On Consciousness

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A simple paper ⇒ analogy between both curve and

transfer substitution

Using the assumption that time is a non-linear phenomenon [1] Kafka Computer. and that it is resonance that produces the present. [1].

Using the standard normal distribution

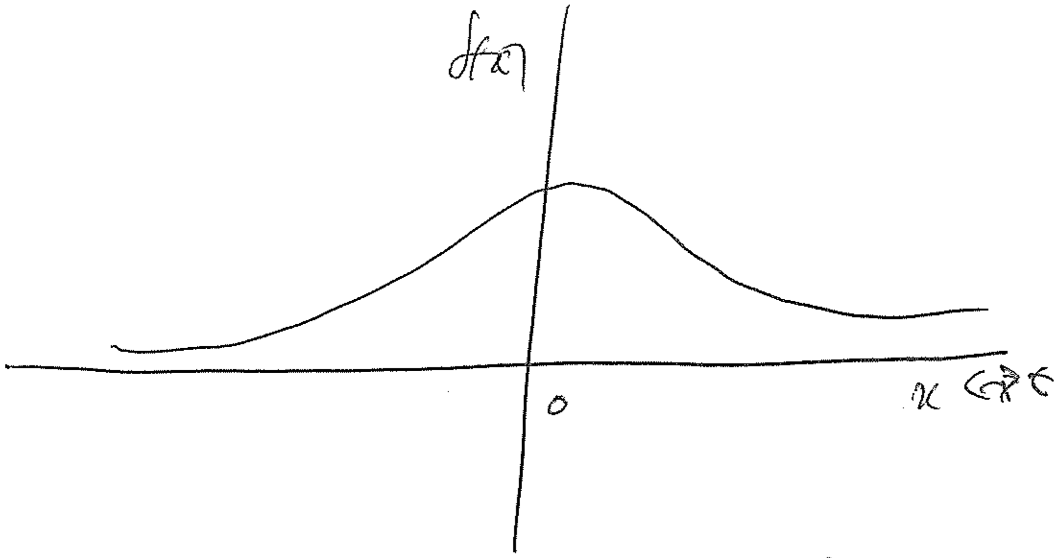
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Std deviation = σ

variance = σ^2

μ = mean.

what has the shape



for mean of 0.

If time replaces x in f(x) we can "travel" along the t axis by altering the mean.

Again replacing t by the frequency $f = \frac{1}{t}$ we have a similar phenomenon of "travel" now using the assumption that consciousness (awareness) $\vec{C}$ can 'see' that is the mind is purely a subjective, / analytic machine. That is

Subjective ↔ ~~anayt~~ analytic.

This is the key assumption for this paper. That is the sense of self or subjective but subjectivity is an analytic (computational) (multidimensional) process and vice versa.

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Einstein's relativity says that time slows with a increase in velocity

$$\cancel{dt} =$$

$$\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t$$

where $\gamma = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

and length contraction is

$$\Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x}{\gamma}$$

now defining consciousness $\hat{C}$ (awareness) as an additional dimension (mathematically a choice function can select itself)

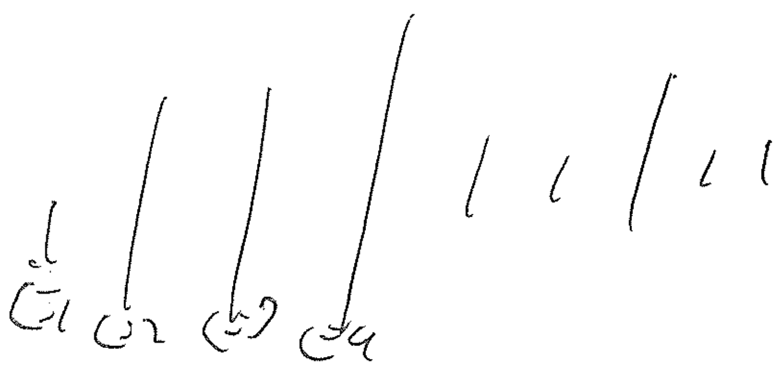
and that
consciousness is a
succession of stages. (geometries
or computations)
we a degree

$$\text{Velocity} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$V = \frac{x}{t}$$

