

Journal of Modern Classical Physics & Quantum Neuroscience

ISSN: 3068-4196

DOI: doi.org/10.63721/25JPQN0112

Elements of Dynamic Science

Illia Danilishyn* and Oleksandr Danilishyn

Sumy State University, Ukraine

Citation: Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Elements of Dynamic Science J. of Mod Phy & Quant Neuroscience 1(3), 1-35. WMJ/JPQN-112

Abstract

The article first task: to understand hierarchy of energies in the Universe and the principles of functioning of living energy (living organism, in particular, human, subtle energies), and then using these principles to "construct" artificial living energies (let's call them pseudo-living energies). It is possible to significantly expand

the horizons of science, in particular physics, by studying the self_{science} subtle energies in the Universe. For this, some aspects are proposed for consideration of Dynamic Science. - science here acts as a space for the application of our theory in the self-format, i.e., any place of science, in particular physics, can act as a place for the "location" of the self. It contains itself (accommodates any action C) in any place of science. On the basis of mathematical uncertainties, new mathematical structures are formed, allowing us to describe processes and objects that are fundamentally not determined by conventional deterministic methods. Objective uncertainties in any case can mean manifestations of processes and objects that are fundamentally not determined by conventional deterministic methods. Many energies are indeterminate because they are based on uncertainties from the perspective of traditional science—large concentrations of specific energy in a chaotic state. The foundation of dynamic mathematics lies in working with uncertainties, which makes it possible to manipulate these indeterminate energies using direct-accumulative direct-parallel neural networks. The second task of the article is to construct a new mathematical apparatus for neural networks of a fundamentally new type: direct-parallel and direct-accumulative action. We construct models of singularities for singular work with them through neural networks - analogues of the human CNS. Ordinary regular work with them in ordinary science is fundamentally unable to realize their capabilities. Therefore, singular science realized on a neural network - an analogue of the human CNS - will be much more natural. Unfortunately, we do not have funding to perform the necessary experiments and the practical creation of a technical model of such a neural network. There is a need to develop an instrumental mathematical base for new technologies. The task of the work is to create new approaches for this by introducing new concepts and methods. Our mathematics is unusual for a mathematician, because here the fulcrum is the action, and not the result of the action as in classical mathematics. Therefore, our mathematics is adapted not only to obtain results, but also to directly control actions, which will certainly show its benefits on a fundamentally new type of neural networks with directly parallel calculations, for which it was created. Any action has much greater potential than its result. Social justice is fundamentally impossible as long as education (training) is based on achieving results, and not on the process. It is time for physicists to begin studying not only the manifestations of living energies, but also the living energies themselves, which are by no means expressed through objectivity and ordinary

energies, although they are capable of manifesting themselves through a lower level - objectivity and ordinary energies. We, as mathematicians, offer a new corresponding apparatus for understanding nature and studying living energies. Significance of the article: in a new qualitatively different approach to the study of complex processes through new mathematical, hierarchical, dynamic structures, in particular those processes that are dealt with by Synergetics. The significance of our article is in the formation of the presumptive mathematical structure of subtle energies, this is being done for the first time in science, and the presumptive classification of the mathematical structures of subtle energies for the first time. The experiments of the 2022 Nobel laureates Asle Ahlen, John Clauser, Anton Zeilinger and the experiments in chemistry Nazhipa Valitov eloquently demonstrate that we are right and that these studies are necessary. Be that as it may, we created classes of new mathematical structures, new mathematical singularities, i.e., made a contribution to the development of mathematics.

*Corresponding author: Illia Danilishyn, Sumy State University, Ukraine.

Submitted: 21.06.2025 **Accepted:** 27.06.2025 **Published:** 09.07.2025

Keywords: Dynamic Science, Dynamic Physics, Dynamic Chemistry, Dynamic Biology, Uncertainties, Pseudo-Living Energies, Neural Networks - Analogues of the Human Cns, Hierarchical Structure (Dynamic Operator), Accumulative Direct-Parallel Neural Networks, Subtle Energies, Deprt -Elements, Tprv - Elements, Paradoxical Singularities (Singularities of Disintegration&Synthesis), Self-Type Singularities, Self-Type Structures

Introduction

In a living organism, the rotation of energy in the energy centers is counterclockwise, except for the energy center on the top of the head, where the movement of energy has been altered by foreign influence through ineffective education. Social justice is fundamentally impossible as long as education (training) is based on achieving results, and not on the process. Our World is indeed from a point, but not from the Big Bang, but

from the position of the assemblage point on the energy cocoon of a person: SCprt $\frac{E_r}{g}$, where r is the assemble

point position, E_r is a bundle of energy fibers of the Universe in this position r, which is consistent with the same positions of the assemblage point of other people, and the result of manifestation is a physical space with objects, because this is the result of our inventory of this bundle of emanations (i.e., the creation of a self through internal dialogue). The assemblage point on the energy cocoon of a person in this position collects all the basic components of our World in the form of a "bundle" of energy fibers of the Universe. Therefore, everything in our World is interconnected simultaneously. Just as radio wave receivers, television waves receive a transmission on the corresponding channel, so the assemblage point of people's energy cocoons receives energy fibers of the Universe in the corresponding areas of the energy cocoon, which are called positions of the assemblage point. The mind, through internal dialogue, "unfolds" the 2-interpretation of the bundle of energy fibers from this position of the assemblage point into the physical space with objects. The will "unfolds" its interpretation into the 2-hierarchical energy space, where at the upper level actions can have the structure of pa||| [18], [30]. By moving the assemblage point even a little bit from its position that corresponds

to the perception of our world: SCprt $\frac{E_{r+\Delta r}}{g}$, we become, as it were, "to the side" of it, being on its periphery $r+\Delta r$

and thus becoming capable of manipulating it. Since the energy fibers of the Universe are in constant self-mo tion, then in fact our flow of the World in each "section" of existence is in two mutually opposite directions

(approaching and moving away simultaneously). It's just that our training is set up to manipulate the receding flow of the World for simplicity. Although with appropriate retraining we can perceive in both directions. The center of manifestation of the world in the form of objects thus manifests the subject of manifestation itself - a person in the form of an object, and thus the self for subject of manifestation in the form of an object is constructed in relation to manifestation. When creating self for the subject of a dream in the form of an object in relation to dreamlike, it is separated from a person in the form of an energetic "double", which will act and perceive much more freely and effectively, since it does not have the usual objectivity. Having established (organized) the necessary singularity in the form of a corresponding energy structure at the upper level, we will obtain the necessary process or the necessary object (in particular, for protection from the ozone hole) etc. Similar to how a satellite is installed in orbit. Dynamic mathematics is a new syntax for science for translating living energy into non-living objects. The positions of the assemblage point on the energy cocoon of a living organism correspond to the elements of Order in the living organism. Placing the assemblage point on the energy cocoon of a living organism outside of the positions corresponds to Chaos in the living organism.

 $self_{science}^{our\ theory}$ - science here acts as a space for the application of our theory in the self-format, i.e., any place of science, in particular physics, can act as a place for the "location" of the self. It contains itself (accommodates any action C) in any place of science. The structure of dynamic measuring instruments can be based on the following dynamic structures:

Elements of Dynamic Science Introduction

Unlike the usual Metaphysics, which is not based on science, our Dynamic Physics is based on a new section of non-classical mathematics and is a superstructure over Physics, i.e., Physics becomes hierarchical, in which Dynamic Physics in our edition occupies the next level up. Unlike the usual calculations of physics, we offer the physics of action. Here, characteristics can not only be calculated, but also actively changed in objects and processes etc. Dynamic Science is Pyamo-Practical Science. This Science is adapted to neural network SmnSprt[16], [21], [29], [30], which can actively change characteristics (in particular, their values) in objects and processes. The introduced dynamic operators correspond not only to objects, processes, characteristics, but also to the actions with them, i.e., dynamic operators work (function) by SmnSprt in their dynamic environment. It is time to use not only actions mediated through numbers, but also direct actions by dynamic operators, which should be "switches" of actions and "follow" them, SmnSprt will use specific "scanning" of objects, processes, characteristics for this. SmnSprt will "go out" to their upper energy level for the necessary manipulations with them. For example, it is possible to change a) to other ones, b) to their other locations, c) to other actions with them, d) to another time, e) to creation of their doubles, f) getting anything from nowhere,

g)to anything etc. Self-action
$$Q(DprtQ)$$
 [16, 21] (for example, self-containment SCprt $Q = g_1$ [16, 21]) can

"generate" self-objects, everything depends on the level of self-action. For example, A||B can "generate" C, stirring water can "generate" foam. This is somewhat more than using ordinary mathematical operators.

 $self_{science}^{our\ theory}$ - science here acts as a space for the application of our theory in the self-format, i.e., any place of science, in particular physics, can act as a place for the "location" of the self. It contains itself (accommodates any action C) in any place of science. By quasi proper elements ||| we can understand its manifestations at a lower level in a similar form (i.e., proper elements by level (hierarchy)). We can also consider functions, operators, equations by level (hierarchy) etc. Our science works (functions) only in a neural network SmnSprt

environment. It is high time to make a new - dynamic science. The old science was created when there were no such neural network capabilities that allow in the neural network SmnSprt environment not only to carry out indirect manipulation through calculations, but also direct manipulation, in particular, by instantaneous replacement of real characteristics, their values, objects, processes, actions with others.

We will try to "illustrate" the essence of Dynamic Physics, Dynamic Chemistry, Dynamic Biology, Dynamic Economy using examples.

Some aspects of Dynamic Physics for Classical Mechanics

Using elements of the mathematics of SCprt, we introduce the concept of SCprt – the change in physical quantity B: SCprt $\{\Delta_1 B, ..., \Delta_n B\}$, where g_1 is type of containment $\{\Delta_1 B, ..., \Delta_n B\}$ into x. Then the mean

SCpr - velocity will be
$$V_{\text{cpscpr}}(t, \Delta t) = \underset{x}{\text{SCprt}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\Delta_1 B}{\Delta t}, \dots \frac{\Delta_n B}{\Delta t} \\ g_1 \\ x \end{array} \right\}$$
 and SCprt-velocity at time $t: v_{\text{sct}} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} v_{\text{cpscpr}}(t, \Delta t)$.

