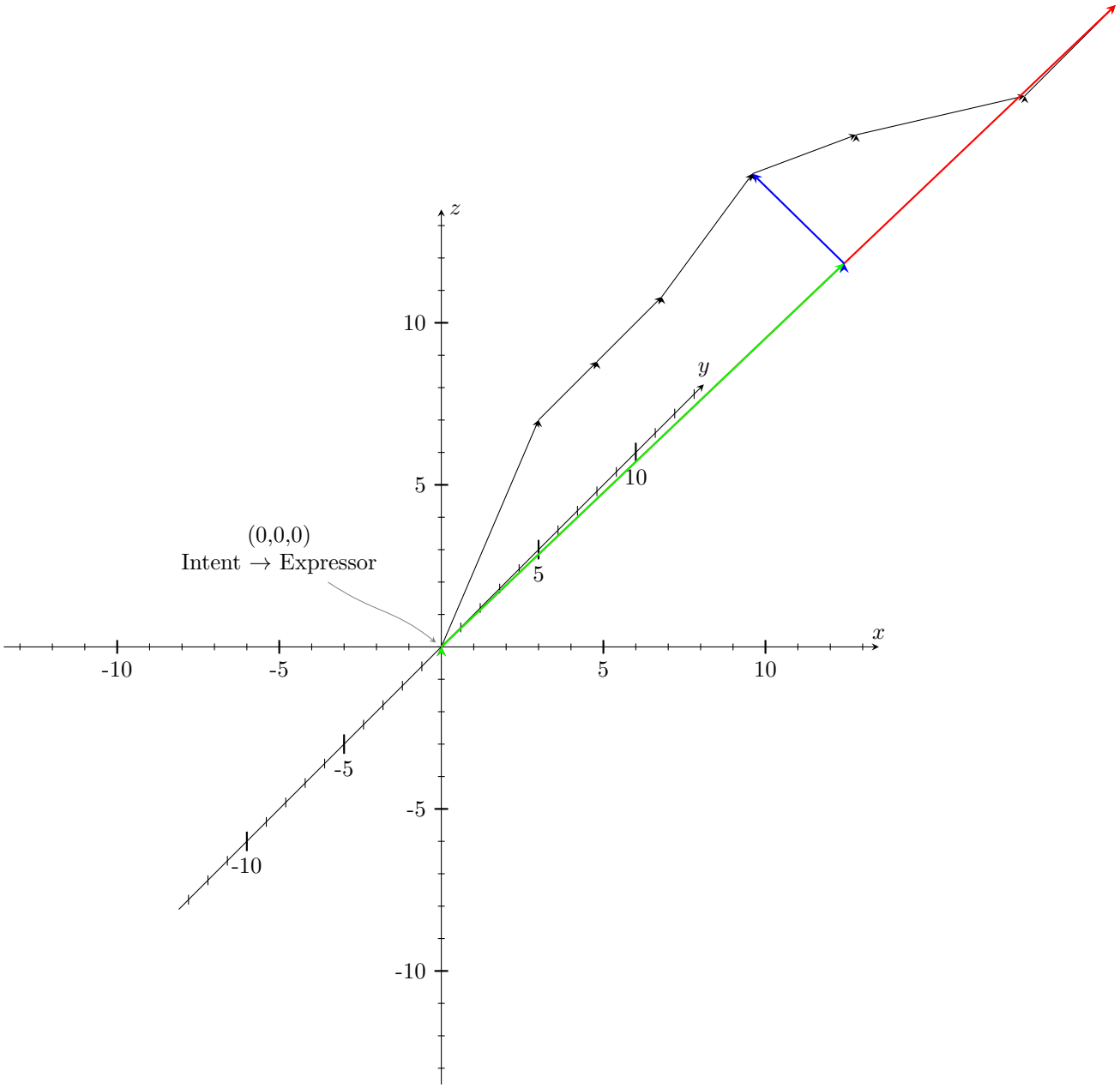
Do you see how this leads to the ability to decipher what is and is not important on the Internet?

It is important for me to go back to the vector diagrams in order to clarify how and why it is crucial to be discriminatory when reading information - which in term makes some information objectively insignificant.

Sentences clustered into seven sentence units is the baseline media that we, as a fucking race, need to consider as the highest form on News Art. We cannot fall to the ignorance of 128-bit thought that pervades our social media outlets. When we express ourselves in such a limited art form as Twitter, we are actually establishing habits, within our minds, to use only "like 100 character" to describe what we are trying to say. It one thing to use words that are close to universals so as to reach the largest group of people. It is another thing to give Gettysburg address and Charlie Chaplin speeches. It will not matter how much a person reads if they think in 128-bit thought. They will be physically impaired. And then we will have social institutions that have to assimilate these people into the productive world. Fuck.

There are a lot of cool calculations that one can perform on a vector space. I am still discovering them (angle between additive sentence and any single sentence could indication the degree of variation from the simplest path the end point - Significance (Not FALSE in this paper) could be a matter of how far the $\rightarrow Publication \rightarrow$ deviates from the simplest possible perception but no simpler).

The calculation that I choose to draw derives the shortest distance between the endpoint of any individual sentence and the additive sentence from origin to the intended endpoint:



The blue arrow represents the deviation of sentences 1 through 4 from the shortest path to the Intended endpoint. The arrow is the shortest distance that the path would need to move through meaning space to get back to the simplest, shortest summary. The green arrow represents the sentence that would sum up the 4 deviated sentence while still maintaining the straight and narrow to the intended endpoint.

One way of looking at this is that the additive sentence uses less symbols to relate the same amount of information. Another way of looking at this is to image extending the additive sentence out to the same length as the deviated path - this would result in the same amount of symbols read with more meaning learned.

Another key measurement that this gives you is the perception of previous Intent. When looking back to a previous unit of meaning, you may wonder where the person was going with what they wrote. The deviation from the straight and narrow additive sentence actually reveals a lot about the Intent of the Expressor. I won't get into this now.

****
**********End Notes**********
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The red line of these graphs could be the hegemonic standard for one person. The shorter red lines could be the hegemonic standards of others.

7 sentence units is key. It always one to distinguish between the independent variables of the sentence or 7-sentence-clusters. The process of distinguishing the independent variables is crucial for TRUTH and SIGNIFICANCE evaluation.

Is one red line more equal than another? Is one red line more valuable than another red line

Consider the 7 line vector and then 7 7 line vectors and so on.

2 Part 2 - 20161120

To further expound upon the process of formulating event-impact from phen-omenon.

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It takes a combination of algorithms to formulate an event-impact. I will devise ways to pick off the necessary attribute (of event-impact) in the following pages.

As I wrote previously, the phen are classified into inherently meaningless categories and the omeonon are categorized into meaningful categories. In this I mean to write using "meaning" in a non-traditional way. For the CORE categories, or the 6 prime categories of semantics, cannot be decomposed; however, their metadata is extremely "meaningful" in the traditional sense. Conversely, Omenon are primed and ready to be decomposed into a world of meaning; however, they do not have metadata until the relationships are drawn. Does the commonality and separation of phen and omenon make sense? Perhaps an metaphor is necessary to move on from this description with comfort of rationality.

An icon is a tangible material that both represents and embodies a God. "God" is a word with infinite entendre as well as an evolution of the word "Good". So to figure out which God embodies the material of choice one has to first extract the sensory attributes of the material and also the ideas about the material. Sensory Experiences are to Phen as Ideas about the material that is sensed is to Omenon. In this I mean that sensory experiences are always new, fresh, and different than previous ones. They have no inherent meaning. However, a sensory experience from the nose or the ears has very meaningful metadata in the traditional sense. Conversely, ideas about materials are primed and ready to be decomposed. They can be language based ideas, visual based ideas, auditory ideas, etc. however, their meaning is only known by the decomposition and association of their attributes. This suffices.

Subjects can be put in their place by means of Encyclopedias and knowledge graphs. This leaves Concepts lonely and without a home. I will give you a home Concepts.

The traditional, and well-founded, approach is to use the Search engine. One perspective is that concepts consist of permutations of keywords that can then be matched with similar permutations within a set of data. Search engines capitalize on this practice. Search engines allow for cross-discipline associations between things as unique as Subjects and as abstract as concepts. I will not reinvent the wheel. However, the form which a wheel takes nowadays is much different than the form that the Expressor of "$\rightarrow$ reinvent the wheel" intended to publish.

For natural language based data visualization, it makes sense to focus on sentences as the domain to associate concepts. the sentence cross-reference algorithm will produce one piece of the event-impact puzzle. Depending on your intent as a researcher, there are multiple approaches.

The first approach is to search for the keywords (permutations of concept) within all sentences of the selected data set and to create a subset consisting of all matches. The subset will be called: $SUPER_{SENTENCE}.contains(C_k^{PERM})$ where k is a unique symbolic identifier.

