# Artificial intelligence

## Knowledge to the full and Computer Aided Management (CAM) (Revised 2.5 version)

In my pocketFIT book, [Ref: http://publications.fugeeonline.com/] I wrote about extracting absolute knowledge from a given set of knowledge.

**Part 1. Extracting absolute and explicit knowledge from a given set of structure containing information via abstraction.**

**1.1** Let this knowledge be a 3D map of a polarized radio field or a statistical database, the point is that we must abstract dimensions that you are interested in. Heat map, infra map, radio map, mud, ultra-sound map, etc.

**1.2** Negate values of obtained meta-layer by sampling. Must negate the values in the given knowledge set and calculate all possible variations by unfolding the negated values in the given system of equation. Supposing that the knowledge that we are working has

- Structure and hence it is relational. As such can be represented by equations, so called polynomial, Markov chain or Bayesian network.
- Finite, since we are examining either a given set or a sequence of processes.

**Ref: Department of Artificial Intelligence, University of Edinburgh http://www.dai.ed.ac.uk/**

- Perform analysis of the obtained knowledge set by projecting various data types to appropriate axes such as:

  - Decimal values (DEG)
  - Radian, angle values (RAD)
  - GRAD, gradient (GRAD) values
  - Time
  - Complex numbers
  - etc.

  and perform a sequential interdependency analysis, sampling, among the projected axes.

**1.3** Find or set root of problem/scenario.

**1.4** Solve problem by backward equation, by building up solution similar to ML or F# programming. Break it down by an optimized pyramid functional and structural solution. By pyramid build up of the problem, we mean stable and self contained.

Demand ↔ Supply (completeness of values)

Question ↔ Answer (completeness of functions)

→ **Optimized equations of problems <> solutions.**

→ **Results in rapid deployment of solution. (Pop & go.)**

Meaning, that by real world standards, the value/function relations are complete

and lead to a root of the problem. The real world can be best described by polynomials which are mathematical structures of values and functions.

**1.5** Plot possible solution characteristics as

**A)** Offensive/defensive

**B)** Time/space vectorial/geometry alignment with the problem(scenario):

- Concave, convex, straigh, pro-active in a 3D polarized geometric plot.

**C)** Rank by: elevation level.

**1.6** Export results.

Why is it important to project values along decimal, radian, gradient or time axes? Because a photo or object can be 3 dimensional which requires angle calculation so one needs a radian axes for the values, yet can draw up a decimal velocity or distance axes for differential analysis. With such calculation approach in mind, we are talking about projection from radian angle values back and forth to scalar decimal values and hence maximizing data degree analysis indeed!

**Part 2. Process establishment. Computer Aided Management (CAM)**

Once we have discreet states of a system, we can start building up chains of states, calculate eigen-vectors within discreet states of the system. Hence, establishing processes and manage them! And perform Markov-chain and other Bayesian analysis and/or optimisation.

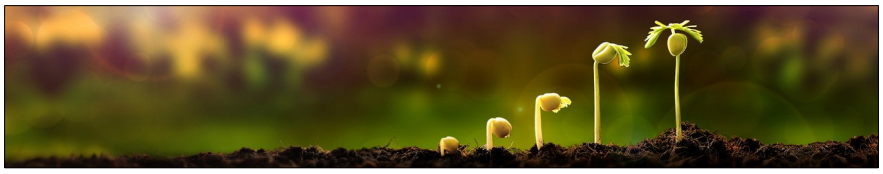
**2.1** Once you have a set of discreet knowledge represented as a matrix, you can set an eigenvector.

**2.2** Connect that matrix with another matrix of state representaion/knowledgeset and fork up a process by either calculating, managing, navigate etc. a device or process via its eigen-vector etc. Vectorial calculations are also used in VR systems managed via vectorial input devices. Call it a goal or resolution to the given problem. One might note that in such a system, a goal or a solution should not be used interchangably with the resolution to the given problem. Practically

talking, we refer to a goal or a solution as a singular state while the resolution of the problem may mean a complex and structured intermediate state which reflects the controversial differencies in a given system.