 $SCprt - acceleration: a_{sct} = \frac{av_{sct}}{at}.$

When using SCprt with "target weights", we get, depending on the "target weights", one or another modifica tion, namely, for example, the velocity v_{sct}^f (with a "target weight"" f in the case when two velocities v_1, v_2 are

involved in the set $\{v_1f, v_2\}$ for $v_{st}^f = \text{SCprt} \begin{cases} \{v_1f, v_2\} \\ g_1 \\ \chi \end{cases}$, f – instantaneous replacement we get an instantaneous

substitution v_1 by v_2 at point x of space at time t_0 with containment type g_1 .

Similarly, the concepts of SCprt - force and SCprt - energy are introduced. For example, $E_{st}^f = \text{SCprt} \quad \begin{array}{c} \{E_1f, E_2\} \\ g_1 \\ x \end{array}$

it would mean the instantaneous replacement of energy E_1 by E_2 at time t_0 with accommodation type g. Two aspects of SCprt–energy should be distinguished: 1) carrying out the desired "target weight" and 2) fixing the result of it. Do not confuse energy - SCprt (the node of energies) with SCprt – energy that generates the node of energies, usually with the "target weights." In the case of ordinary energies, the energy node is carried out automatically.

Remark 1.2. SCprt – elements are all ordinary, but with "target weights," they become peculiar. Here you need the necessary energy to carry them out. As a rule, this energy is at the level of selfg. This is natural since it's much easier to manage elements of the k level via the elements of a more structured k +1 level. Let us consider the concepts of capacities of physical objects in themselves. The question arises about the selfg-energy of the

object. In particular, $SCprt_{g_1}$ will mean SC_1f B. For example, $SCprt_g$ allows you to reach the level of DNA Q

selfg -energy, $SCprtg_1$ allows you to reach the level of selfg -energy Q. The law of selfg-energy conservation O

operates already at the level of selfg -energy. Also, in addition to capacities in themselves, you can consider the types of accommodation of oneselfg in oneselfg: the first type of the accommodation of oneselfg in oneself the second type of the accommodation of oneself in oneself; potentially, for example, in the form of programming oneself, the third type is partial accommodation of oneself in themselves—for example, self-operator, self-action, whirlwind. A container containing itself can be formed by self accommodation, i.e., accommodation in oneself. Let us clarify the concept of the term capacity in itself: it is a capacity containing itself g potentially. Consider self and each of the term capacity in itself; in particular, it can be any action. Therefore, self and each of the programming oneself in themselves, you can consider oneself in o

any Q with partial self_g -fulfillment. Let's consider several examples for capacities in themselves: ordinary lightning, electric arc discharge, and ball lightning. You can consider Hierarchical induction, for example, from the lower level to the upper one. An example is the induction of a magnetic field when an electric current moves along a wire.

Upper level [18], [30] of canonical Hamilton equations

$$\dot{d}_{i} \equiv \frac{\frac{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}g_{1}}}{\frac{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}g_{1}}}, \ \dot{u}_{i} \equiv -\frac{\frac{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}g_{1}}}{\frac{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}g_{1}}}, \ u_{i} = \text{SCprt}g_{1}, \ d_{i} = \text{SCprt}g_{1}.$$

Here we mean real H, p_i, q_i not their numerical values. Upper level of Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{SCprt} & H(b_1,b_2,\ldots,b_s,c_1,\ldots,c_s) \\ g_1 & g_1 \\ w & w \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} \\ \text{SCprt} \\ g_1 \\ w \end{array} \equiv 0, \, b_i = \begin{array}{c} q_i \\ \text{SCprt} \\ g_1, \, c_i = \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial s}{\partial q_i} \\ g_1 \\ w \end{array}$$

Here we mean real H, S, q, not their numerical values.

Some Aspects of Dynamic Physics for Thermodynamics and Molecular Physics |||Basic equation of the kinetic theory of gases

translational

motion of n gas molecules located in volume V. Here we mean real p, V, W_k not their numerical values, ||| see in [16], [18], [21], [30].

|||Fourier equation

$$dSCprtg_1 \equiv -K SCprt \frac{dT}{g_1} dSCprtg_1 dSCprtg_1$$

$$w w w w w$$

 $\frac{Q}{\mathrm{dSCprt}g_1} \quad \text{-upper level of amount of heat transferred in time} \quad \frac{t}{\mathrm{dSCprt}g_1} \quad \text{through area dSCprt}g_1 \quad \text{in the direction} \\ \frac{w}{w} \quad \frac{w}{w}$

of normal x to this area in the direction of decreasing temperature, $SCprt \frac{\frac{dT}{dx}}{g_1} - \frac{dT}{g_2}$

gradient of temperature, K - thermal conductivity coefficient. Here we mean real Q, T, S, t not their numerical values.

|||Van der Waals equation, "describing" upper level of the state of a real gas:

$$(\mathsf{SCprt} g_1 + \frac{a}{V_o^2})(\mathsf{SCprt} g_1 - b) \equiv \mathsf{R} \ \mathsf{SCprt} g_1 \\ w \quad \underset{w}{\overset{V_0}{\mathsf{SCprt}} g_1} \quad w \qquad w$$

||| of Vant Hoff Equation

in the volume $SCprtg_1$, $SCprtg_1$ - thermodynamic temperature. Here we mean real p_{osm} , T, V not their numerical values. w w

||| equation of Clapeyron-Clausius:

$$\frac{d \text{SCprt}}{d \text{SCprt}} \frac{g_1}{g_1} = \frac{\text{SCprt}}{g_1} \frac{g_1}{(\text{SCprt}} \frac{v_{liquid}}{g_1} - \text{SCprt}} \frac{v_{solid}}{g_1}$$

$$\frac{w}{p} \equiv \frac{w}{w} = \frac{w}{r_{melting}}$$

$$\frac{d \text{SCprt}g_1}{w} = \frac{\text{SCprt}}{w} \frac{g_1}{w}$$

||| Gibbs Equation

$$\begin{array}{c} G & \underset{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}}g_1 & G \\ \text{SCprt}g_1 \equiv \frac{w}{\mu}, \text{SCprt}g_1 & \text{adsorption value, } \underset{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}}g_1 - \text{surface tension, } \underset{W}{\partial \text{SCprt}}g_1 - \text{chemical potential of a} \end{array}$$

given component at phase equilibrium. Here we mean real G, σ , μ not their numerical values.

Some Aspects of Dynamic Physics for Classical Hydrodynamics ||||liquid equilibrium equation

$$SCprtg_1 = \frac{1}{W} \underset{SCprtg_1}{\operatorname{pgradSCprt}} g_1.$$

Here we mean real j, t, ρ not their numerical values.

The wave ||| equation

$$\Delta \text{ SCprt} g_1 \equiv \frac{1}{c_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \text{SCprt} g_1}{\partial t^2}, \Delta$$
- operator of Laplace. Here we mean real φ , t not their numerical values.

Upper level of Navier-Stokes equation

$$\frac{d \operatorname{SCprt} g_1}{dt} \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{=} \frac{F}{\operatorname{SCprt} g_1} - \frac{1}{\frac{\rho}{\operatorname{SCprt} g_1}} \operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{SCprt} g_1) + \operatorname{SCprt} g_1 \operatorname{SCprt} g_1 + (\frac{\zeta}{\frac{\rho}{\operatorname{SCprt} g_1}} + \frac{v}{3}) \operatorname{graddiv}(\operatorname{SCprt} g_1).$$

Here we mean real v, F, p, ρ not their numerical values.

Induction is precisely what gives rise to oscillations (waves).

Some Aspects of Dynamic Physics for Classical Electrodynamics |||Poisson's equation

for potential φ of electrostatic field in dielectric

divgrad SCprt $g_1 \equiv -\frac{w}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0}$. Here we mean real φ , ρ not their numerical values.

|||equation of forced electromagnetic oscillations

Maxwell's ||| equations on electromagnetic energy

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{rot}(\mathsf{E}_{\mathrm{SprtA}}^{\mathrm{tw}}) \equiv -(1/\operatorname{q_0}) \; \partial(\mathsf{B}_{\mathrm{SprtA}}^{\mathrm{tw}}) \; / \partial t, \, (*_{\mathrm{H}}) \\ & \operatorname{rot}(\mathsf{H}_{\mathrm{SprtA}}^{\mathrm{tw}}) \equiv j/\operatorname{q_0} + (1/\operatorname{q_0}) \cdot \partial \; (\mathsf{D}_{\mathrm{SprtA}}^{\mathrm{tw}}) \; / \partial t, \, (**_{\mathrm{H}}) \end{split}$$

 E^{tw}_{SprtA} - activation tension with target weight tw, B_SprtA^tw - induction of self with target weight tw, q0-constant, H_SprtA^tw - tension of self with target weight tw, D_SprtA^tw - activation induction with target weight tw, j - activation density. Here we mean real E_SprtA^tw, B_SprtA^tw, H_SprtA^tw, D_SprtA^tw not their numerical values.

 E_{SprtA}^{tw} - activation tension with target weight tw, B_{SprtA}^{tw} - induction of self with target weight tw, q_0 - constant, H_{SprtA}^{tw} - tension of self with target weight tw, D_{SprtA}^{tw} - activation induction with target weight tw, j - activation density. Here we mean real E_{SprtA}^{tw} , B_{SprtA}^{tw} , H_{SprtA}^{tw} , D_{SprtA}^{tw} not their numerical values.