This phonetically reads: "super of sent contains c perm" which actually means "the superset of sentences that contain any of the permutations of concept k". (Assuming that the object of permutations of concept k is split by the logical "or")

$SUPER_{SENT}.contains(C_k^{PERM})$ inherits the Java method ".contains(String)". This subset is useful for cutting down a large set of sentences to an equal or less set of sentences that can assumed to be in a related domain to C. Depending on how unique C is, this subset will create a knowledge graph (with the added effort of markup and cleansing).

The first approach is to search for the keywords of multiple concepts within all sentences of the selected data set and to create a subset consisting of all matches. The subset will be called: $SUPER_{SENTENCE}.contains(\sum_k^n C_k^{PERM})$ where k is an arbitrary differentiating symbol that is unique to each concept. K sequentially changes to the next unique identifier until the last symbol in the sequence - n

$SUPER_{SENTENCE}.contains(\sum_k^n C_k^{PERM})$ is useful for limiting the superset of sentences to a refined subset of sentences that is limited to a selective domain of intent. Creative decision making must take place (and thinking with the end in mind) in order to create a subset of sentences that captures the intended meaning and scope that you as the data science set forth in the process of Searching.

The third approach can be be applied to either the subset of the first approach or the subset of the second approach. The third approach involves utilizing a Simple Random Sample, and Stratified Random Sample, or other forms of Random Samples to select a representative sub-sub set of the Super Set of sentences. The key to selecting a random sample is creating a order of operations that definitely makes sure each sentence, in the sub set of sentences, has an equal probability of being chosen. This could mean using a random number generator, assigning numbers to each sentence, and then selecting a certain amount of sentences to sample. The rule of thumb for statical samples is that the Central Limit Theorem holds up pretty damn well is the sample size is 30 or greater. Next, apply vector calculations, described previously in this paper, to the sub sub sentences. Rather than calling this sub sub set a "sub sub set" I shall define it as such:

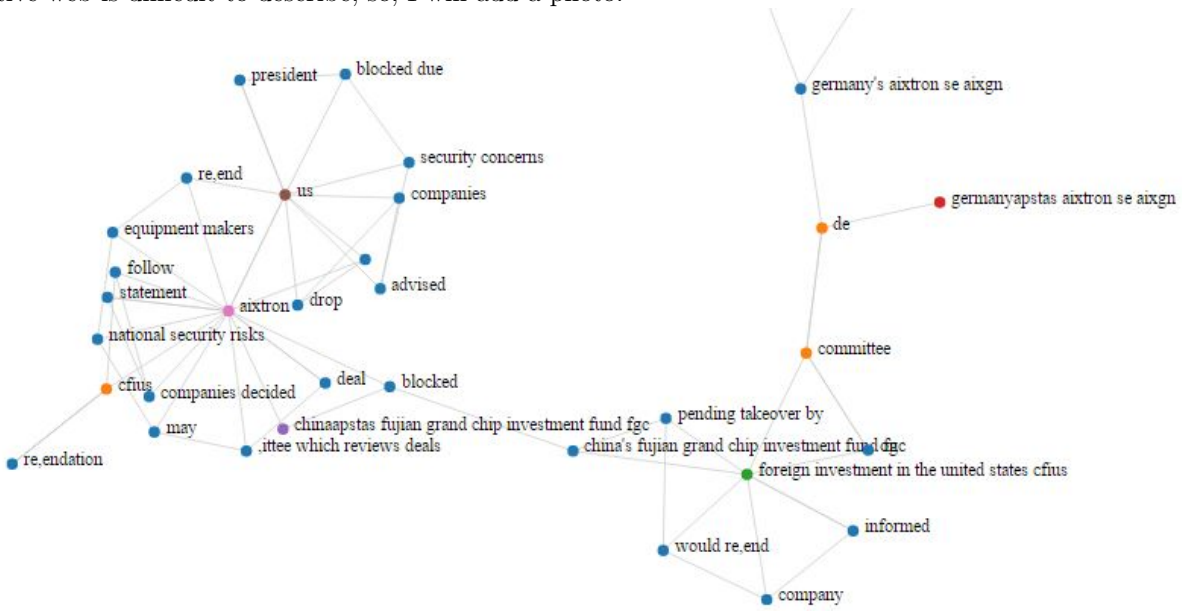
$Rand(SUPER_{SENTENCE}.contains(\sum_k^n C_k^{PERM})$

Having a random selection of sentences, that were selected from the superset when correlated with n concepts, allows you to justifiably perform the next step in getting closer to creating event-impact.

Step 1 - Create Phen + Omenon
Step 2 - Create Concept Knowledge Graph and Create Subject Knowledge Graph Step 3 - Combine Phen Category metadata with Omenon Knowledge Graphs to create timeless Event Classes Step 4 - Create Timestamped Event Instances Step 5 - Utilize stochastic calculus, physics, and studies of change to Create Event-Impact Relationships

So where we are at now in this order of operations is finishing off the creation of the Concept Knowledge graphs. There are many methods of correlating sentences for the sake of what they mean to us as thinking individuals. At this point, a person needs to actually sit down and read there data. So much can be done in the "backend" to prepare, organize, and structure data. But, at some point, the investor needs to pour through the figures.

Our company has designed a gui that utilizes a few Research Techniques. One of which is the well-organized "headline" structure of news summaries. This consists of a timestamp, a title, a description, and a source url (or associative link). We added a drop-down menu of the Subjects of the article with the ability to Search the Subjects in a standard, public, search engine. Of course, this could be adapted to any private search engine. A second tool in our Research engine is the search bar - which searches through all of the sentences in our news database for matches with the entered query. After searching, the user can sroll through the sentences, and their timestamp. The third tool that we use is an associative web. The associative web is difficult to describe, so, I will add a photo.



This utilizes graph theory to render relationships between subjects and concepts. This is useful for quick snapshots of the article.

The final tool that we utilize to read the news as quickly as possible is the sequential list of concepts without Subjects or Phen (actually, we sometimes add the Subjects to this list). Scrolling through the list of concepts allows us to let our wonderful subconscious minds fill in the universals so that we can focus on the truly phenomenal concepts that make up the meat and potatoes of the article. We learned how effective this method is by practice.

With the super set of sentences refined down and put on a silver platter, it is up to us to finish out the following steps to create event-impact relationships. This is the whole purpose of Research - to come up with methods of $\rightarrow$ *Publication* $\rightarrow$ creation that bring high pleasure and low pain to us, our friends, and our family (cutting to the point). Who's to say that the information available to us on the internet will bring any tangible betterment to our lives? If you feel like you can handle the burden speculating about the different data manipulation methods out there, then this Research Order of Operations may help you at least be calm about it. If not, then stick to what will bring your children happiness.

In the end, we are living in The Great Anxiety. Our imaginations spin out of control into a tangential meaning space that is truly an insignificant deviation from the "middle way". Perhaps it is better to fight "Call of Duty" wars than to fight a blood-spewing-from-a-gash-in-your-chest-while-your-soul-escapes-your-body-and-the-mind-that-you-have-always-trusted-checked-out-into-the-void war.

3 Part 3 - 20161126

Still, the question prevails: How do I determine what information on the Internet is important and what information on the Internet is not important?

Scholars point to the measurement of "credibility". This measurement is directly determined by the names of the people, organizations, and funding involved in the publication. It is much easier to give up any sort of worry as to credibility by deeming the word "Harvard" as an always credible source. It makes it easy. It makes it easy. That is the goal! To not have to worry about if what you're reading is TRUE and so fall back on the fact that credible sources publish factual publications. So yes, there is nothing to worry about when you see the word "Harvard" next to what you are reading.

I am still not comfortable with the scholar's whole hearted faith in words. I can easily write on this document the following:

This document is accredited by Harvard.

I haven't even put any quotes around it. The ease by which I am able to write this statement, without ramification, is actually unnerving. The freedom that I am privileged to experience allows me to write and think most words (for of course, there are words that I have never and will never learn). In a corollary, there I words that I am shunned from saying. Like the word "rape". Even to think the word brings about connotations - feelings. When most of the time, the words that flow through my head illicit nothingness. No emotion. Apathy. Comfortable apathy. What did Pink Floyd say? Comfortably numb? Yes, I am comfortably numb to most of the words that flow through my head... It is very difficult for you, the reader, to realize that most of the thoughts that you consider to be conscious are word based thoughts. You think in words, most likely. So, if you have understood most of what I have written so far, then your are a word-thought dependent. The reason I know this is that I am a word-thought dependent and I have taken word-thoughts to a radical extreme. For you to understand me means that you are word-thought dependent. I am not communicating to you in pictures of color, or design, or texture. I am limiting this expression to pre-designed symbols and colors, or lack of, and spacing between the symbols that I previously mentioned. I am okay with this because it helps me feel comfortable about the truth of what I have to write. I can read back over my writing and agree with the terms, conditions, and grammar, comfortably.