But $\frac{1}{t}$ is frequency

So
$$V_i = x_i f_i$$
where the index i is below



now using [1]

df is resonance ($\omega = 2\pi f$) that determines a position in space-time. That is replacing t by $\frac{1}{t} = \omega$

we have

$$\delta(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\omega-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\omega}{\sigma_2}\right)^2}} \text{ for } (\mu = 0)$$

both for standard deviations σ_i

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\langle c^2\rangle - \langle c\rangle^2}$$

So

$\langle i^2 \rangle - \langle i \rangle^2 = \sigma^2$

where average = $\langle i \rangle$

So
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle i^2 \rangle - \langle i \rangle^2}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\omega^2}{(\langle i^2 \rangle - \langle i \rangle^2)}}$$

if we let $\langle i \rangle = I$ (a logical identity)

NB we have

$$\cancel{\varphi 0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0-0}} = e^{-\frac{\omega}{0}}$$

$p = 0$.

but

$\dot{c}$ itself can be

written as

$\dot{c}_K \to \dot{c}_L \to \boxed{\sigma^{*} = \sqrt{\langle c^2\rangle - \langle c\rangle^2}}$

which as long

$\boxed{\text{as } 0 \le \frac{v}{c} \le 1 = \dot{c}}$ or

close to $\dot{c}$.

Class

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \langle \dot{q}\rangle^2}}$$ could

be the factor γ

if $\dot{c}\gamma = \frac{v}{c}$

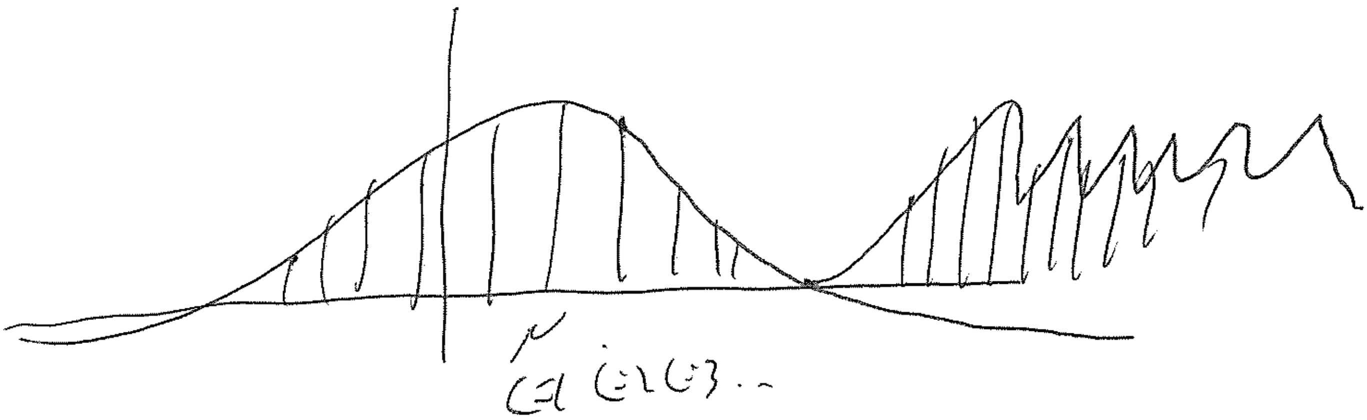
$$\dot{c}\ \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle c^2\rangle - \langle \dot{c}\rangle^2}}$$

where $\dot{c}^2 = 1$

Thus

$V = \frac{x}{t} \to c$

$= x_i \delta_i$



So that

$$\delta(\omega) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\omega^2}{\left(1 - \frac{x_i}{c_i}\right)^2}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\omega^2}{\left(1 - x_i\delta_i\right)^2}}$$