Some Aspects of Dynamic Physics for the Theory of Heat Exchange

$$C = C = SCprt g_1 - specific heat capacity with type of containment g_1 .$$

|||Relationship between thermodynamic potentials and their derivatives

Here we mean real U, H, p, V, F, Φ , T, S, not their numerical values.

|||differential equation of adiabat

$$\frac{\frac{T}{\partial \text{SCprt}g_1}}{\left(\frac{w}{V}\right)_S} \equiv -\frac{\frac{T}{\text{SCprt}g_1}}{\frac{w}{C_V}} \left(\frac{\frac{w}{T}}{\frac{w}{T}}\right)_V \\
\frac{\partial \text{SCprt}g_1}{\frac{w}{W}} \left(\frac{w}{T}\right)_V \\
\frac{\partial \text{SCprt}g_1}{\frac{w}{W}} \left(\frac{w}{W}\right)_V \\
\frac{\partial \text{SCprt}g_1}{\frac{w}{W}} \left(\frac{w}{W}\right)_W \\
\frac{\partial \text{SCpr$$

Here we mean real p, V, T, S not their numerical values.

||| equation of Clapeyron-Clausius

$$\frac{d\text{SCprt}g_1}{T} = \frac{\text{SCprt}g_1}{T}$$

$$\frac{W}{\Delta v} = \frac{W}{T} = \frac{W}{T} = \frac{W}{\Delta v}, \text{ r - specific heat of phase transition from the first phase to the second, } \Delta v = v_2 - \frac{W}{\Delta v}$$

$$\frac{d\text{SCprt}g_1}{W} = \frac{W}{W} = \frac{W}{W}$$

 v_1 - difference of specific volumes of phases. Here we mean real p, Δv , T, r not their numerical values.

||| equation of initial state

||| Fourier equation of thermal conductivity for homogeneous isotropic body:

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{dT}{dx} \\ \text{SCprt} \frac{dT}{g_1} \\ w \end{array} \equiv \text{a SCprt} \frac{\Delta T}{g_1} + \frac{\text{scprt} g_1}{\frac{w}{c\rho}} \text{ Here we mean real } q_v, \, c\rho, \, T \text{ not their numerical values.} \\ \frac{dT}{dx} \\ w = \frac{\Delta T}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} \\ \frac{w}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} \\ \frac{w}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{g_1}{g_1} + \frac{w}{scprt} \frac{$$

Some Aspects of Dynamic Physics for the Theory of Elementary Particles

Consider, in particular, some examples: 1) SCprt g_1 describes the presence of the same electron e at two $\{x_1, x_2\}$

different points x_1, x_2 . 2) The nuclei of atoms can be considered as SCprt elements. The self of the simplest atom - the hydrogen atom - corresponds to the combination of the spin of the proton, the spin of the electron, the rotation of the electron around the proton, and the spin of the atom itself. There are as many types of self for them as there are different atoms. The nucleus of an atom Q can be interpreted as a form of containment

at a point x in space - $SCprtg_1$, and the orbitals of electrons W around it as a form of containment at a x

point t in time - $SCprtg_2$ Klein-Gordon-Fock |||equation for a real wave function $\phi(x)$ of a free neutral scalar t

particle of mass m: $(\partial_0^2 - \nabla^2)$ SCprt $g_1 \equiv m^2$ SCprt g_1 Here we mean real $\varphi(x)$, m not their numerical values.

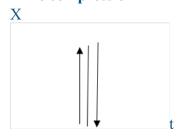
Physics deals with the template of atoms, chemistry deals with the individual forms of atoms. The template of atoms - $\| (q)(\|) \cdot (q) \cdot (q) \|$ - nucleon nucleus of qi, $\| (q) \cdot (q) \|$ - orbitals of electrons ej. Energy of self-connections A is the subtle part of selfA, the rest of selfA can be called the "rough" part of selfA.

We can define a proton as $self(a) = Sprt_a^a$, a neutron as $self(b) = Sprt_b^b$, and other elementary particles as $oself(c_i) = \frac{c_i}{c_i}Sprt$, i = 1.2, Energy structure of the atom: $Q = ((\{||self_n\})||(\{||self_p\}))pa|||\{||PrC||self_n\}|$

self{oself $_e$ }}. Elementary particles are quasieigenvalues of $\|\cdot^1.\downarrow I\uparrow$ by any elementary particles for SmnSprt activation. Quarks are carriers of $\|\cdot\|_{\{q\}}$, $\{q\}$ - nucleon nucleus of q_i .

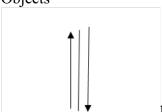
Some aspects of Dynamic Physics for Time

Time compression



or

Objects

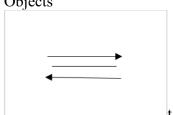


Time dilation(space compression or Objects-space compression):



or

Objects



 $selft = Sprt_t^t$ - time in itself, $selft = {t \atop t}Sprt$ -time from itself, paselft = ${t \atop t}Sprt_t^t$ - paradoxical time.

Some Aspects of Self-Type Structures in Dynamic Physics

Objects of physics and chemistry have an energy structure, which can be tried to be represented in the form of a hierarchical energy structure: the upper level of subtle self, energy and the lower level, which is manifested in the form of objectivity.

Ordinary types of energy are manifestations of a lower level from these structures.

If we represent an amorphous body with a mathematical structure of self_g -object

- the energy of connections between the level of subtle energy $\mathsf{SCprt} g_1$ and the level of objectivity .

Thus, one can try to conventionally represent the mathematical model of the energy structure of an amorphous object as a hierarchical dynamic operator

$$E_{s}$$

$$SCprt g_{1}$$

$$E_{s}$$

$$A_{0}$$

$$A_{0} + E_{s}$$
(SCprt g_{1} + SCprt g_{1}) (1.7.1).
$$A_{0} + E_{s}$$

$$A_{0}$$

$$SCprt g_{1}$$

$$A_{0}$$

In particular, the magnetic field and spin belong to the second level in (1.7. 1). The next level of objectivity responds to crystal. We represent a crystal with a mathematical structure

$$A_0 + E_s$$

$$SCprt g_1$$

$$A_0 + E_s$$

$$SCprt g_1$$

$$A_0 + E_s$$

$$SCprt g_1$$

$$A_0 + E_s$$

$$(1.7.2)$$

Thus, one can try to conventionally represent the mathematical model of the energy structure of a crystal as a hierarchical dynamic operator (1.7. 2). The next level of objectivity responds to a living crystal, for example, the bone of a living organism, a nail, viruses, DNA, RNA and etc. When there is no nutrient medium and energy, it behaves like a crystal:

,a nutrient medium appears and the necessary energy:

, its structure is transformed into a mathematical structure

The division of DNA into two DNAs after sufficient accumulation of bases and energy - this minimal division into only two duplicates corresponds to the law of conservation of living energy and minimization of the entropy of the system.

Next comes the Level of Living Organisms

Next comes the level of Globe, where the role of living cells (molecules in the case of a crystal) is played by living organisms. Next comes the level of Universe, where the role of living cells (molecules in the case of a crystal) is played by planets inhabited by living beings. You can try to represent these levels through more complex mathematical models, there are options for going beyond the level of objectivity for objects with energy structures of a sufficiently high level, but this is already material for subsequent publications. Our object world is an interpretation of the manifestation of only one set of subtle energy fibers out of their countless number.

C g_2 SCprt will be called dynamic anti-capacity from oneselfg. For example, "white hole" in physics is such

simple anti-capacity. The concepts of "white hole" and "black hole" were formulated by the physicists based on the subject of physics —the usual energies level. Mathematics allows you to deeply find and formulate the concept of singular points in the Universe based on the levels of more subtle energies. The experiments of the 2022 Nobel laureates Asle Ahlen, John Clauser, Anton Zeilinger and the experiments in chemistry Nazhipa Valitov correspond to the concept of the Universe as a capacity in itselfg g as the element. They experimented with connections for elements of the microworld, and since here the connections are selfg -connections, then when the object component of selfg -connections is removed, its higher level remains, which was manifested in their experiments. The electron spin belongs to the second level - above the level of objectivity. The energy

of selfg -accommodation in itself selfg A = SCprt g is closed on itselfg.

Remark 1.7.1. From the point of view of our theory of dynamic operators and sets, we can interpret the energy effect of a thermonuclear reaction as the result of the "collapse" of two selfg -objects: for example,1) $_{3}^{2}He$, $_{2}^{3}He$ and the formation of one selfg -object $_{4}^{2}He$, 2) $_{3}^{2}He$, $_{2}^{1}He$ and the formation of one selfg -object $_{4}^{2}He$. As a result, the energy of the collapse of the lost part of the selfg is released.

Remark 1.7.2. To gain access to object transformation, just go to the level $1S=2/\pi$ arctg(1+E), E may be quite small

Examples of transformation

$$2. \ \operatorname{SCprt}_{q} \xrightarrow{p} \operatorname{SC}_{3} f(\operatorname{self}_{g}(q)) \xrightarrow{p} \operatorname{SCprt}_{q} \underset{r}{g}$$

This is a rather conditional interpretation, because in fact, the IS of the "vessel" (energy cocoon) of the object may turn out to be greater than $2/\pi$ arctg(1). This is taken for initiation: we build a theory of this, starting from this stage of interpretation. After experiments, the next stage may begin.

$$\underset{A}{\text{self}_g} A = SCprt \underset{A}{\textit{g}} \quad \text{can be transformed into any } D \text{ if } \mu l_g(D) = \mu l_g \left(SCprt \underset{A}{\textit{g}} \right), \\ \mu l_g \left(x \right) \text{ } - \text{ level measure of self}_g \text{ for } x,$$

in particular, into $\underset{A}{\operatorname{SCprt}} \stackrel{any \ C}{\underset{any \ C}{g}} \circ \underset{any \ C}{\operatorname{SCprt}} \circ \underset{any \ C}{\overset{A}{\underset{any \ C}{g}}}$, and also an object R into any object Q or any energy U. The

transformations of this type will be called stransformations. self $_g$ A can transform itselfg into any D if N \geq 2; to realize this we need an even larger quantity N.

Example of a parallel-serial program statement

$$s \coloneqq \text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$if \{p\} \text{SCprt} \quad s \coloneqq \text{SCprt} \quad Q$$

$$\text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$A$$

$$\text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$af \coloneqq$$

$$\text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$E$$

$$for w \text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$if C$$

$$\text{SCprt} \quad g$$

$$j$$

Each selfg -field can automatically rebuild the self_g -program to the desired.

self_g N- OS and is designed for such transformations, and it itselfg can be transformed at $N\ge 1$, or it itselfg can be transformed at $N\ge 2$.