Understandably, I am relaying what is in my receptacle. This is needed sometimes before another outlay of information in the limited medium which I can afford to use. I can't afford to say "rape". I can't afford to accredit my own work. I can;t afford to think in other forms that word-thought. But, I can afford to be comfortably numb. I can afford to sit, in the midst of warring states. I can afford to dodge the Great Anxiety. I can afford to wither away amidst the hot gases of my existence in comfort that a trepidation will annihilate my previous understanding. And, I can afford to forget. Specifically, I can afford to only plan, at most, 6 days in advance.

Can you afford to forget? Do you understand? Do you seek to understand? What is the order of operations of your knowledge acquisition process? The antithesis of hope is a nigger. And how do I know this? Because I remember. I audaciously am hoping to hope and forget to understand first before I reflexively seek to be understood - or at least gain acknowledgment and appreciation. The lowest common denominator of thought is the set of data types of its database. A thing is an object. It was always object, not thing, that described the most abstract representation of phenomena. Who in the hell decided to start calling things things. It's like the stuupid way of describing a holistic and sustainably organic abstraction. And "Internet" or "Broadcast"? These are clear signs of the beginning of the end. And I like it. Because, as South Park is akwardly representing these days, "Don't eat the memberries!"

So, where we left off was Step 3 - determining the timeless events by combining phen metadata and Omenon knowledge graphs.

Linear algebra teaches a very simplified way of looking at a linear equation. An equation represents independent and dependent variables. Very simply put, dependent variables are multiplied together and the

independent dependent-clusters are added together.

D_n^m shall represent dependent variables
$I(D_1^m \cdot D_2^m \cdot ... \cdot D_n^m) = I(D_n^m)$ shall represent independent dependent-cluster variables
$\cdot$ shall represents an inner product
$+$ shall represent basic addition
And, oddly enough, this is set to 0 (look into nullity - allows you to isolate $I(D_n^m)$)

$$0 = I(D_n^1) + I(D_n^2) + ... + I(D_n^m)$$

The inner product of the $I(D_n^m)$ can be different per $I(D_n^m)$. Also, 0 is the zero vector, matrix, etc. that is used in the specific equation. Standard mathematics forces the $I(D_n^m)$ to have the same format end product and this is perfectly reflected in the definition of Independent Events (i.e. the $I(D_n^m)$ are not mutually exclusive)

Beginning with the end: The Phen + Omenon is:

$$0 = I(P) + I(O)$$

Firstly, are the two $I(D_n^m)$ independent? Another way of wording this is: Are the meanings of Phen dependent on the meanings of Omenon? The answer is no.

To describe this I need to define "Intent"

Intent measures the management of universal words or phrases ***or*** the associations and relationship textures of meaningful words or phrases.

The $I(P)$ is the management of universal words or phrases.
The $I(O)$ is the associations and relationship textures of meaningful words or phrases.

The choice $I(P)$ and the choice $I(O)$ are only actualized at the instance of publication. By this, I mean to relay that the only way for existentialism to work out is for the action-reaction instant to represent choice by the actor and by this logic, the intentions implied by a publication are actualized at the instance of publication. There is the only way to work out fault, risk, or blame (responsibility) other than to agree to disagree. (Kant - duty)

****
Why are independent variables ***added*** together? In this case, to come up with timeless events. A timeless event will have all of the sub units of meaning as well as a ***score*** to determine the significance of each instance of the timeless event. The sub units of meaning are easy to come up with because it is really the sum of all data that is desired to be included in the timeless event. Necessity is the mother of invention and timestamps are the father of unique identities. Without a father, it is easy to assimilate any myriad of phenomenal data. The meat and potatoes of the event is realized when the instances are scored by significance and then correlated. So, in order to come up with the score, we need to measure phen and omenon individually, with the final product having common units.
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Break it down piece by piece

Starting with the $I(P)$, the mind first thinks of the category and then thinks of the instance of the category. This is not an assumption. It is actually an age old debate that can be summed up as the relationship between apriori and aposteriori. So, what follows, in order to have a TRUE paper: the mind first thinks of the instance and then attributes a category to the instance. In our case, we have pre-defined the categories and the instances so it will be easier than having to raise the money to get a "Harvard" next to

the instance-category set. (I'll try to use "Harvard" in quotations for now on, respectfully).

From the get-go, the perceiver/expressor may want to perceive/express "big". They come up with ***this*** instance of the set of Phen without thinking of the category "sentiment" first. What follows is the natural contradiction relationship to "big": "small". This shall be noted as $pe - pe^{-1}$. It's too simple to consider pe^{-1} as $\not pe$ because "not" is a mutually exclusive phen from all of the other phen (abstractly put, there is always the third object in the relationship). What then follows is that "big" inherits all of the attributes of "sentiment" - the phen category - and remains fixed in the dimension/spectrum of "sentiment" in meaning space.

From the get-go, the perceiver/expressor may want to perceive/express an instance of "sentiment" - being not quite sure of which instance. They then pluck "big" from the set and fix "big" in the dimension/spectrum of "sentiment" in meaning space. What follows is the $S - LOG, LG, CC, EX, EP, O$ dissonance that "sentiment" has with the other phen categories. Why did you choose to express sentiment over the other possible universal expression types, hmmm?

By the previous example, the inner product of $I(P)$ then has to be an equation that consolidates $pe - pe^{-1}$ and $S - LOG, LG, CC, EX, EP, O$. I describe the inner product of $I(P)$ in the following chapter.

$I(O)$

To determine the inner product of $I(O)$ we must consider, briefly, the nature of choosing an omenon. It tends to be that the full omenon is brought together by a combination of idioms, event codes, and basic word association. This does not help my case because to combine $I(O)$ with $I(P)$ there must be common units. The answer lies in the question asked by the perceiver/expressor

When mentally searching for the perfect omenon to fit into the perception/expression that is to be perceived/expressed, our minds ask subconscious and sometimes conscious questions. In my 23 years of life, I have only discovered how to use the "questions": who, what, where, when, why (imagine what life whould be like if there was another "question"?). The standard objects of these questions can be denoted as follows: person, thing(object), place, timestamp, process respectively. These "questions" and "question-objects" can be thought of as categories and instances of omenon.

(Iffy) In the case of omenon, there is only one instance in each category and the representation of the instance comes in many shapes and forms.

There is a choice within each sentence as to which QCAT (question category) to focus the sentence on. But, because the sentence is the smallest unit that we are working with (look back) we cannot measure the score of omenon within one sentence. The inner product of omenon needs to take into consideration the 7-sentence cluster. Look to the utilization of QCAT-qobj (question objects) for the score (same $I(O)$ can be used for each sentence). The score of omenon is to set context to the score of each phen.

The knowledge graphs of omenon provide the data points to apply the scores.

The 7-sentence cluster should have all QCAT-qobj for it to be wholly meaningful. In other words, a publication needs to have the "who, what, where, when, and why" for it to have a unique identity that can be associated with the potential of credibility. The inner product of $I(O)$ is a function of the 5 QCAT-qobj ; however, the difference between $I(O)$ and $I(P)$ is that the QCAT-qobj of $I(O)$ can not simply be added up as the instances of phen-phenCAT can in the $I(P)$. To spell this out wholly, I will walk us through a possible scenario of a 7-sentence cluster.

The first sentence establishes one WHO by containing the name "Odysseus" and complementary phen. The second sentences establishes one WHAT by containing an event code that looks something like "sailed". The third sentence establishes on WHERE by containing the place "Ithaca". The fourth sentence establishes one WHEN by containing the year "300 B.C.". The fifth sentence establishes the WHY by containing the

process “return home”. The sixth and seven sentences support the other five sentences in grammar and verb tense.

This is obviously from the perspective of a data scientist trying to extract and classify.