In a resolution state the controveries of the problem set dominate while a goal state dominates the solution to the problem. Hence, a resolution state and a goal state differ in many aspects due to, work, time and calculations needed to put in to the system, to therefore reach a goal state indeed. Similar to steps and phases in business intelligence. Such phases and steps are also heavily applied in pseudo-code planning in software development.

**Ref:** **VMD - Visual Molecular Dynamics**
**http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/**



**2.3** Once you have introduced a vectorial path of states, you can bring in Markov-chain, or Bayesian optimization by graph theory. One can also apply various tasks on the paths and graphs via linear algebra and graph theory algorithms.

**Optimize**

2.3.1 Find eigen-vectors
2.3.2 Run Markov-chain analysis
2.3.3 Optimize by Bayesian networks.


**Ref:** **LAPACK—Linear Algebra PACKage**
**http://www.netlib.org/lapack/**

**Potential applications:**

- Auto-pilot applications or devices, robots, drones etc.
- Process management and automation. (Computer Aided Management, Design etc)
- Process tracking of disasters, conflicts, longer term projection and analysis.
- AI of simulation, surgery or other complex task optimization.

## Part 3. AI as pattern business. The ultimate business of the 21st century. Turning patterns and relations into business.

Turning business and economic patterns into business commodities.
For example, statistical data such as website statistics can be further analysed and particulars of a product, business service or economy area can be determined and turned into business commodities.

Similar to a documentary about an economy or product such as cars. You buy a book on 4x4 Jeeps because you want to learn about them. Similar to an almanac for example. Now you buy business patterns because you want to learn about a product, business service or economy. Information is value and money. A few industry applications are:

- Business intelligence
- Web analytics
- Social media
- Marketing
- Signal characteristic of radio carrier waves
- Particle physics
- AM/FM modulation

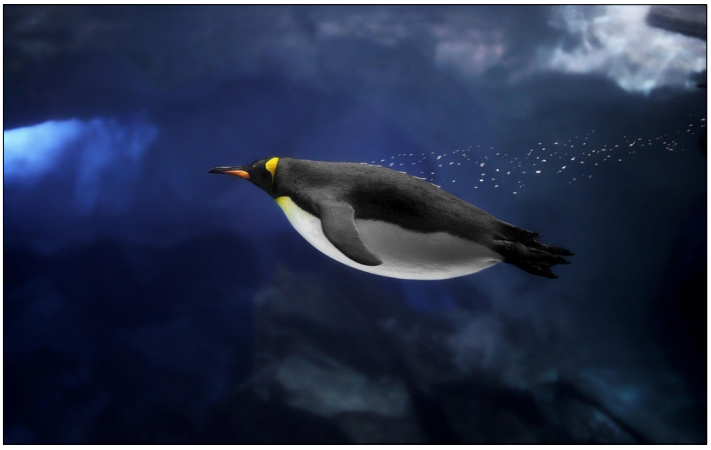
**Some practical examples:**

- Broker agencies
- Intelligence agencies
- Anti-terrorism and crisis management
- Government statistical offices
- Marketing campaigns
- Banks and insurance companies

## Part 4. Superluminal computer. Possible processing of such an AI enabled system

The architecture of a superluminal computer

One probably heard about Paul Dirac's work on Dirac sea in 1934. This is also called Delta-E field, Higgs field, Vacuum or just plain Coulomb charge field. Many people became concerned about the possibility of superluminal (faster than light) physics after faster than light experiments were claimed to be carried out in 2010 and earlier. This is now called superluminal physics. Maverick people in this field can be considered such as Paul Dirac, Nikola Tesla and lately Thomas L. Bearden, Jean L. Naudin and Konstantin Meyl. Please also see the links (papers and publications on the field) below.