Remark 1.7.3. Hypothesis 1.7: equations for real processes in a non-trivial form can be used to fully or partially interpret the selfg -level of the process, replacing the equal signs with identification signs, and solutions to these equations as a manifestation of this level on the level of objectivity and ordinary energies. That is, equations for real processes serve as a definition of the selfg -level of the process, the definition of selfg -values (selfg -characteristics) of the process through the identification sign, i.e., they are defined (expressed) through themselves. In particular, forms (1.1) - (1.4) [16, 21] can be used as forms of identification. Each such singularity creates its own field, the process, the object etc. Much more effective than science for working with these singularities will be special Dynamic programming, which we are currently working on to create. Identification at the lower levels of a hierarchical dynamic structure of type (1.1) will lead to the upper level. You can also try to use it for full or partial interpretation of the selfg -level of chemical reactions, but here there will be a trivial identification and determination of the selfg -level will be much simpler. For example, a type $w \equiv 2w$ singularity at the top level of the structure of a mathematical simplified model of DNA generates a field for DNA division. A rather complex type of singularity at the upper level of the structure of a simplified mathematical model generates an electromagnetic field through identification in Maxwell's equations.

Remark 1.7.4. Parallel operator SCprt g corresponds to theoretical science, parallel operator $places\ for\ symbols$

corresponds to technology, x – the space "point" (space place).

SCprt $g = E_A (1.7.3)$, EA - usual energy of A. ΔC determined from (1.7.3) through C_A and then we can

determine the complete self_g -energy of A. ||SCprt g || = mc².

Remark 1.7.6. Let us consider an analogue of the Schrödinger equation for networks operating on electromagnetic energy

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \left[w, \mu_g S(H) \right]$$

w- measure of self $_g$ for networks operating, μ_g S(H) - measure of selfg for H, H = H(μ_g S(p), μ_g S(q),t) - an analogue of the Hamiltonian in the space of actions of artificial neurons in a neural network, q is the operator of an artificial neurons action result, p is the operator of an artificial neurons action impulse.

Remark 1.7.7. The self $_{\rm g}$ -space of a higher level contains many selfg-energetic fibers, collecting into appropriate sets that can be accessed by the corresponding self $_{\rm g}$ -spaces of lower levels. That's right, for example. This assembly point on the human cocoon can carry out this, in particular, access to our selfg-space with objects.

Remark 1.7.8. It is quite possible to try to build up the levels of objects and processes; change something at these levels.

Remark 1.7.9. One can try to conventionally represent the mathematical model (1.7.1) of the atom (molecule) as a hierarchical dynamic operator.

Remark 1.7.10. Here, self_g -action is understood as action on oneself_g (i.e., to the same action), while physicists understand self_g -action, for example, as the absorption of one elementary particle by another of the same type.

Remark 1.7.10.1. Subtle energy can manifest itself in the form of: 1) objectivity, 2) ordinary energies, 3) information. Using neural networks of the SmnCSprt-type, it is possible to organize a SC-Internet, where instead of exchanging information, an exchange of subtle energies will take place.

Supplement 1

A self_g -molecule (self_g -atom, self_g -(elementary particle))) as a capacity can have the following types of selfg: $self_g$ -set, $self_g$ -structure, $self_g$ -hierarchy or its elements that generates this $self_g$ -molecule ($self_g$ -atom, $self_g$ -(elementary particle))). $self_g$ -power is force that is applied to oneself_g or its elements that generates this $self_g$ -power.

Supplement for Quantum Mechanics and Classical statistical Mechanics through SCprt-elements: Hamilton operator $\widehat{H} = \widehat{H}_0 + \widehat{W}_0$, \widehat{H}_0 -considered quantum system energy, consisting of two or more parts, without their interaction with each other, \widehat{W}_0 is the energy of their interaction, $\widehat{\rho}$ - statistical operator [20]. self energy

SCpr $\frac{\widehat{H}_0}{g}$ - considered quantum system selfg -energy, SCpr $\frac{\widehat{W}_0}{\widehat{W}_0}$) is selfg -energy of their interaction, \widehat{W}_0

 $\widehat{H_0}$ SCpr g --object manifestation of the energy of the system in an external field., SCpr g the manifestation of $\widehat{H_0}$

the energy of the system in the energy interaction with the external field.

Variants of the Schrödinger equation $\frac{\partial \hat{\hat{\rho}}}{\partial t} + [\hat{\hat{W}}, \hat{\hat{\rho}}] = 0$ of the form SC_2f , SC_3f are possible, using the form (1.1)[16, 21] or form from the forms (1.1.1) - (1.4)[16, 21].

The carrier of the measure of objectivity-mass should be objectivity - elementary particle graviton, look like *objectivity*

SCpr g, therefore it is a selfg-particle and is not an element of the level of objectivity, but is an element of the level of objectivity.

ment of the level selfg. Therefore, it cannot be found at our level. In fact, the theory of SCprt-elements helps to form a unified field theory on a qualitative level, because it is not possible to create a quantitative unified field theory. Supplement for string theory: May be to try represent elementary particles in the form of continual self_-elements of the type $CS\infty = \sin(-\infty) ||g --\downarrow I \uparrow_{-1}^{1}|g$, $CT_{\infty}^{+} = tg\infty|g --\uparrow I \downarrow_{-\infty}^{\infty}|g$, $CT_{\infty}^{-} = tg(-\infty)|g --\downarrow I \uparrow_{-\infty}^{\infty}|g$, $f\uparrow I \downarrow w|g$ for any f, g etc.

Remark 1.7.11. If there is no energy in nature that corresponds to singularity A, then it must be created artificially up to the creation of artificial elementary particles and other objects, actions etc.

Remark 1.7.12. Place x equations for objects
$$o = \{o_1, o_2, ..., o_n\}$$
: $|||_x^o = \text{Sprt}\{o_1, o_2, ..., o_n\} @x\} = \text{self}_o x, o = \{o_1, o_2, ..., o_n\}$.

Remark 1.7.13. New relative self-type (relative |||-type) structures through index interpretation (for example, the lower right index determines the type of action that generates the given self, the lower left index determines the area "through" which the action is carried out):

$$\begin{array}{c} \|Q_{1}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{2}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|\|S_{3}\|_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}}^{Q_{4}} \|Self_{S_{2}}^{Q_{4}} \|Self_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}}^{Q_{3}} \|Self_{S_{3}}^{Q_{$$

Remark 1.7.14. The main thing is to induce transition of SmnSprt using a short-pulse laser or UHF to the upper level of A and from there to the upper level of C and instantly replace A with C, where A and C can be not only different objects or processes, but also different values of the characteristics of an object or process. Numbers, symbols, and information are self-objects and also have an upper energy level (the so-called Noosphere), which is based on the energy of people.

Remark 1.7.15. People are devices for capturing the energies of these higher levels and using them after appropriate training and tuning. And these functions will also be partially performed by SmnSprt

Remark 1.7.16. Ordinary computers, neural networks can create chaos from order, we are designing a neural network SmnSprt that will create order from chaos.

Here the calculation will take place not so much in numbers as in structures, structure is the frame (skeleton) of energy.

Remark 1.7.17. People are used to perceiving at the level of objectivity, where there are so many limitations. Although they have all the opportunities to reach higher levels, where there are an order of magnitude fewer limitations and this can be learned.

Remark 1.7.18. The main thing is to induce transition of SmnSprt using a short-pulse laser or UHF to the upper level of A and from there to the upper level of C and instantly replace A with C, where A and C can be not only different objects or processes, but also different values of the characteristics of an object or process.

Formation of not only the goal, but also the result in SmnSprt (simultaneously). ||| of our science with living energies is possible in SmnSprt. Thus, the upper level of our science is formed, where there are fewer restrictions than at our level. We must simply manifest at our level through SmnSprt in the right way.

It is time for physicists to begin studying not only the manifestations of living energies, but also the living energies themselves, which are by no means expressed through objectivity and ordinary energies, although they are capable of manifesting themselves through a lower level - objectivity and ordinary energies.

We, as mathematicians, offer a new corresponding apparatus for understanding nature and studying living energies. The capacity for uncertainty may be any. Such uncertainties can be conditionally designated: a) in probability theory through $_0^{-1}$ (by dynamic operator $Sprt_X^{\{xp\}}$, where X is distribution of a random variable

 $\{x\}$ with probabilities $\{p\}$), b) $\uparrow_{-1}^{-1}|\downarrow$ for $\sin\infty$, c) $_B^A|_g^f$, d) $_B^A|_B^A|$ e) $_D^wSprt = |||_D^{-1}W$ etc. Any oscillation (wave) in

the limit gives an uncertainty type $\uparrow_D^Q \mid \downarrow$. For effective results, you should use an uncertainty in total. May consider forms and structures of uncertainties, including with ∞-uncertainties, self-emptiness, self-manifestation. It is our direct-accumulative approach through dynamic operators that allows us to construct the regular necessary uncertainties. Each subtle energy has its own uncertainties and vice versa. Using Smnsprt-construction of such energy uncertainties through the corresponding dynamic programs, we gain access to these subtle energies. A failure in a normal computer system will automatically switch to operation mode of Smnsprt. There are no failures in operation, paradoxes, there are new elements and new possibilities. The system will work like this: if B is not defined in the system, then this B will be defined as a new element and the system will work with it (in particular, through |||) and with a new operator according to its structure. For example, the operator $\uparrow | \downarrow (A) = VB$, an operator transformer, a program operator transformer, a virtual operator, a program virtual operator, dynamic operator with «scenario» changes, dynamic program operator with «scenario» changes etc. The computer is the example of dynamic operator. The program operator of uncertainty type A leads to the energy A. The fuzzy program operator of uncertainty type A leads to the fuzzy energy A. For any uncertainty, we can "construct" a dynamic operator and then work through it. For example, for uncertainty B at point w, we get $B = {}^{w}Sprt_{w}^{Q}$. After choosing Q and D we get the tool for work. It is possible to set the necessary uncertainties on a special filter and transmit UHF (or ultraviolet or pulses of a short-pulse laser) through it to form a program operator when constructing energy to perform the necessary goals. A program's appeal to itself makes it a self-program, from which oself will help to exit. May use recurrent method of constructing a pseudo-living energy. An uncertainty form is a qualitative leap compared to the pre-limit form of its process, i.e., is an element of another space of a higher level, i.e., it is a "hole" (passage) between these spaces. May consider the new dynamic operator $SIprt_B^A = A||_B B$, $|||_B$ is ||| in norm(format) of B. As soon as we start working with uncertainty, it ceases to be uncertainty and becomes certainty. Uncertainties are "holes" through which, with the right settings, the right actions can be performed to obtain the appropriate results, in particular, "loopholes" to other worlds. They correspond to subtle energies that allow you to do this. Uncertainty usually corresponds to a large concentration of elements in it with large changes in them. This gives it great opportunities. Transforming uncertainties through |||, we get singularities, or better to say that many singularities correspond to uncertainties through |||. Any Uncertainty correspond to energy type. Random events are uncertainties type, where probability is a certainties measure and entropy - a uncertainties measure. Also, it is for fuzzy. Uncertainties are higher level elements than usual ones, in particular, self-level elements and higher. Manifestations of such energies at our level give uncertainties. Constructing pseudo-living energy is Uncertainty constructing first of all, which correspond to singularity. Then needed dynamic program operator works in SmnSprt activation. May consider regular uncertainties with weights, random uncertainties, singular uncertainties, hierarchical uncertainties, uncertainty operators as program as mathematicals. For example, $Sprt_w^{\{A|q\}}$, q are weights, A = (|||, self, oself, self -oself, paself, ..., pa|||, pa(self -oself), etc). (||| $_s^{-1}$) (||| $_q$) $_s^{-1}$ ||| $_q$ = (||| $_s$) $_s^{-1}$. A||| $_x$ B, self $_{(A,B)}$) $_x$, May consider