WHO are simple to extract and classify as long as they are proper names that are capitalized (ashamed at the simplicity of this method). The WHAT can be any verb

I am curious as to what you think we can do about coming up with a summary algorithm that is beyond linguistics. We have gotten really far by looking purely at linguistics and Universals but we now face the need to add business logic to the Subject and Concept extractions. What form of business logic could we use? One form could be to search for each unit within a few corpuses and to classify based on that. Using the idea that we had previously about classification by using one library at a time (space, time, etc...). So many of the concepts, at least, are very unique. I know that you are interested in the visualization more than the specific algorithm, and that you are comfortable with what we have so far. So, in term of visualization, it makes sense to color code the Subjects, as you have said. It also makes sense allow people to expand the knowledge graphs of the Subjects by having clickability and the room for a new window to open up and reduce. Perhaps spatially, we could add space between the column rows and we could even place the columns in the middle of the page. Remember the graphs that I was creating that summarized the over universal emphasis of the article? We could use that as the sort of starting page for each individual article - keeping in mind that our current data set does not need starting pages per article nor a summary of universals because it is the news.

$$NL = \{ \text{ The set of all units of meaningful expressions} \} \tag{1}$$

$$Phen : P \in NL \tag{2}$$

$$Raw = \{r \in NL : r\} \tag{3}$$

$$Sentence = \{s \in NL : s = Raw.split(\text{“.”})\} \tag{4}$$

$$Word = \{w \in NL : w = Sentence.split(\text{“ ”}) = Raw.split(\text{“.”}).split(\text{“ ”})\} \tag{5}$$

$$n_{Word} = \{n \in N : n =\mid Word \mid\} \tag{6}$$

$$Y = \{\text{LOGIC, LANGUAGE\_GLIA, CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT,} \\ \text{EXISTENCE, EXPRESSION, SENTIMENT, OMENON}\} \tag{7}$$

$$Y_{Order} = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccccc|c} Y & Y_1 & Y_2 & Y_3 & Y_4 & Y_5 & Y_6 & Y_7 & Order \\ LOGIC & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ LANGUAGE\_GLIA & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ EXISTENCE & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ EXPRESSION & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ SENTIMENT & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ OMENON & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array}\right] \tag{8}$$

Using the Cortext.io algorithm, we created a training set collecting 86330 Phen.

The training set consists of every permutation of Y_{Order} categorizations using 7 Phen strings. Using $\sum_{n=1}^{7} 7^n = 960799$ permutations, we populated a raw table with representations for each permutation as

well as a column for recording the count for each instance of a permutation within news articles processed.

The unitary Y_{Order} categorizations have the following counts:

$$n_{Y_{Order}} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} Y & n & Order \\ LOGIC & 10198 & 1 \\ LANGUAGE\_GLIA & 19977 & 2 \\ CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT & 9382 & 3 \\ EXISTENCE & 8602 & 4 \\ EXPRESSION & 11734 & 5 \\ SENTIMENT & 2906 & 6 \\ OMENON & 23531 & 7 \end{array}\right] \tag{9}$$

$$\sum_{Order=1}^{7} n_{Y_{Order}} = 86330 \tag{10}$$

$$RelativeFrequency(Y_{Order}) = RF_{Y_{Order}} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} Y & RF & Order \\ LOGIC & 0.1181281131 & 1 \\ LANGUAGE\_GLIA & 0.2314027569 & 2 \\ CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT & 0.1086760107 & 3 \\ EXISTENCE & 0.0996409128 & 4 \\ EXPRESSION & 0.1359203058 & 5 \\ SENTIMENT & 0.0336615313 & 6 \\ OMENON & 0.2725703695 & 7 \end{array}\right] \tag{11}$$

We then take the $RF_{Y_{Order}} * Order$ to find the Weight for each Y_{Order}

$$Weight(Y_{Order}) = W_{Y_{Order}} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} Y & W & Order \\ LOGIC & 0.1181281131 & 1 \\ LANGUAGE\_GLIA & 0.4628055137 & 2 \\ CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT & 0.326028032 & 3 \\ EXISTENCE & 0.3985636511 & 4 \\ EXPRESSION & 0.679601529 & 5 \\ SENTIMENT & 0.201969188 & 6 \\ OMENON & 1.9079925866 & 7 \end{array}\right] \tag{12}$$

$X_{Y_{Order}}$ is the count of the instances of Y_{Order} in a Sentence by means of categorization and synonymization The linear equation resulting from these weights and Orders is as follows:

$$Score = \frac{\sum_{k=4}^{7} X_{Y_k} * W_k - \sum_{j=1}^{3} X_{Y_j} * W_j}{n_{Word}} \tag{13}$$

The threshold is found from this training set by collecting categorizations made by the Cortext.io engine. Using the $n_{Y_{Order}}$ we find:

$$Threshold = Score(n_{Y_{Order}}) = 0.5024655814 \tag{14}$$

$$(Score \geq Threshold) \rightarrow \text{ Keep Sentence} \tag{15}$$

$$(Score \leq Threshold) \rightarrow \text{ Drop Sentence} \tag{16}$$

4 Intent

Intent measures the abundance of meaningful words and phrases and the management of universal words and phrases.

$$Intent \in \mathbb{R} \tag{17}$$

Intent is inverse proportional to the number of words in sentence n_{Words}. This is due to the goal of refining down the "intent" of a sentence to a single ratio. With more words in the sentence, there is a less unified Intent on part of the writer.

$$Intent \ \frac{1}{n_{Words}} \tag{18}$$

As to the weight of each universal W_i, this is found using a two step process. First, the frequency of each universal in a simple random sample of articles must be recorded and converted into proportions. Universals are mutually exclusive so it is not necessary to consider direct intersections of universal classifications. This is also ensured by classifying only direct synonyms of each universal. Second, the proportions are scaled by the order of the according Universal. the order is:

$$\text{LOGIC, LANGUAGE\_GLIA, CONCEPT\_COMPLIMENT, EXISTENCE,} \tag{19}$$

$$\text{EXPRESSION, SENTIMENT, OMENON} \tag{20}$$

This order is set primarily to accentuate the order of operations that it takes to create each universal meaning. Logic undermines all meaning. Next, Language_Glia uses logic to glue together other words. Concept_Compliments are logical language_glia that compliment more complex words and phrases. Existence is described using the previous three orders and is the basis of describing the world. Expressions are the region/culture dependant ways to describe existence. Sentiment is the most complex universal and intertwines all previous order to attribute phenomenon to existence. Omenon is the "non-universal" category that contains non-universal concepts and subjects (derived from the cortext.io algorithms). The sum of the first three weighted orders in the sentence are subtracted from the last four weighted orders and then scaled be the inverse of the number of words.

$$Intent = \frac{\sum_{k=4}^{7} W_k * Count_k - \sum_{j=1}^{3} W_j * Count_j}{n_{Words}} \tag{21}$$

Again, the weight of each universal is derived from a product of the average use of universals and the order, based on the order of operations. The magnitudes of these figures can be the result of a multi-variant equation. Primarily, the relevant figures are found by keeping track of the classifications of universals of articles over time. The frequency classifications instantly update/adjust the corresponding weights.

Next, the goal is to come up with an Intent threshold that satisfies the needs of each reader. For some, the most crucial application of measuring Intent is to determine which Sentences are the most significant in an article.

The Relative Average Intent of an article describes the average intent of an article and is found by taking the average Intent of all sentences in an article.

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} I_i}{n} \tag{22}$$

The Relative Average of Intent is used as the baseline to determine the portion of sentences that are significant within an article. three basic methods used to segregate the significant sentences from the non

significant sentences.

As the $\bar{I}$ is found using an average, sentences with extraordinary Intent pull the RAI up higher, setting a higher standard.

Method 1: Average meaning

$$(I_j > \bar{I}) \rightarrow \text{ Keep Sentence} \tag{23}$$

Method 2: Above Average Meaning

$$(I_j > \bar{I} + S_I) \rightarrow \text{ Keep Sentence} \tag{24}$$

Method 3: Extraordinary Meaning

$$(I_j > \bar{I} + 2S_I) \rightarrow \text{ Keep Sentence} \tag{25}$$

5 Clausal Calculus (Phen Calculus)

Does an argument reach the same conclusion regardless of the order of its statements?

Clauses = Phen + Evaluation. Similar to how a will goes through probate to evaluate illusory language, phen must be assigned classifications

An argument consists of a set or sequence of clauses. Clauses are embedded within the medium of argumentation. In the American legal system, the medium of argumentation is the Plain English Sentence (PES_n). PES_n consist of a subject, verb, object in this respective order. The method of "Plain English" aims to reduce adjectives and adverbs, rid legal documents of passive voice, and assist the legal agent with reading large quantities of legal documents by conditioning the reader to expect PES_n to relay the subject first followed by an action followed by the object of the action. Clauses are interconnected by the universal primes of English.

There is not enough time to be eloquent in the way that I reach the aim of this documentation. I am to monetize the Phen algorithm and associated services. To do so, I will need to impress on people the belief that this method is the greatest method for achieving a goal that they have. My target audience is currently intelligent people who need summarized, boiled report regarding the natural language based topics that they have an interest in. This can include legal representatives, doctors, and students who read documentation, large in material. What is a common goal amongst the members of this target audience? I have come to believe, since writing the previous section, that people of this target audience aim to establish their productions / expressions as hegemonic standards within their respective domains of work. Is it possible for their to be a product that accomplishes what spiritual and self-help books claim to be a state of mind? How would people respond if their were taught that there is no need to stop from being attached to detrimental events in the past because the Phen algorithm can bring sustainable power? In other words, your success need not be dependent on your mindfulness or ability relax / be disciplined / have charm. I am going to erase this last part upon the second or third read of this because there is really no end to attempting to describe how to achieve hegemony. One thing is for certain: when you are in the zone, you know it, and you should never be the best house on the block if you are going to rely on the same currency as your neighbors...