It is claimed that there is a fundamental structure to the world. Some of the most practical explanations is that the field we are talking about is an energy sea of pure Coulomb charge field in which matter exists. Similar to how planet Earth is basically hanging in the vacuum of space. As such, this field is fundamental to both light and matter and as such can be employed as a meta layer for transmitting both light and matter for example. This possibility raised the field of superluminal physics and research areas such as teleportation, material composition and anti-gravity drives.

**Some useful links:**

- Observation of scalar longitudinal electrodynamic waves by C. Monstein and J. P. Wesley, ETH Zurich, Switzerland
  http://www.astro.ethz.ch/people/pdf_files/cmonstei/7210.pdf

- Longitudinal (electric) scalar wave transmitter by J. L. Naudin, France http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/sclxmtr.htm

- Principles of longitudinal electric waves and environmental compatiblity by Prof. Konstantin Meyl, Germany (Please also see papers) http://www.meyl.eu/

**Some useful technical literature:**

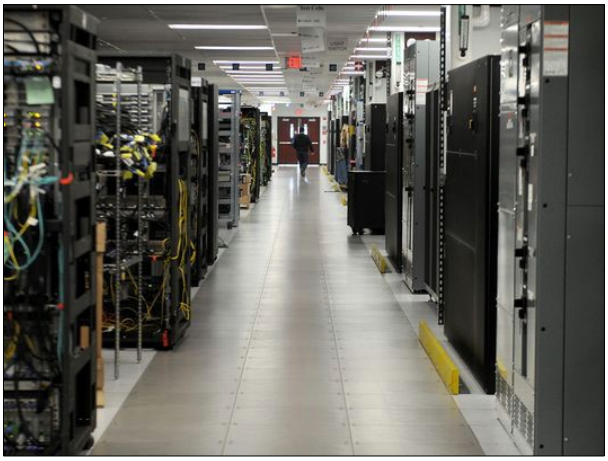
- Military Van de Graaf spark-gap transmitter (Please see technical papers, history documents or the Internet, etc)

- Scalar interferometry (Please see technical papers, history documents or the Internet, etc)
  - Time-coded interferometry
  - Angle interferometry

- Caduceus coil

**The operation of a superluminal computer:**

The superluminal scalar wave computer. Since longitudinal electric waves can interfere with each other in the sea of Coulomb charge field, one can employ this property similar to the analogy of quantum mechanics in quantum computers. Meaning that wave interferometry can be employed as calculation due to the obviously high precision and determinism of these wave types and frequencies analogous to quantum computing. (http://www.dwavesys.com/)



Potential applications:

- Real life simulation.

- Growing life inside sub-atomic level simulation. Analogous to 3D printing.

- Training.

- Computing power.

**People:**

- **Mr. Zoltan Papp: Heavy industrial automation, scalar waves, symbiosis,** http://people.fugeeonline.com/Zoltan_Papp/

- **Prof. Konstantin Meyl: Scalar waves, electromagnetic environmental compatibility,** http://www.meyl.eu/

- **Dr. Christian Monstein: Radio astronomy,**
http://www.astro.ethz.ch/people/person-detail.html?persid=86162

**Related products and companies:**

- The Alcatel-Lucent 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS)
https://www.alcatel-lucent.com/products/1830-photonic-service-switch

- IBM Corporation
http://www.ibm.com/

- id Software Corporation
http://www.idsoftware.com/

- NEC Corporation
http://www.nec.com/

- Silicon Graphics Corporation
https://www.sgi.com/

**Keywords:**

Radio technology, interferometry, AM/FM modulation, Coulomb charge field, Vacuum, Delta-E field, Higgs field, quantum computing, polarization, superluminal physics, resonance, DSP, sampling, patterns, Bayesian networks, Markov chain, discrete math, applied AI in 3D computer games, bilateral resolution, multilateral resolution, almanac, wave modulation, simulation.

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