$$\begin{pmatrix} self_{(A_{11},\,B_{11})}D_{11} \\ self_{(A_{21},\,B_{21})}A_{11} & self_{(A_{22},\,B_{22})}B_{11} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ self_{(A_{n1},\,B_{n1})}A_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & self_{(A_{nm},\,B_{nm})}B_{n-1,m} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11}|||_{D_{11}}B_{11} \\ A_{21}|||_{A_{11}}B_{21} & A_{22}|||_{B_{11}}B_{22} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{n1}|||_{A_{n-1,1}}B_{n1} & \dots & \dots & A_{nm}|||_{A_{n-1,m}}B_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

Let's consider the vector of energy levels of a non-living object A:

$$parelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{A} \right)$$

$$singelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{A} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ object \ A \ paradoxical \ upper \ level \ (pa|||) \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{A} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ object \ A \ paradoxical \ mid - level \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{A} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$(A)$$

$$ordinary \ energy \ exhibited \ by \ an \ object \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

$$\leftarrow \ the \ raw \ energy \ of \ an \ object \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

usual self-energy of object may consider the object-equation:

$$Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{input \text{ energy}(t)} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{input \text{ energy}(t)} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} = Sprt(t)_{t}^{b(t)} (****_{1}),$$

can be rewritten as:

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = Sprt(t)_{t}^{output \text{ energy}(t)} Sprt(t)_{y(t)}^{input \text{ energy}(t)}, Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} = \mathbf{y}(t) \ (****_{2}).$$

For usual self-energy of object may try to consider the example of object-equation for b(t):

$$Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} = \begin{cases} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \\ & b(t) Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \\ & Sprt(t)_{t} \end{cases}$$

$$Sprt(t)_{t}^{b(t)} = \begin{cases} Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \\ Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt(t)_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \end{cases}$$

$$(*****_{1}),$$

$$\operatorname{Paself}(a) = a | | |(-a) = \frac{a}{a} \operatorname{Sprt}, \operatorname{self}(a) = a | || a = \operatorname{Sprt}_a^a, \frac{a}{a} \operatorname{Sprt}_a^a = \operatorname{paself}(a) | || \operatorname{self}(a).|$$

Let's consider the vector of energy levels of a living object A:

$$parelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$singelf A \left(decignation - \overline{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ object \ A \ paradoxical \ upper \ level \ (pa|||) \left(decignation - \overline{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ object \ A \ paradoxical \ mid - level \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$\frac{A}{A}$$

$$\left(\underline{A} \right)$$

$$ordinary \ energy \ exhibited \ by \ an \ object \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

$$\leftarrow \ the \ raw \ energy \ of \ an \ object \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

The are equations $(**_{1.1})$, $(***_{1.1})$ from Part I for living objects.

Let's consider the vector of energy levels of an action A:

$$parelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$singelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ action \ A \ paradoxical \ upper \ level \ (pa|||) \left(decignation - \frac{\widehat{A}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ action \ A \ paradoxical \ mid - level \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{A}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$\frac{A}{A}$$

$$\frac{A}{A}$$

$$\frac{A}{A}$$

$$(A)$$

$$ordinary \ energy \ exhibited \ by \ an \ action \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

$$\leftarrow \ the \ raw \ energy \ of \ an \ action \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

May consider the induction from clotting. The result of it is the new self-type of a higher level than clotting result.

$$parelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{\widehat{A}}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$singelf A \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{\widehat{A}}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ induction \ A \ paradoxical \ upper \ level \ (pa|||) \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{\widehat{A}}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ induction \ A \ paradoxical \ mid - level \left(decignation - \frac{\overline{\overline{A}}}{\widehat{A}} \right)$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||^{-1}$$

$$subtle \ energy \ of \ |||$$

$$\frac{A}{\underline{A}}$$

$$(\underline{A})$$

$$ordinary \ energy \ exhibited \ by \ an \ induction \ A \ (decignation - \underline{A}) \ \leftarrow \ \ the \ raw \ energy \ of \ an \ induction \ A \ (decignation - A)$$

For usual self-energy of object may consider the object-equation for b(t):

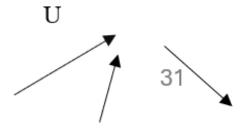
$$Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} = Sprt_{t}^{\begin{cases} Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \\ b(t) \\ Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} \\ Sprt_{b(t)}^{b(t)} & Sprt_{b(t$$

Physics of Singular Transformations

Any Singular Transformations in Physics are possible, since we live not only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies but also in the strip of living objects and living energies, in which much is possible that is not possible only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies. May use Singular Transformations in sociology, chemistry, engineering etc.

May consider the next example:

the structure (*D.1) (Fig.1), where A goes into B, B goes into Q, Q goes into D, D goes into C, C goes into A, D goes out from A, A goes out from Q, C goes out from B, is used by the ancient Chinese concept of "wuxing," for example, for energy meridians on the skin person, in this case (Fig.2): (*D.2), (*D.3), (*D.4) will mean pathological changes.



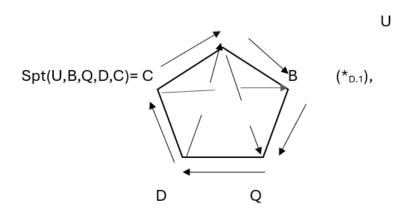
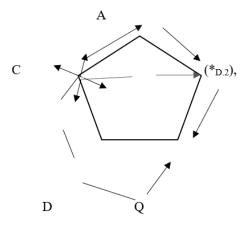
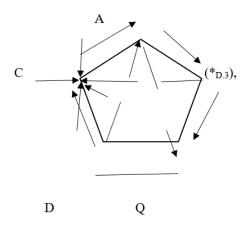


Figure: 1

for example,
$$U = {}^{A}_{A}Sprt_{A}^{A}$$
, $B = Sprt_{Sprt_{A}^{A}}^{A}$, $Q = Sprt_{A}^{A}$, $D = {}^{A}_{A}Sprt_{A}^{C}$, ${}^{A}_{A}Sprt = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{O}_{A}Sprt_{A}^{C} \\ Sprt_{A}^{C} \end{pmatrix}$, $Sprt_{A}^{C}$, $Sprt_{A}^{C}$

 $A = \{ \}, Spt(U,B,Q,D,C)$ is virtual operator.





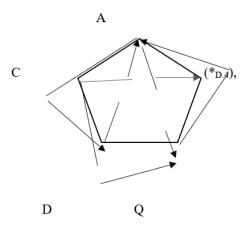


Figure: 3

Self-interpretation ε H = (by interpretation ∞ of interpretation) (decignation-siin). Self-operator ε O = (by operator ∞ of operator) (decignation-siop). O1 = (by O ∞ of O), ..., On+1 = (by On ∞ of On), ..., O ∞ .

$$\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} parelf(O_{\infty}) \\ singelf(O_{\infty}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ pa||| \\ \end{array} \right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ |||^{-1} \quad subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \underbrace{\frac{O_{\infty}}{O_{\infty}}} \\ \underbrace{\frac{O_{\infty}}{O_{\infty}}} \\ \underbrace{\frac{O_{\infty}}{O_{\infty}}} \\ \underbrace{\frac{O_{\infty}}{O_{\infty}}} \\ \end{array} \right)$$

etc

Physics of Singular Transformations

Any Singular Transformations in Physics are possible, since we live not only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies but also in the strip of living objects and living energies, in which much is possible that is not possible only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies.

Using Hamilton's canonical equations, we represent

Remark 1.7.19. The structure of an atom is an approximate paself: (approximate||| by nucleons)approximate|||(approximate self by electrons) as manifestation of it upper level.

Remark 1.7.20. Sprt_a allows you to access the energy entering the object - Sprt $\frac{input}{a}$ energy(t) and the energy leaving it - Sprt_{output} energy(t) · $\frac{a}{a}Sprt_a^a$ allows you to access the energy entering the object - $\frac{a}{a}Sprt_a^{input} \frac{energy(t)}{a}$, $\frac{a}{output} \frac{a}{energy(t)}Sprt_a^a$ and the energy leaving it - $\frac{a}{a}Sprt_a^{output} \frac{energy(t)}{a}$ and other various manipulations by some a from $\frac{a}{a}Sprt_a^a$. For example, $\frac{a}{output} \frac{a}{energy(t)}Sprt_a^{input} \frac{energy(t)}{a}$ may correspond to the introduction of foreign energy into the body (parasites, etc.).