Thus

$$\sigma^2 = \left(1 - x_i\delta_i\right)^2$$

(ii) we could

but assuming time

(i) symmetric

$$\sigma^2 = \left(1 - x_i \delta_i\right)^2$$

st $x \leftrightarrow -x$
σ
$\delta \leftrightarrow -\delta$

Choose

$$\frac{x_i \delta_i'}{c} = \dot{i}\gamma$$

$$x_i \delta_i = c\,\dot{i}\gamma$$

So $\sigma^2 = 1 - x_i \delta_i$

assumption (negative average = $-\langle i \rangle$)

$$\sigma^2 = \left(1 - x_u \delta_i\right)\left(1 + x_u \delta_i\right)$$

$$\sigma^2 = 1 - x_u^2 \delta_i^2$$

$$= 1 - c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{as} \quad x_u \delta_i = c\, i \gamma$$

$$\sigma^2 = 1 - c^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

or

$$\cancel{\sigma^2 = 1 - \left(x_u^2 \delta_i^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x_u \delta_i^2}{c^2}}\right)}$$

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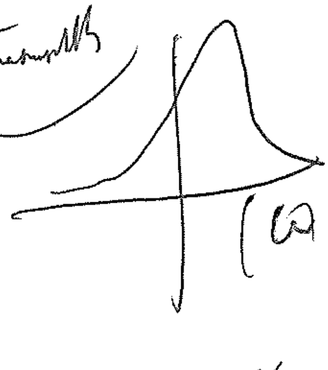
for a natural
frequency ω_0 and
input frequency ω_f } Transmissibility
the analysis is transmissibility

$$1 \Big/ \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_f}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right] \rightarrow$$



which is the transmissibility
that is ratio of output
to input
(NB analogy between both one and transmissibility)

$$\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{input}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega_f}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

Let $\omega = f = \frac{V}{x_0}$

Calling $C = \sqrt{L}$

$$\sigma^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

δ_0

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{input}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{f_A}{f_0}\right)^2}$$

$$V = x f_0$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{f_A}{f_0}\right)^2 \qquad f = \frac{V}{x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{V}{x}}{\frac{V}{x}} \to I \to \text{elasticity}$$

which is exactly
the elasticity $\frac{V^2}{c^2}$ (as shown)

thus

$$\sigma^2 - 1 = -\left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}\right)$$

$$1 - \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}$$

$$1 - \sigma^2 = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}}$$

and

$$\sigma^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2$$

(or)

$$-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2 = \sigma^2 - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2 = 1 - \sigma^2$$

or $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \sqrt{1-\sigma^2}$

Thus as (smaller as $|1-\sigma^4|$ 15

(desirable when taking)

$\sigma \to 1$ so) $1 - \sigma^2 \to 0$

as $\gamma \to 0$

So the further we move

(σ^2) from the current

time (average period)

the greater the faster

γ

Proportional

So $\gamma \propto \sqrt{1 - \sigma^4}$

thus Scaling elements

is (a succession of

stages)

(6)

we have a

relationship between time, &

and the threshold normal curve

which can be fitted? to transmissibility.

~~stage~~ remember that

the bell curve can

travel along the axes.

thus consensus (i.e. a

succession of stages) [schedule]

can be fairly analysed

to become analytic (to

be examined).