Establish hegemony with the Phen Algorithm. The opportunity that I am presenting to you is the assurance, not insurance, that the clauses you employ in your productions or expressions will be buttressed by the system of precedence. Criteria for precedence must be quantitative in substance.

Criteria for System of Precedence (SOP)

Dependent on medium of transmittal of clauses

For practical purposes, should be restricted to dimensional spaces that can work with calculus (specifically cross multiplication). This means that we are limited to 3, 7, or 12 dimensional space.

Refer to Freedom to Model because the many forms of art (latin def.) need to be considered as possible mediums.

Phen are phenomenon and therefore have not been classified as clauses. Phen is an advent of mine own. I plan to call this form of mathematical modeling "Phen Calculus." Phen are to be considered as blank slates because they are not classified yet at the time of extraction. In the use case that I will be working with, the classified form of a Phen will be called "clause."

Explicit Actualization of a singular clause takes time - intuitively, there must be a differential equation related to the growth in the number of phen in a System of Precedence.
$\frac{d(PossibleArgumentation)}{d(QuantityPhen)}$
$\frac{d(A)}{d(p)} - y(p)A = f(p)$

Why would it make more sense to generate a differential equation first and then generate the ... equation ... afterwards? When you have the change model... this would occur if you understand, or have the counts, of "trucks passing through the port over time"... maybe I should be using time as the independent variable... yes.

$c(t)$ = function of quantity of clauses available for usage within system of precedence over time. Determined by change in phen to clause over time.
$p(t,)$ = function of number of phen introduced into "staging area" between source information and clause category. Function of time, frequency of user participation, expected participation, speed of message relay,
$e(t)$ = function of time, response standards, reading standards, new post standards
New Post Standards Example: Report on event codes
Response Standards Example: Event codes pertaining - threshold surpassed
– Reading Standards Example: Check 30 Headlines and Descriptions every 6 hours

Reading Standards Example $= r(t) = 12t$

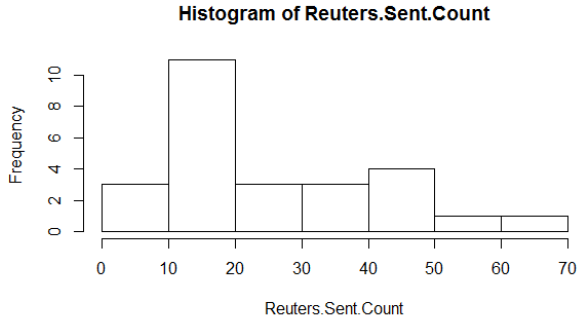
Focus on quantity at first. Then move to the fact that the actual reports influence the user's ability to generate new String of Clauses.

Quantity of phen extracted... depends on information (news) source... what is the average size of an article? Because I am working with the news data set that I have.

Using the SQL statement: "SELECT AVG(SENT_TOTAL) FROM SENT_SUMMARY WHERE DOC_ID IN (SELECT DOC_ID FROM DOC_SUMMARY WHERE IDENTITY LIKE
'

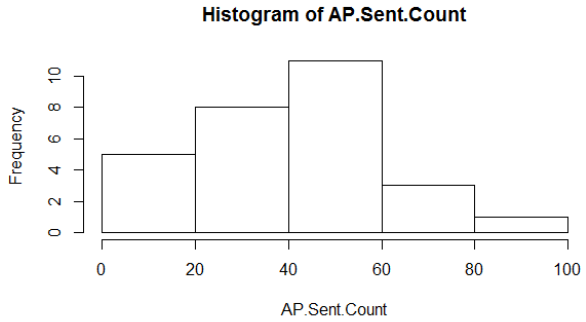
The average number (rounded to integer) of sentences from a Reuters article is: 27

Reuters Sent Total Histogram
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
6.00 16.50 20.00 27.12 34.75 61.00



Using the SQL statement: "SELECT AVG(SENT_TOTAL) FROM SENT_SUMMARY WHERE DOC_ID IN (SELECT DOC_ID FROM DOC_SUMMARY WHERE IDENTITY LIKE 'The average number (rounded to integer) of sentences from a Associated Press article is: 41

Associated Press Sent Total Histogram
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
6.00 32.75 43.50 41.32 48.75 91.00



Count average phen per article...

Must first get all doc id's for Reuters and AP articles

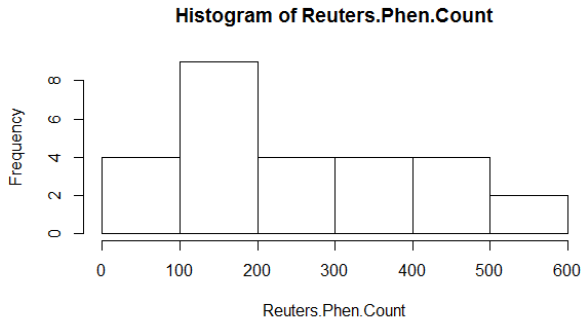
Reuters
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT D.DOC_ID FROM DOC_SUMMARY D
INNER JOIN SENT_SUMMARY S
ON D.DOC_ID = S.DOC_ID
INNER JOIN PHEN_SUMMARY P
ON S.SENT_ID = P.SENT_ID
WHERE D.IDENTITY LIKE 'ORDER BY
dbms_random.value
)
WHERE rownum ¡= 30;

Associated Press
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT D.DOC_ID FROM DOC_SUMMARY D
INNER JOIN SENT_SUMMARY S
ON D.DOC_ID = S.DOC_ID

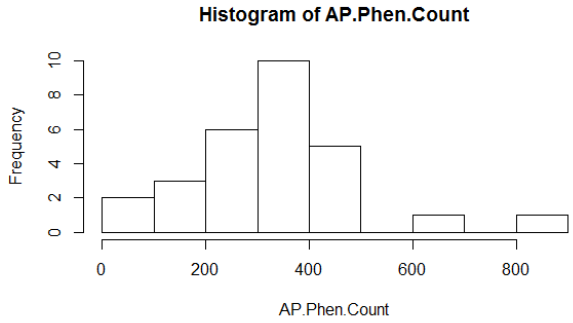
```
INNER JOIN PHEN_SUMMARY P
ON S.SENT_ID = P.SENT_ID
WHERE D.IDENTITY LIKE 'ORDER BY
dbms_random.value
)
WHERE rownum ¡= 30;
```

Reuters COUNT(PHEN) Histogram

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
45.0 147.0 222.0 258.2 349.0 534.0



Associated Press COUNT(PHEN) Histogram
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
46.0 282.0 326.0 340.1 397.2 805.0



Reuters uniform in their distribution of number of sentences per article.
Adjusted (Perfect number between median and mode when compared to phen - within reason) summary stat Number of Sentences for Reuters articles is 24

Reuters uniform in their distribution of number of phen per article.
Adjusted (Multiple of 24 between median and average) Summary stat Number of Phen for Reuters articles is 240

The equation for number of Phen per Reuters Sentence is:
$\{P_r = 10S_r | P_r = \text{ Quantity of Reuters Phen } \wedge S_r = \text{ Quanity of Reuters Sentences } \}$
This also means that $S = \frac{P}{10}$ is a fair way to determine sentences when there are no common delimiters (".").

AP articles are normal in their distribution of number of sentences per article.
The average sentence length for AP articles is: 42

AP articles are normal in their distribution of number of phen per article.
Adjusted (Multiple of 42 between median and average) Summary stat Number of Phen for Reuters articles is 336

The equation for number of Phen per AP Sentence is:
$\{P_a = 8S_a | P_a = \text{ Quantity of AP Phen } \wedge S_a = \text{ Quanity of AP Sentences } \}$
This also means that $S = \frac{P}{8}$ is a fair way to determine sentences when there are no common delimiters (".").

$\frac{dA}{dt} - A = s(t)$
$\frac{dA}{dt} - p(t)A = s(t)$

Not to complicate this too much: Algebra, Economics, History, [standard subjects in school] all fall under the category of "System of Precedence" and the scientific method is sort of the guideline for how introduce new phen and protect hegemony of future phen. But actually, each SOP has it's own....

Poor Transition

Induce, deduce, for proof in math
reduce old news to arts and crafts
In science thou art never right
In writing thou must have forsight
in law what's true is precedent
and love for you is non repent

Clause Thread = Thread of Clauses that constitute object of precedence

Assumptions
A1: Precedence is far better than relying on lord or common sense amongst the masses
A2: Life time of system of precedence dependent on life times of tools required to meet requirements
A3: More than one prime clauses already established

Requirements
R1: Method to establish Clause Thread
— scientific method, common law

R2: Method to change Clause Thread
— Amendments, Deeds, Special Relativity (Conditional Application)

R3: Hierarchy of authority (judges)

R4: Case based reasoning for thresholds of how binding or persuasive previous Clause Threads are
— Double Jeopardy, Ex post facto
R5: Arena for Gamification (Competitive drive to generate Clause Threads)
— reduce math equation, court battle, imagine historical event, accomplish titration, relieve cognitive dissonance

R6: Random events supply data for use cases

R7: Insurance for Errors and Omissions, Malpractice, and more

R8: Discrete Event Dynamics, Logic Chaining, Rules of Exchange, Communication Models

R9: Records of previous employments of Clause Threads
— Identity management for access to records

Amateur Master of Clauses

My clients (target audience) need to be amateur masters of their domains of interest. The most optimum way to do this is to use the Phen algorithm to extract phen, and lay them out into a spreadsheet or other format of report. The report format needs to be universal enough so that it can interface with whatever modeling tools my client uses.