Supplement for Quantum Mechanics and Classical statistical Mechanics through Sprt-elements:

Using Hamilton's canonical equations [27], we represent

$$\frac{a}{\{p_1,\ldots,p_s,q_1,\ldots,q_s\}} \mathrm{Sprt} \{\frac{\partial p_1}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_1},\ldots,\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s},\frac{\partial q_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_1},\ldots,\frac{\partial q_s}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \} \text{ as a solution option}$$
 for elementary particles

Variants of the Schrödinger equation $\frac{\partial \hat{\hat{\rho}}}{\partial t} + [\hat{\hat{W}}, \hat{\hat{\rho}}] = 0$ of the form $S_2 f$, $S_3 f$ are possible, using the forms (1.1) -(1.4) [16, 21]. The upper-level singularity of the Schrödinger equation $\frac{\partial \hat{\hat{\rho}}}{\partial t} + [\hat{\hat{W}}, \hat{\hat{\rho}}] = 0$

As a hypothesis

$$\frac{\partial J(\hat{\widehat{\rho}})}{\partial t} + \big[J(\hat{\widehat{W}}),J(\hat{\widehat{\rho}})\big] = 0, J(A) = {}^{A}_{A}Sprt^{A}_{A}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}(\hat{\hat{\rho}})}{\partial t} + [\mathbf{U}(\hat{\hat{W}}), \mathbf{U}(\hat{\hat{\rho}})] = 0, \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{A}) = {0 \choose 0} Sprt_A^A,$$

using quasi-measure:
$$\begin{pmatrix} ls \\ \mu s \\ \rho_{ls,\mu s} \\ \rho \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Remark S1. Let us introduce the following notations: selfBA is self A by form B, C||BA is ||A with C by form B. You can consider any functions, operators: for example, g(selfBA, d), selfBA(B(selfBA, d), q) etc. If usual self can be associated with the action "in a circle" on itself, then the action "in a double circle in the form of an eight" on itself can be associated with a 2-self, the action "in a triple circle in the form of 3 circles intersecting only at one point" on itself can be associated with a 3-self etc.

A set B containing itself as N elements will be denoted by NselfB. (φ) selfA containing itself as A φ , (φ) paselfA containing itself as A φ , (φ) paselfA containing itself as f(A, φ), (f(φ)) paselfA containing itself as f

 $q\uparrow|\downarrow q$ has self-structure for q and paself-structure by directions. An atom has paself for electric-structure, self-structure for by electron orbitals, ||| by nucleons. Likewise, any other object (process) can have different singular characteristics.

oselfA= ${}_{A}^{A}Sprt$ Sprt can be interpreted also as (-self)A.

For example, you can study the "side" version of self: sidselfA is A next to the side of itself.

The hierarchy of singularities of one can be included in the hierarchy of singularities of another, for example, the hierarchy of singularities of the fruit of a tree is included in the hierarchy of singularities of a tree, the hierarchy of singularities of a person is included in the hierarchy of singularities of the Universe etc. self of the fruit \subset self of the tree \subset self of the Universe.

selfBA, self A can be not only for objects (processes) but also for their characteristics, structures etc.

Remark S2. Classical science forms its abstractions as the intersection of properties of objects (processes), our approach to the formation of singularities is through |||.

Remark S3. All dynamic operators and examples with them in [1]-[15], [16, 21] are examples of constructing pseudo-living energies.

Remark S4. Self is the resting point of the accumulation process. A living organism is protected from further folding (compression) of its energy into the upper levels and loss of our energy cocoon until its I is destroyed. Some fearless people, prolonging the folding (compression) of energy into the upper levels of their organism and reaching other states of awareness, stop this folding (compression) of their energy into the upper levels in time so as not to lose protection. In the limit, "they include all states of awareness at once and move to another, higher level of energy accumulation, removing the protection at the previous level: "burning with fire from within." Here (in this paper) by accumulation we mean: increasing the capacity by increasing the level.

Note S5. Supercoiling of DNA before its duplication shows the role of "folding" into a higher level of its self to perform superactions.

Remark S6. As one of the options A||B can be tried to be interpreted as a generalization (1.1) [16, 21]: by the form

```
(2(1,(2,1)),1) (1.7.4), or (1.1.4.1), (1.1.4.2) [16, 21], and the corresponding self2 by the form (1,(2(1,(2,1)),1)) (1.7.5), for pa|| by the form (2((1,(2(1,(2,1)),1))),1) (1.7.6) or (1.1.4.3),(1.1.4.4) [16, 21].
```

self²A= paselfA = ${}^{A}Sprt^{A}_{A}$ can be tried to interpret in the following ways, depending on the choice of interpretation of the operation for $Sprt^{A}_{B} = A*B$ or $Sprt^{A}_{B} = A+B$, as selfA*self(A)⁻¹ or selfA*self(-A) respectively. selfA does not mean accumulation for A, but means a new, higher level of energy for A due to its new accumulative structure. There are an infinite number of qualitatively different other variants of accumulation. We simply proceed from our usual 2 - interpretations of the world. Therefore, we limit ourselves to the formula A|||B. If through 3 -

interpretation, then we can consider the AB interpretation, then we can consider the $||\cdot||_3$ - accumulation and its degenerations – self-type C

interpretation, then we can consider the AB |||3 - accumulation and its degenerations – self-type C

structures, for example $||\cdot||_3$ etc. It is also possible through 4 – interpretation etc. Namely, self-

type structures are the structures of self-organization. May consider type of |||: A-||| = |||A||| for any A, accumulation-(pa|||)D = D(pa|||)accumulation(pa|||)D for any D, paself-accumulation,

 $\label{eq:accumulation} \begin{tabular}{ll} accumulation|||C for any C, self ||| Q for any Q, \\ accumulation - (pa|||)D \\ paself - accumulation of D \\ accumulation|||D \\ self ||| D \\ the \ raw \ energy \ of \ |||D \\ the \ manifestation \ of \ |||D \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} is levels \\ \end{tabular}$

accumulation of D etc.

An accumulation means the folding (squeezing) of energy from the lower levels to the upper levels.

Remark S7. self-induction: when the induction changes, we obtain an induction on itself.

Remark S8. May consider the manifestation of self-operator A (subject (master) of operator A) according to B. May consider the manifestation of self-action Q (subject (master) of action Q)

according to C. May consider the manifestation of self-D (subject (master) of D) according to R for any D, R.

Remark S9. Energy manifests itself through actions, objects ("gives birth" to actions, objects). Subject ||| in the cocoon of a living organism is the assemblage point. It also has its own subject (master), who carries out its necessary adjustment, control. The "tipper" that gives energy to a living organism has the type $\overline{\text{self}} - o\text{self}$.

Remark S10. One can try to interpret it in a very simplified way self-level of a living organism as self(oself-self). Then one can try to interpret it in a very simplified way self-level of energy-producing beams for living organisms as self-oself. Then self-level of energy others objects - self.

Remark S11. Let us introduce some generalizations of |||: a) (m \rightarrow n) $|||, (2 <math>\rightarrow$ 1)|||, b) (A \rightarrow B)||| for any A, B, c) $||A \cap B|| = ||A \cap B|| = ||A \cap B||$ $||A \cap B|| = ||A \cap B|| = ||A \cap B||$

Types, forms internal and external, structures of potential self, potential ||| and others potential singularities

Self characterizes by the average level, at the lower level it can only be in potential form, for example, DNA in living organisms. Denotes a potential self as poself, potential ||| as po|||. Self-sets, self-(material objects) can only be classified on object level as a potential selfes. Denotes a potential self, containing itself potentially, but its potentiality does not contain its potentiality, as plself. It is also possible to consider any other types of potential singularities, all sorts of potentially singular structures, forms, degrees, characteristics. poselfA = A(p|||)A. May consider po(po(...(poselfA)...)).

One can try to simplify the energy cocoon of a living organism with the expression paselfA= ${}^A_ASprt^A_A$, then we can try to simplify the assemblage point on the energy cocoon using expression $\stackrel{A}{A}S\nabla prt^B_A$ for a female and $\stackrel{A}{A}S\Delta prt^B_A$ for a male, where B are an external energy fibers of the Universe, ∇ here means the shape of the assemblage point in the form of a cone, facing "funnel" upwards, and Δ - "funnel" downwards, \rightarrow sets the direction from action A_ASprt to action $SprtSprt^B_A$; you can try to simplify the energy gap on the energy cocoon at the level below the navel on the energy cocoon with expression $in^{A}_BSprt^A_A$, where InB are an internal energy fibers, \leftarrow sets the direction from action $Sprt^A_A$ to action In^A_BSprt , similar, but to a lesser extent than this energy gap, can be imagined for the energy manifestations of the eyes.

To obtain energies of a higher level, it is necessary to use level accumulation structures.

In our dynamic mathematics, instead of repeating identifiers of specific material objects, energies, special singularities are used, their characteristics are another matter.

The structure of dynamic measuring instruments can be based on the following dynamic structures:

Some available types of "pseudo-living energy"

UHF with amplitude close to zero, b) short pulse laser pulses, c) UHF with twisting around a hollow wire, d) ultraviolet, e) in the form of ball lightning, h) vortices from UHF with almost zero amplitude, q) electric arc with almost zero amplitude, f) UHF by a "twisted" wire with minimal loops, made using nano-technology,

by manipulating frequencies, it is possible to "construct" various pseudo-living energies, g) for ultraviolet similar waveguide, r) vortices from ultraviolet etc.

Supplement 2

Remark W. "Invisibility" of subtly energies can be explained using the example of a wave with a propagation law w(t, k) = c(k)sin(kt), $\lim_{k\to\infty} c(k) = 0$, $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{c(k)}{k^2} = Q \neq 0$: $\frac{d^2w(t,k)}{dt^2}$ responsible for the force and energy will

be a normal (non-zero) value, unlike the amplitude of the wave itself, which will tend to zero, when $k\to\infty$. When the devices cannot record the wave due to its very small amplitude, the wave will act. Moreover, in the limit we obtain a singularity of the type $\uparrow I \downarrow_{-Q}^{Q}$.

Remark W1. Information is the interpretation of subtle energies - one of their manifestations. Direct knowledge is the interpretation, in particular, of external singularities through internal ones.

Remark W2. Protection against virus A: paself(A).

Remark W3. Based on SmnSprt [16, 21], using grown elements of the central nervous system similar to the human central nervous system (in particular, neurons), one can try to create an Energy Internet to connect to subtle energies.

Remark W4. Any self-object A can be interpreted as a kind of equation, a problem with an unknown A, and vice versa, any equation, any problem can be presented as a definition of a self-object by |||.

Remark W5. Solving problems (equations): 1) by ${}^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{x}Sprt$, 2) by ${}^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{problemA(x)}Sprt$ or problemA(x) ${}^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{problemA(x)}Sprt$ or problemA(x) ${}^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{problemA(x)}Sprt^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{problemA(x)}$ or ${}^{\text{problemA(x)}}_{x}Sprt^{\text{x}}_{problemA(x)}$ paradoxical solving, SmnSprt|||

problemA(x), the manifestation of this singularity should give x (so-called "direct knowledge"). Similarly for the study of other objects and material processes too etc.