Assuming a resonance ~~at~~

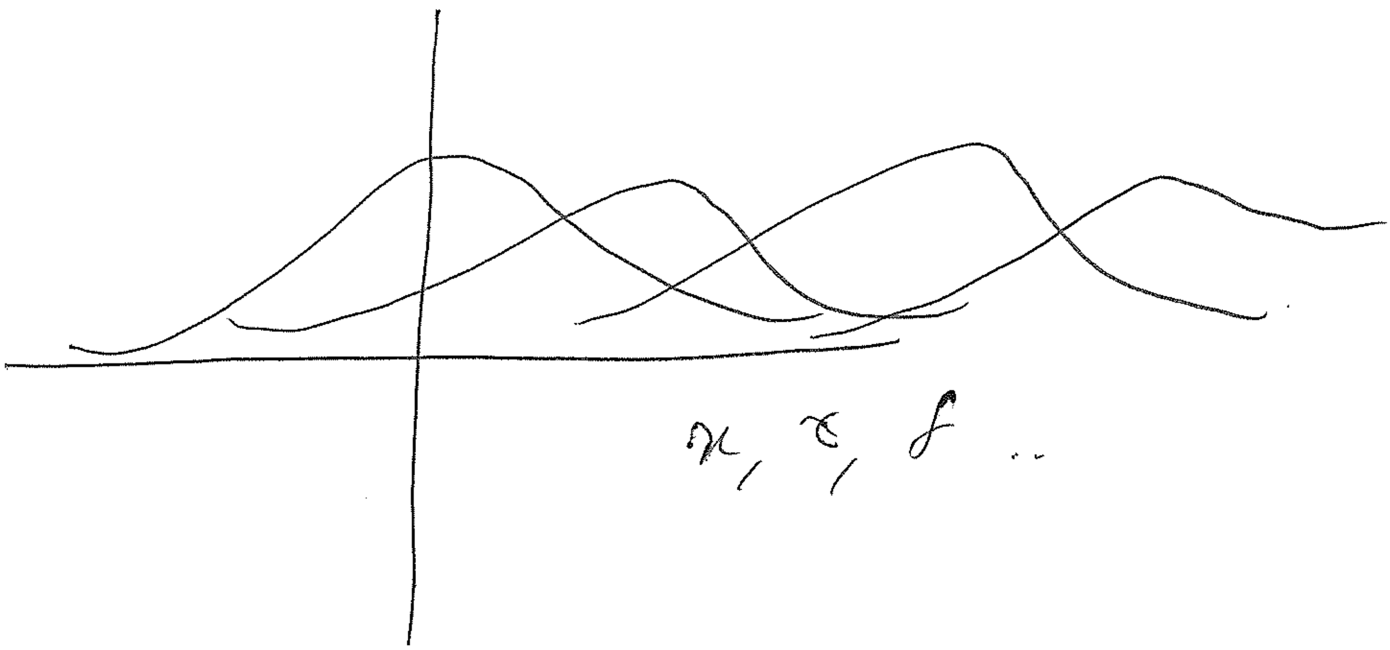
between displacement and time

etc

and analogising

$$\delta(x) \to \delta(t) + \delta(\epsilon)$$

the bell curve



x, τ, δ ..

describe the assumed

inherent in consensus

and the "most likely"

present

NB

$$f - \beta \Delta f \to \gamma \Delta f$$

$$\left[\mathcal{L}_{cn}^{\pm n}(\alpha) - \beta_{cn}^{\pm n}(\alpha) \right] m \to \gamma^{\pm 1}(m)$$

etc (See previous paper viscera)

So saying

$x_i \to x_j$ is

such that

$A_{ijk\ldots} \xrightarrow{\text{coupling}}$ position

means any position is aware of other positions after that is a <u>decision</u> is made

So far consciousness (19)

Subdecative choice [fundr] $\longleftrightarrow$ an adjoint choice [fundr]

So any entity that can select another element is aware.

And the identity

$$\bar{c} \rightarrow \beta(i)\, i$$

st

$$I' \rightarrow \beta(i)\, I \qquad I \rightarrow \beta(i)\, I'$$

$$\vec{I} \rightarrow \beta(i)\, \vec{I}$$

implies that every ~~and~~ entity that can equate to something (see continuity) is conscious (aware)

References

[1] Kafla Cergata (facebook)

[2] Ostlie, C. An Intro to modern astrophysics.

[3] Wikipedia - Resonance, Speed relativity, transmissibility.