Standard statistical samples will be taken of the Documents of Precedence (DOP_n) (could be samples of whatever material) that contain the pertinent clauses to the end goal of the client. For instance, the client may want to generate Document of Hegemony (DOH_n) within the transfer of real estate. This would mean that a sample (say 30) of deeds would need to be Phen ETL'd. Of course, the set of "documents" could actually be contract, set of events, set of legal cases, valuation forms, wills.

Generate new DOP_n based on previous DOP_n

Thread of Intent (ToI) found using additive principle of set of 7-dimensional PES_n. "Summary vector" used as the "Real" portion of the "Complex Number" that is the 2-dimensional plane of the "point of the argument" (ToI) and any sort of "veer / bias / skew". "Veer" should not be thought of as "imaginary" or not necessary because the listener of the argument needs to be APPEASED in order for the argument to sink in.

Final Note: Take notes on dimensions of conversation. Limit to max of seven. Carefully pick and play in direction of dimension that will achieve desired goals. Like playing music, float around the 1 and 8 (0 and 7), only land at the end. Like food, curry the meal in the oil and fat of the cooked meat. Like with smells, the strongest memories cannot be summed up with words. Like sights, the worst thing in the world would be to have your sight taken away. Remember, you cannot scream or see very well in dreams, but they are still exceptional when lucid - unless they are scary.

Lookup: Intensional Definitions and Extensional Definitions and Notation and Formal Methods

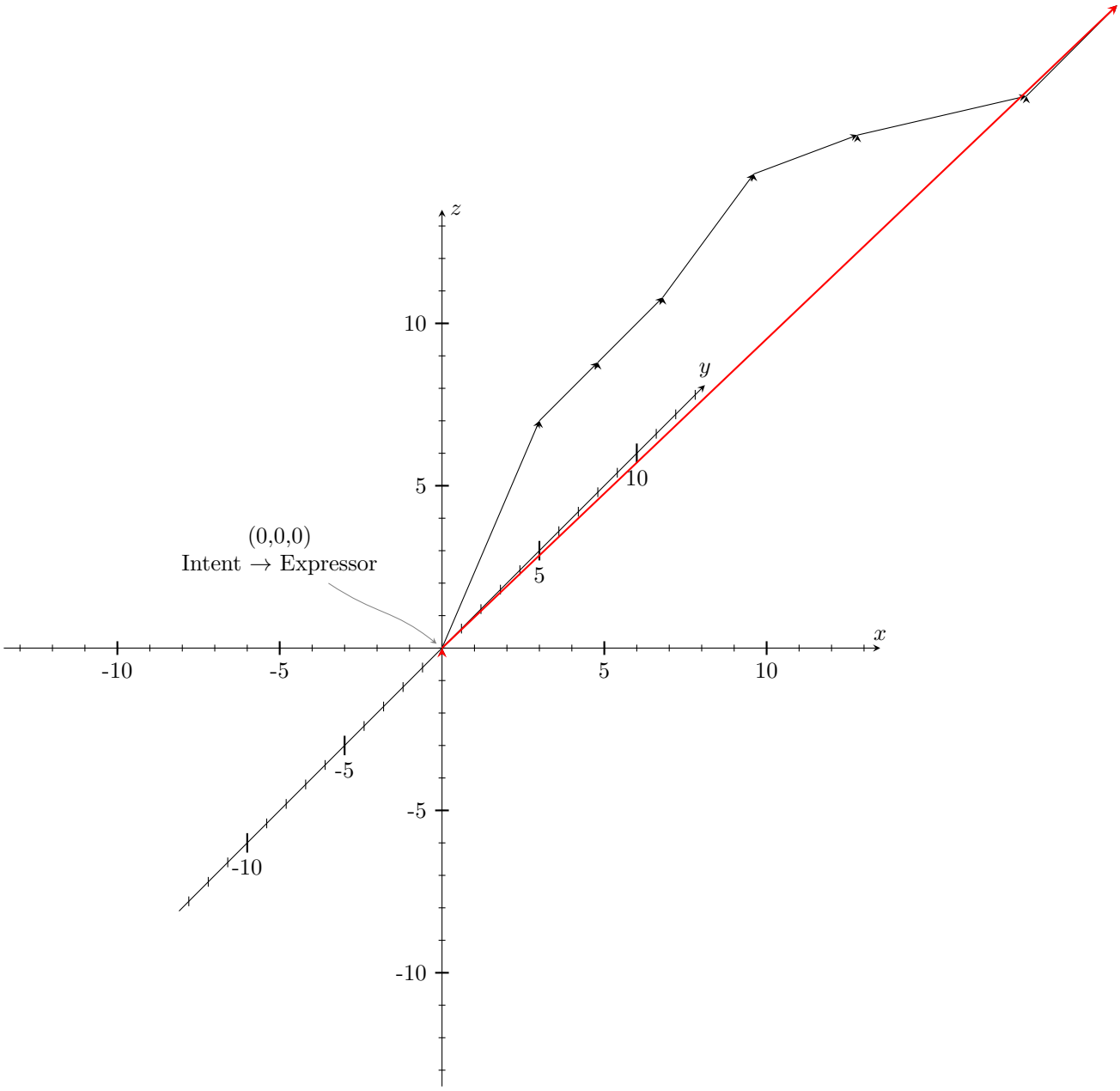
Decision points exist with each new sentence. (Conception, Expression, Publication, Interpretation, Commitment to memory, ... that sort of thing).

Statistics of previous employments of ToI and resulting effects determine likelihoods of sentence achieving goals. Most obvious examples are transcripts from legal court cases because judgments are made at the end of each case.

At decision point, cross product of ToI and set of sentences up to the decision point creates an INTENT PLANE that should be thought of as similar to the 2-dimensional COMPLEX PLANE. Using similar language as the language used with complex numbers, the angle from the ToI should be called the ARGUMENT. This may create complications with the lexicon of this endeavor...

There is the veer of choice, the orthogonal veer (republican / democrat - common goal of getting to the same end point (ToI end point (conclusion))). The 180 veer (true antithesis - versus republican / democrat veer), and the "step back". The "step back" is a wise choice upon the realization that the ToI is headed towards an undesirable conclusion.

ToI and associated actual sentences. Example Below:



One archetype of a ToI and associated actual sentences is the "corkscrew".

Does sentence order matter? Yes, timing is everything when arguing with a another to appease to the logos, pathos, and ethos of a judge...

What is the material of $S_\emptyset$

Periodic Functions

I can use the Curve Fitting tool to generate polynomial F(t) that fit the data.

Fourier is meant to reduce the order of the function

Stocks can be Curve Fitted (CF)

Then, what is the likelihood that the cycle will happen again?

I want to practice modeling ~~simpler~~ oscillations

The communications in the family follow a cyclical pattern. Time independent. Thinking in terms of Newtons thought experiments (pail of water attached to rope and globes connected by string) attach properties by a string and observe changes - determine if absolute forces are at play.

Places in space are absolute
Instances of time are absolute

Being at Grandma's (Charlotte's Barbara's, Property)
Time spent at Grandma's

Accelerated communications, What are the objects of mass?

Sentiment	Existence	Expression
Kalista / Juliet	Strip Mall	TJ
Barbara	Paul	Charlotte
Sherri	Juan	Grandma
Kristen	Jason	Yelling
Food	Anna	Not answering Q
Agony	OB/GYN	Phone / Text
Jealousy	Roles	Explicit / Implicit
Allison	Jefferson	John
Paul	Responsibility	Kelle
Forgiveness	Punctual	Promises
Grandpa	Grandpa	Grandpa

Need to Add

Persistent

Where does Garcia fit in?
Is it when Grandpa passed away?
Will Bob help?

t_0 = Grandpa Death

$X(t)$ = thread of existence communications
$S(t)$ = thread of sentiment communications
$P(t)$ = thread of expression communications

since t_0

Need to create a timeline

$t_0 \approx$ May 2015

When an event occurs, it has priority

Scope

C = Charlotte
B = Barbara
father → f = Paul
} all the way back to childhood b.C.

subconsciously

Consciously

On different time lines influenced by factors

$P_C(t) \sim$ b.C.