Remark W6. For the development and use of directly parallel algorithms, programs, directly parallel processors and directly parallel RAM are required. For example, the DNA double helix is a directly parallel program and, moreover, a self-program.

Remark W7. Energy of a living organism:

$$\mathrm{ffg}(\mathbf{r},\,\mathbf{a}(E_q)) = \mathrm{ffSprt} \left\{ \begin{matrix} q \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ \mu_1 \mathrm{ffSrt} \mu_1 \\ a & a \\ W_q \end{matrix} f Sprt_{q \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ \mu_1 \mathrm{ffSrt} \mu_1 \\ a & a \end{matrix} \right)}^{E_q}, \quad fSprt_{d_r\left(E_{in}l^{d_r}\right)}^{\{E^{ex}l^{d_r}\}} \right\} (**_{2.1}).$$

$$\mu$$

$$t_0$$

 μ_1 ffSrt μ_1 -internal energy of a living organism, q- a gap in the energy cocoon of a living organism, r-the posit a

ion of the assemblage point dr on the energy cocoon of a living organism, Wq- energy prominences from the gap in the cocoon of a living organism, Eq-external energy entering the gap in the cocoon of a living organism, E^{ex} l^{dr} - a bundle of fibers of external energy self--capacities from inside the cocoon, collected at the point of assembly of the cocoon of a living organism in the same position r of the assemblage point d_r is the subject of identifying the energy fibers of the subtle energy of the Universe in position r both outside and inside the cocoon.

Energy with measure of fuzziness μ_1 , μ_2 of a living organism of a person:

$$\mathrm{ffpg}(\mathbf{r},\,\mathbf{a}(E_q)) = \mathrm{ffSprt} \left(\begin{matrix} q^{a} & a \\ \mu_1 \mathrm{ffSrt}\mu_1 \\ a & a \\ W_q \end{matrix} f Sprt_{q^{a} & a \\ \mu_1 \mathrm{ffSrt}\mu_1 \\ a & a \end{matrix} \right), \quad f Sprt_{d_r \left(self\left(E_{in}l^dr\right)\right)}^{\left\{E^{ex}l^dr\right\}} \right) \left(***_{2.1} \right).$$

(**2.1), (***2.1) can be interpreted as ffSprt- program operators.

$$\begin{cases} \text{ffpg}\left(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{a}(E_q)\right), \text{ffpg}\left(\mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{a}(E_q)\right), \dots, \text{ffpg}\left(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{a}(E_q)\right), \dots, \text{ffpg}\left(\mathbf{r}_N, \mathbf{a}(E_q)\right) \end{cases}$$
 ffSprt
$$\underbrace{\mu}_{ffSprt}$$
 (**2.2).

N is the number of assemblage point positions. This is the definition of $\overline{\widehat{ffSprt}}$ - singularity of exit to a higher

level.
$$r_i$$
 by its action = ffSprt $\{\}$ μ , an assemblage point dri by its action = ffSprt $\{\}$. $\{\}$

Remark W8. Directly parallel actions in any experimental science leads to self-type structures, for example, directly parallel evidence (directly parallel logic).

Remark W9. Let us introduce the notations of the ||| result - ||| result - ||| process - ||| prt. Let us introduce the notation of absolute chaos: I I. Singularity || line creates a field. The absolute change is the absolute chaos. The absolute rest is the emptiness.

Remark W10. Chronic, systemic diseases form in the body self-type harmful structures, for example,

 $Sprt_{disease\ A}^{disease\ A}$, that is why it is so difficult to cure them.. To cure them needs $\lim_{disease\ A}^{disease\ A}$ Sprt or $|||^{-1}$ disease A etc.

Remark W11. Induction from change is self- change (change spirit).

Remark W12. Induction from ||| is self- ||| (||| spirit).

In fact, the classification of singularities determines the classification of outputs from our 2-world to other levels in the 2-interpretation. Science is 2-interpretation and 2-classification. In principle, there can be nothing else, and that's not bad either.

border of the 2nd world

.

Fig.1. (2 \rightarrow i)-connections, I = 0, 1, 2, ..., N, ...

Remark W13. Function $\delta(x)$ is actually a functional of singularity $\uparrow I \downarrow_0^{\infty}$.

Remark W14. All singularities can act as program operators in a special type of programming - singular programming.

Remark W15. The identification of all singularities can be considered as the new higher-level singularity.

Remark W16. You can set norms for the same type singularities and study their topologies.

Singularities within singularities.

Increasing the level of singularity in the internal singular parts in singularities, in particular, for microwave alternating current, corresponding to the upper level through the identification of the corresponding Maxwell equations.

Partial self-type singularities.

Consider a third type of capacity in itself. For example, based on $Srt_x^{\{a\}}$, where $\{a\}=(a_1,a_2,...,a_n)$, i.e. n - elements at one point, we can consider the capacity S_3 f in itself with m elements from $\{a\}$, m<n, which is formed according to the forms from (1.1)-(1.4)[16,21] and corresponding generalizations of (1.4)[16,21] on (1.3.1)-(1.3.4)[16,21], etc. (1.3), (1.4) are represented through the usual 2-bond. Science is the discipline of 2-connections, since everything in science is carried out through 2-connected logic, quantum logic is also a projection of 3-connected logic onto 2-connected logic. (1.3.1)-(1.3.4) schematically interpret the formation of capacity in itself through a pseudo 3-connected form with a 2-connected form.

Remark W17. Hypothesis G.1: Considering (1.7.1), we can assume that access to the upper level can be achieved through $Sprt_{A_0}^{Sprt_{A_0}^{A_0}}$ and access to the middle level can be achieved through

$$Sprt_{A_0+Sprt_{A_0}}^{A_0} + Sprt_{A_0}^{A_0+Sprt_{A_0}}^{A_0}$$

Remark W18. The same in Hypothesis 1.7 applies to real problems: identifying the conditions of the problems with their request will give the singularity of the upper level of the problems. It is clear that the upper-level singularity corresponds not only to one object, process, task, etc., but also to a whole class of those corresponding to this singularity. The upper level is the identification of everything that is there, by definition. The upper level of objectivity (i.e., the boundary of objectivity) is the identification of all objects. The necessary manifestations of the upper level on the lower ones can be carried out through the appropriate settings in the upper level. Then it is quite possible, through the use of dynamic programming in the required activation (via microwave with minimum amplitude and maximum frequency, ultraviolet), to transfer SmnSt to the boundary of objectivity to perform the desired task, in particular, for the necessary transformation, the necessary action etc. Using the work of 2023 Nobel Prize winners in physics Ferenc Kraus and his colleagues Pierre Agostini and Anna Lhuillier, their experimental methods of generating attosecond pulses of light to study the dynamics of electrons in matter, we will attempt to carry out the experimental part of our work as soon as we receive a specially equipped laboratory and funding. It is clear that the upper-level singularity corresponds not only to one object, process, task, etc., but also to a whole class of those corresponding to this singularity. Therefore, in particular, a transition to other elements of this class is possible.

Hypothesis G.2: The upper level is the identification of everything that is there, by definition.

The level that is below the lower level of objects is the level of their ordinary emanations from them - the level of ordinary energies. In particular for mathematical objects - equations, these are their solutions. For any mathematical object, one can give definitions of its singular generalizations, and not only for mathematical ones, in particular, all real objects and processes have an upper (singular) level.

Remark W19. So far we have used all sorts of (algebraic) structures to interpret some simplified processes and their results. Unfortunately, sometimes their great complexity is not entirely justified, so here we will try to interpret them through geometric constructions.

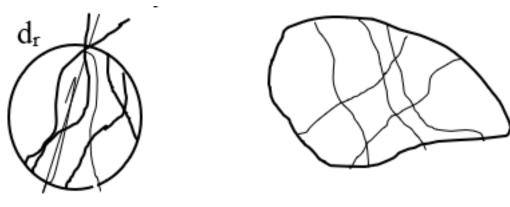


Fig. G.1 Fig. G.2

Fig. G.1 we will try to interpret the energy of a living organism. The ellipse represents a cross-section of the energy cocoon of a living organism, dr is the assembly point on it, curved lines inside and outside are the energy fibers of the Universe, r-the position of the assemblage point dr on the energy cocoon of a living organism.

Fig. G.2 we will try to interpret the energy of a non-living object. Shape border represents a cross-section of the energy cocoon of a non-living object; the curved lines are the energy fibers of the Universe enclosed in the cocoon of the object. In particular, string theory considers an elementary particle as a "string," although in our opinion it is more natural to consider an elementary particle as a manifestation of a "string," an energy fiber of the Universe. Energy cocoons are not structures of our object world; they are structures of energy space, the manifestation of which is our object world. For example, it is quite possible to try to interpret the nucleus of an atom as a manifestation of the intersection of such fibers, which are actually incubators of protons and neutrons that make up the nucleus of an atom, and the nucleus of a cell of a living organism as a manifestation of the intersection of such fibers, which are actually incubators of chromosomes with DNA. For example, (Fig. G.3) it is to try to interpret an atom (_2^4)He as the cocoon with two layers of self-capacity in the form of orbitals that surround the intersection of energy fibers - incubators of protons and neutrons.

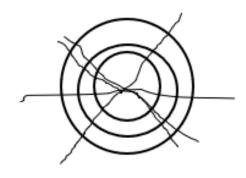


Fig. G.3

Since the energy fibers of the Universe have an energy type of not lower than paself, then we receive ordinary energy as a manifestation of paself both when "self-breaking" connections and when they are formed. An example is thermonuclear fusion.

May consider the following dynamic operator:

$$XC(w, q, g_1, g_2) = \begin{cases} q & w & q & w \\ g_2SCprtg_1 \uparrow I \downarrow g_2SCprtg_1, \text{ for example, } w - \text{our World} \\ w & q & w & q \end{cases}$$

May consider the new concept: paself(connection). Energy is given by self-destructive connections and forming connections. Let us introduce the notations: $B_{con} = connections$, $A_{con} = |||$ of connections, $D_{con} = pa|||$ of connections.