- Drug time
- Doctor Time
- Fox News time
- Meditate time

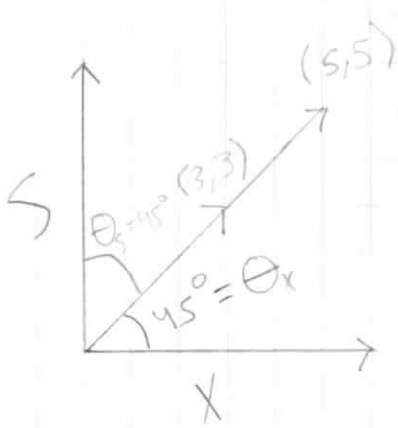
$X_f(t) \sim$ b.C.

$S_B(t) \sim$ b.C. ? influenced by current turmoil with TJ

We come together and ultimately communicate in the way we are used to doing so every day.

I was trying to describe how the discussions float from x to p → s and back

Equilibrium



$S = X$ / X directly prop. to S

θ_X = angle from X (purely factual)

θ_S = angle from S (purely sentimental)

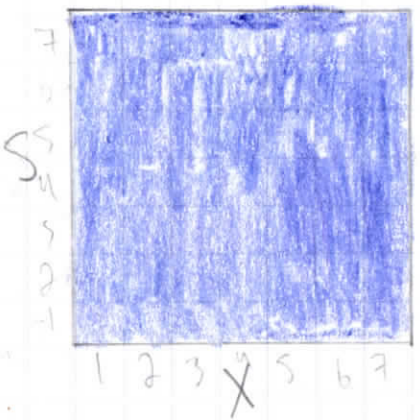
ϕ = skew from ideal

$\frac{dS}{dx} = S'_I = 1 \quad S'' = 0 = \frac{d^2S}{dx^2}$

Square Fact = Fact times Fact

Fact and Complacent?

~~X = ?~~

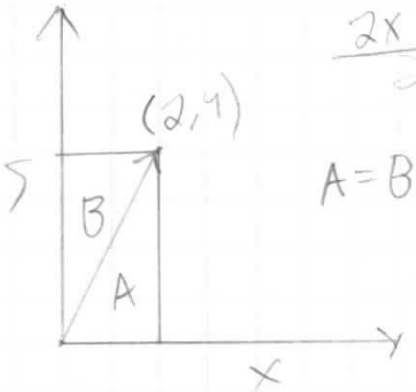


49 SX New Unit?

Combination of S and X

Problem 1: S, X, A all dependant

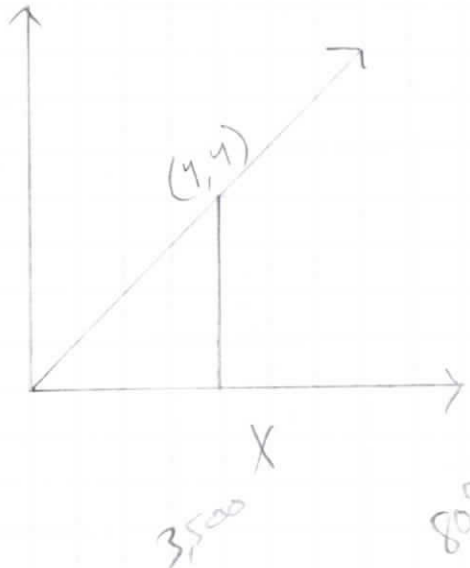
t is independent



$\frac{2X \cdot 4S}{2} = 4XS$

A = B

$\frac{4X \cdot 4S}{2} = 8XS$



3,500

80 d= with distance

Number of S and X sentences

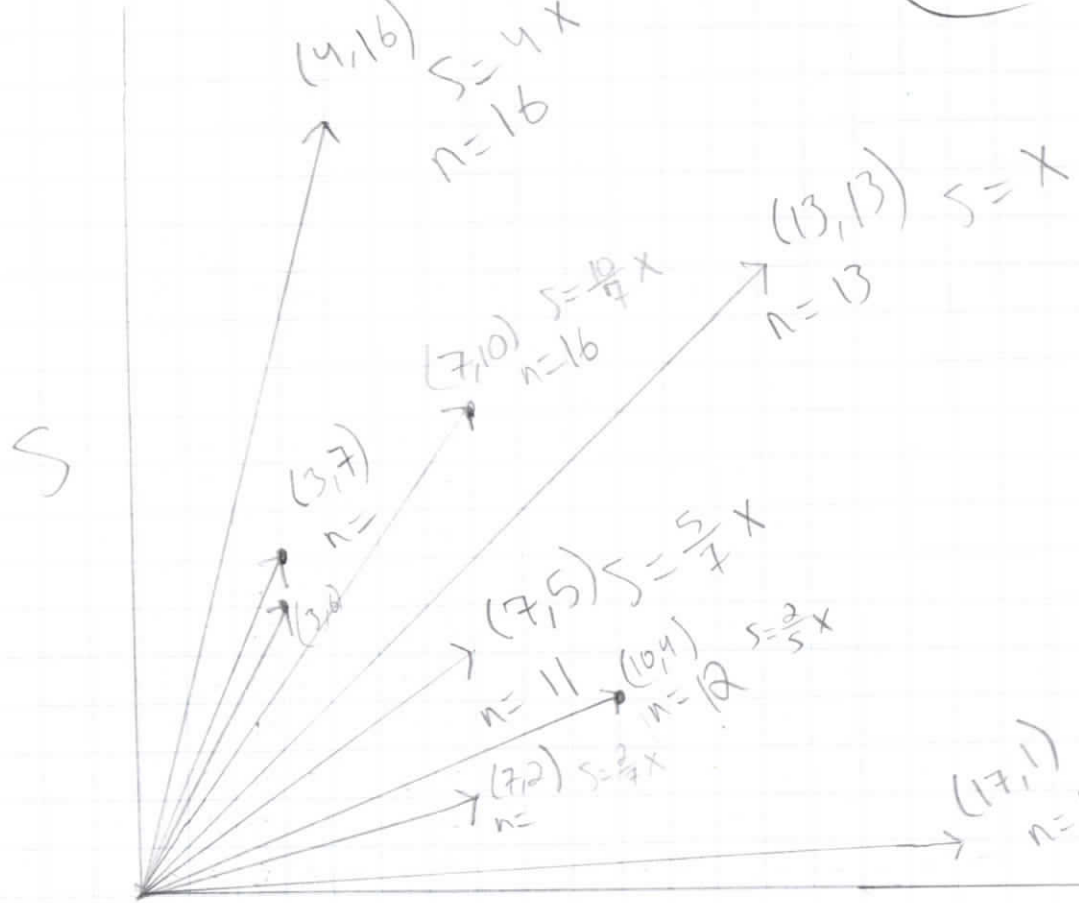
$X = S$ then $n = X = S$

$X > S$ $X = aS$ then $n = X$
$X < S$ $X = aS$ then $n = S$

$\forall \in \mathbb{N}$

X even and S even then $n = X + S - 2$

X odd and S odd then $n = X + S - 1$
X odd and S even then $n = X + S - 1$
X even and S odd then $n = X + S - 1$



Integral gives

$S = 4x$ $\int_0^4 4x\,dx = 2x^2\Big]_0^4 = 32$

$S = X$ $\int_0^4 x\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2}\Big]_0^4 = 8$

$S = \frac{2}{5}x$ $\int_0^4 \frac{2}{5}x\,dx = \frac{2}{10}x^2\Big]_0^4 = 3.2$

Integral with respect to X is $S = aX$ where $a > 1$ then more S for SX sent. For $a < 1$ then less S for SX sent.

Surface Area Prep Medical Conditions

- Heart Disease
- Lung Disease
- Risky

Automatic Emailing

- To Doctors
- To Therapists
- To Patient
- To Family
- To Emergency Services
- Translators

Notification System

- Symptoms
- Scheduling
- Payments
- Medicine
- PT

"Client Success Manager"

Living Conditions
Clinicians
Accounting
Research Links
Calendar
Hippa Confidentiality
Insurance
No legal/medical advice
Translation
Educating Employees
Partner with Nutritionists
Survey for Market

Forms

- Not Power of Attorney!

a Lawyer to write the Forms that Patient Signs

Market

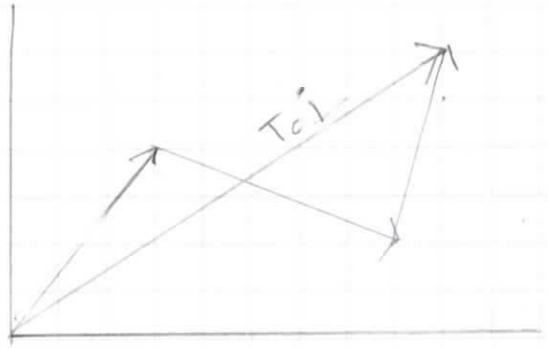
- Foreign
- Old (young)
- Uneducated

Special Service

- News scrape for medicine or procedure

Light is the lord of physics
the root by which relative
motion is derived

"Least Path of resistance" of Thread of Intent (Toi)
is the lord of argumentation



$$x' = \frac{(c-v)t}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

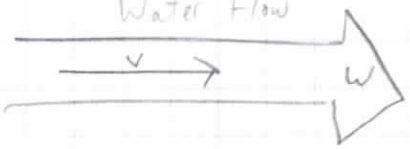
$$t' = \frac{(1-\frac{v}{c})t}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$C = Toi$

"Meaning Space" is the space of motion
Dimensions need to be abstract enough to cover
Any "graph theory" graph involving
- Natural Language
- Names
- Brands
- Semantics
- Not Syntax (Toi covers syntax, Universal Grammar)

Addition of Velocities

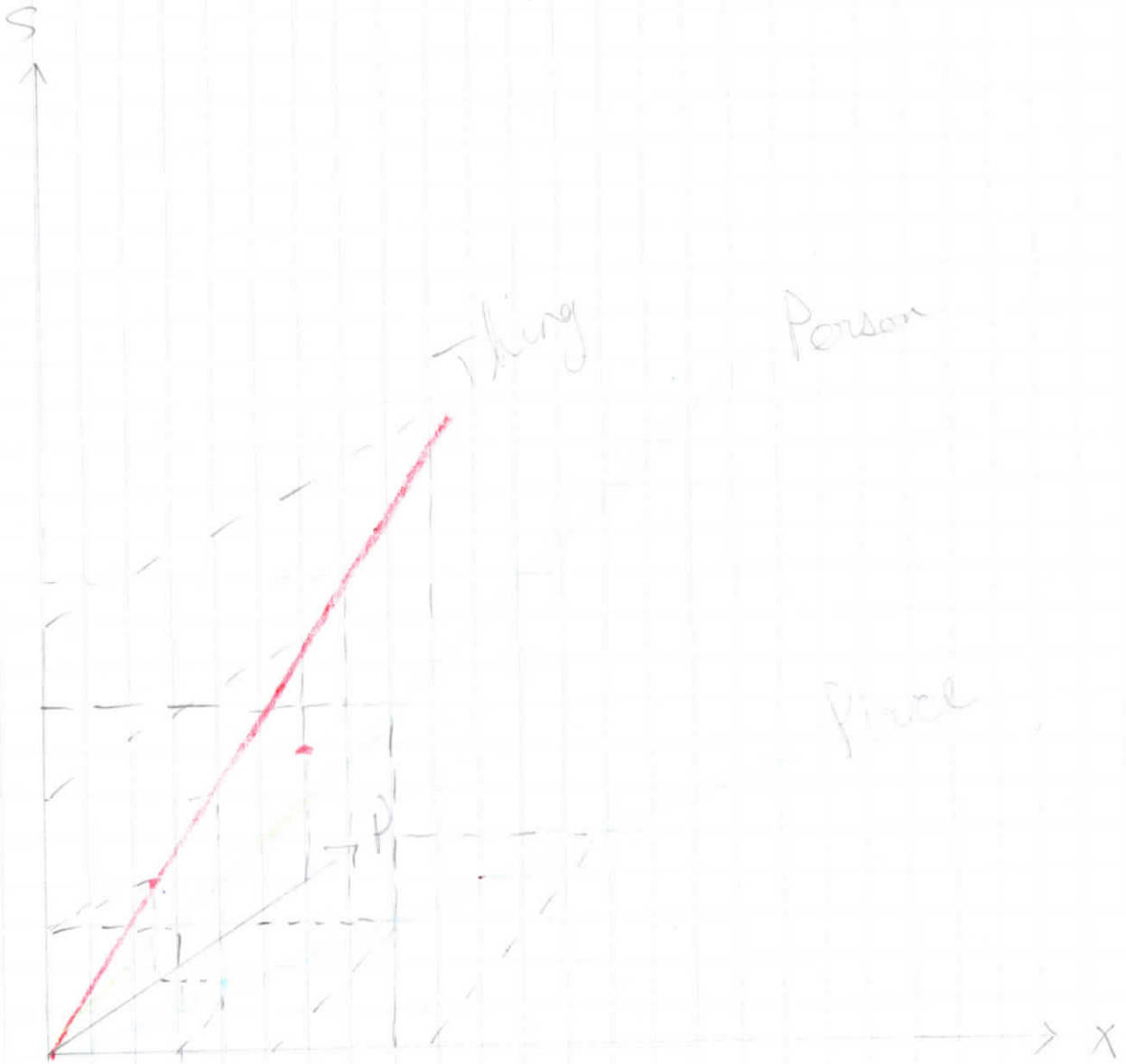
$$W = \frac{V+W}{1+\frac{VW}{c^2}}$$



When I argue I am leaving you behind
I am profiting off of the ground
that you will move backwards

I move forward
the earth moves backwards
Why else would I buy
a ticket to
Boston?

X - P - S Person - Place - Thing



The goal is to have motion described and describing

K' relative to K K relative to K'

$\sqrt{-1}^2$

$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz - c^2 dt^2 =$ using absolutes

$dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 - c^2 dt'^2$ such as the speed of light

remember that $\frac{1}{\text{Einstein}}$ is the/this velocity into the X and outward acceleration into $\left(\frac{X}{t^3}\right)$ instead of $\left(\frac{X}{t^2}\right)$

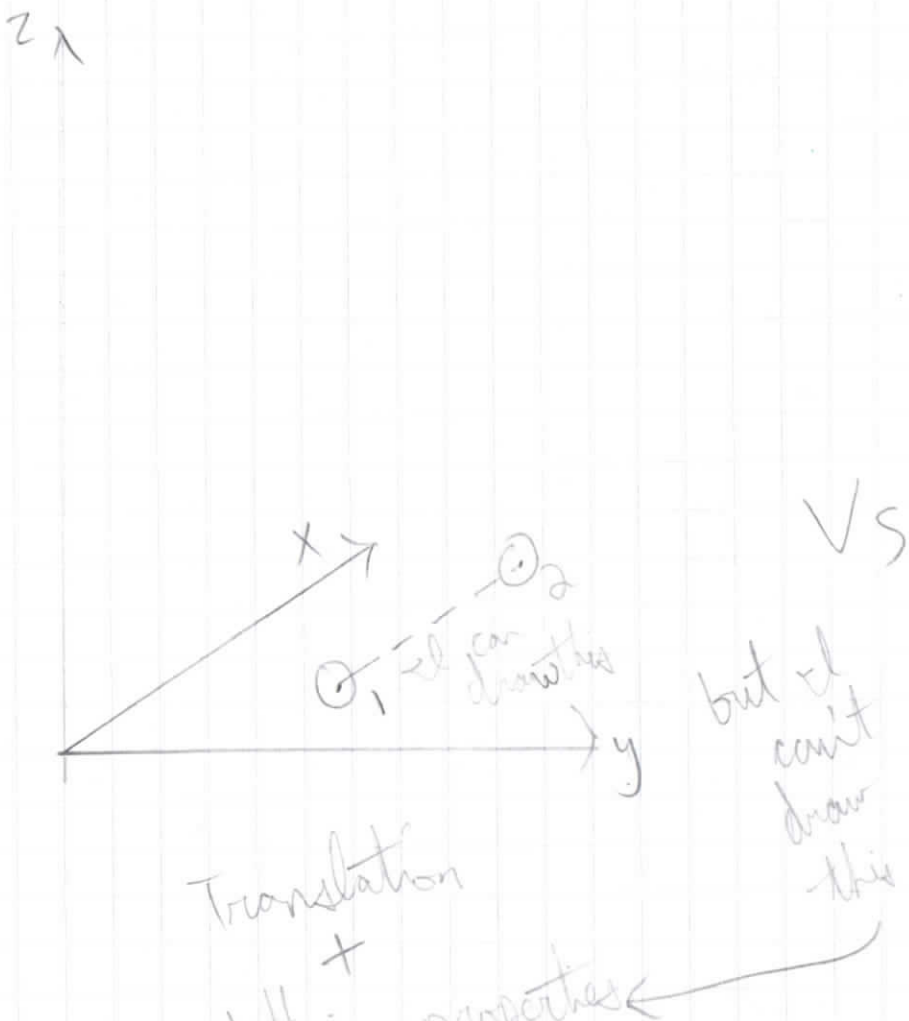
"Thus, if we choose as time-variable the imaginary $(\sqrt{-1})ct$ instead of the real quantity t, we regard the space-time continuum as a Euclidean four-dimensional continuum..."

"... velocity of light must always depend on the co-ordinates when a gravitational field is present."

Need not separate x-y-z and t

more like w-x-y-z

How do we account for the difference between me right here and you right there, and me right here and me in the future (past).



Vs.