May consider: B_{con}^n , B_{con}^{φ} , B_{con}^{∞} , $B_{con}^{\otimes G}$, A_{con}^n , A_{con}^{φ} , A_{con}^{∞} , A_{con}^{∞} , $A_{con}^{A_{con}}$, D_{con}^n , D_{con}^{φ} , D_{con}^{∞} , $D_{$

 $(|||^{-1})$ self($|||^{-1}$), g_1 SCprt = oself($|||^{-1}$). $|||_c A$ is ||| of elements from A among themselves by c. $(|||^{-1})$

 $|||_B^{-1}A$ is $|||^{-1}$ of elements from A among themselves by B. May consider parelf($|||_B^{-1}$), singelf($|||_B^{-1}$), any operator $F(|||_B^{-1})$ etc. May consider the new following probabilities: P(Vprt), P(PrSCprt) etc.

Elements of Dynamic Chemistry

Chemical reactions are examples of |||st substances that can be carried out at the usual level (i.e., this is a degeneration of |||st substances that in the general position are carried out through the upper level). That is, these are the so-called quasieigenvalues of |||st substances.

If we introduce for the energy of a chemical element the concept self $_{\rm g}$ -energy (the concept of a

D

component using the SCprt g-component. A self $_g$ -molecule (self $_g$ -atom, self $_g$ -(elementary Q

particle))) as a capacity can have the following types of $self_g$: $self_g$ -set, $self_g$ -structure, $self_g$ -hierarchy or its elements that generates this $self_g$ -molecule ($self_g$ -atom, $self_g$ -(elementary

 $\{CO_2\}$

particle))). SCprt g corresponds to crystal. For example, SCrt $g_{usual\ crystal}$ corresponds to crystal R $\{CO_2\}$

lattice of $\{CO_2\}$,

 $\{Al_2O_3\} \{DNA_K\}$

SCrt $g_{usual\ crystal}$ corresponds to sapphire crystal, , SCprt $g_{living\ organism}$ corresponds to living $\{Al_2O_3\}$ $\{DNA_K\}$

organism K.

Elements of Dynamic Economy

Let's consider the following dynamic operator of economization process (DEprt -element)

A DEprtw (1.10.1),

where A economizes in B by w, w is type (criterion) of economization; A, B, w may be fuzzy. The result of this operator is

A DErtw (1.10.2).

Let's consider the following dynamic operator of de-economization process

,

rDEprt (1.10.3),

_

where C de-economizes B by r; B, C, r may be fuzzy. The result of this operator is

R

rDEprt (1.10.4).

С

Let's consider the following more general dynamic operator

O = A

r DEprtw (1.10.5),

C

where A economizes in B by w, C de-economizes Q by r; A, B, C, Q, r, w may be fuzzy. The result of this operator is

Q A

r DEprtw (1.10.6).

C B

Let us introduce the notations: $sel^{DE} f_w(A) = DEprtw$, $osel^{DE} f_r(B) = rDEprt$, A

May consider self-production by artificial intelligence(in particular, by SmnSprt [29], [30]), self-marketing by artificial intelligence(in particular, by SmnSprt), self-advertising etc. masel $f_q(A)$ is self-maximum of A by q. mnsel $f_q(A)$ is self-minimum of A by q. NXsel $f_q^w(A)$ is $\frac{\min}{w} || \frac{\max}{q} A(w, q)$ [18], [30]

self-modification of Leontief's input-output models [31] by artificial intelligence(SmnSprt): masel $f_a(||c(t)||)$ under the following restrictions:

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t) \ \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)\dot{V}(t) + \mathbf{c}(t), \ 0 \le \mathbf{x}(t) \le \mathbf{V}(t), \ \dot{V}(t) \ge 0, \ \mathbf{c}(t) \ge \ \mathbf{c}(t_0), \ a_0(t)\mathbf{x}(t) \le \pi(t), \ G_1\mathbf{V}(T) \le a_1, \ G_2\mathbf{V}(T) = a_2,$$

c(t) is a vector - consumption of the population, x(t) is a vector - product output, V(t) is a production capacities vector, B(t) is a capital intensity matrix, A(t) is a direct costs matrix, $a_0(t)$ is a vector-line of direct labor costs for the production of a single set of products.

Dynamic generalization π -model [32], [18], [18], [30]:

 $|||\pi$ -model:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ax}_{t} + \text{D}\eta_{t} + \text{L}_{t}\text{c} < ||| \ x_{t}, \\ & \text{x}_{t} < ||| \ \xi_{t-1}, \\ & \xi_{t} < ||| \ \xi_{t-1} + \eta_{t}, \\ & \langle l, x_{t} \rangle < ||| \ L_{t}, \end{aligned}$$

 $(x_t, \xi_t, \eta_t, L_t) > ||| 0, t = 1, 2, ..., T$. This displays the 2-interpretation of the corresponding upper-level singularity.

Competing interest

There are no competing interests. All sections of the monograph are executed jointly.

Funding

There were no sources of funding for writing the monograph.

Authors' contributions

The contribution of the authors is the same, we will not separate.

References

- 1. George J Klir, Bo Yuan (1955) Fuzzy sets and fuzzy logic: theory and applications / Prentice Hall P T R Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458.
- 2. Guanrong Chen, Trung Tat Pham (2001) Introduction to fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, and fuzzy control systems / CRC Press LLC Boca Raton London New York Washington, D.C.
- 3. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2023) Dynamical Sets Theory: S2t-Elements and Their Applications. J Math Techniques Comput Math, 2: 479-498.
- 4. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O (2023) Dynamic Sets Set and Some of Their Applications to Neuroscience, Networks Set New Advances in Brain & Critical Care 4: 66-81.
- 5. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2023) Dynamic Sets S1et and Some of their Applications in

- in Physics. Science Set Journal of Physics 1-11.
- 6. I Danilishyn O (2023) Danilishyn Dynamic Sets Se, Networks Se. Advances in Neurology and Neuroscience 6: 278-294.
- 7. I Danilishyn, O Danilishyn (2023) Program Operators Sit, tS, S1e, Set1. Journal of Sensor Networks and Data Communications 3: 138-143.
- 8. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) The Usage of Sit-Elements for Networks. IV International Scientific and Practical Conference" Grundlagen der modernen wissenchaftlichen forschung", 31.03.2023/Zurich, Switzerland https://archive.logos-science.com/index.php/conference-proceedings/issue/view/9.
- 9. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) tS Elements. Collection of scientific papers «ΛΟΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the V International Scientific and Practical Conference, Oxford, Oxford-Vinnytsia: P.C. Publishing House & European Scientific Platform, 2023. Theoretical and empirical scientific research: concept and trends 156-161
- 10. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) set1 elements. International scientific journal grail of science June, 2023 with the proceedings of the:Correspondence International Scientific and Practical Conference Science in Motion: Classic and Modern Tools and Methods in Scientific Investigations held on June 9 th, 2023 by NGO European Scientific Platform (Vinnytsia, Ukraine) LLC International Centre Corporative Management (Vienna, Austria) 28: 239-254.
- 11. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) Dynamical Sit-Elements. IV International Scientific and Practical Conference" Grundlagen Der Modernen Wissenchaftlichen Forschung", Zurich, Switzerland. https://archive.logos-science.com/index.php/conference-proceedings/issue/view/9.
- 12. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn O.V. some applications of sit- elements to sets theory and others. Scientific practice: modern and classical research methods: Collection of scientific papers «ΛΌΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference, Boston. Boston-Vinnytsia: Primedia eLaunch & European Scientific Platform 166-171.
- 13. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023)0 Some Applications of Sit- Elements to Continual Valued Logic and Others. Features of the development of modern science in the pandemic's era: a collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA» with Proceedings of the IV International Scientific and Theoretical Conference, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany: European Scientific Platform 79-84.
- 14. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O. Dynamic sets theory: sit-elements and their applications. Preprint. Research Square. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3217178/v1 Dynamic Sets Theory: Sit-elements and Their Applications www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-3217178/v1.
- 15. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2023) Introduction to Dynamic Sets Theory: Sprt-elements and Their Applications to the Fhysics and Chemistry. Journal Of Physics and Chemistry 2.
- 16. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2024) Introduction to Dynamic Operators: Rprt-Elements and Their Applications. Rprt-Networks. Variable Fuzzy Hierarchical Dynamic Fuzzy Structures (Models, Operators) for Dynamic, Singular, Hierarchical Fuzzy Sets. Fuzzy Program Operators fRprt, ftprR, ffR1epr, ffReprt1. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-26.
- 17. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O (2024) Introduction to Dynamic Mathematics: dynamic sets, dynamic operators and their applications: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 442.
- 18. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2024) Some aspects of directly parallel operation of neural networks and their subtle energy Advances in Machine& Artificial 5: 1-7. 19. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2024) Introduction to section of Dynamic mathematics: Theory of singularities of the type synthesizing. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-18.
- 19. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2024) Introduction to section of Dynamic mathematics: Theory of singularities of the type synthesizing. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-18.
- 20. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2024) Hierarchical dynamic mathematical structures (models) theory: Scientific monograph Shawnee, USA Primedia eLaunch LLC https://dynamical-math.com/materials.html.

21. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2025) Introduction to Dynamic operators: Lprt-elements and Applications to physics and other Their Applications. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-16.

- 22. Thomas JJech (1971) lectures in set theory with particular emphasis on the method of forcing. springer-verlag Berlin. Heidelberg. New-York.
- 23. Krain SG (1967) Linear differential equations in Banach space. M Science.
- 24. AL Dontchev (1983) Perturbations, approximations and sensitivity analysis of optimal control systems. Sptinger-Verllag, Berlin, New York.
- 25. Galushkin A (2010) Networks: principles of the theory. Hot line-Telecom.
- 26. DIBlokhintsev (1981) Quantum Mechanics Lectures on Selected Topics. Moscow, Atomizdat.
- 27. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Mathematical fundamentals of constructing pseudoliving energy theory and dynamic programmings: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 382.
- 28. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Introduction to Dynamic Mathematics: Zprt-elements and Their Applications. American Journal of Mathematical and Computer Applications 1: 1-146.
- 29. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Mathematical uncertainties and their applications: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 612.
- 30. AM Ter-Krikorov (1977) Optimal control and mathematical economics (Russian), "Science", M.
- 31. SA Ashmanov (1984) Introduction to Mathematical Economics. (Russian), "Nauka", M.
- 32. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2024) Fuzzy Dynamic Fuzzy Sets. Variable Fuzzy Hierarchical Dynamic Fuzzy Structures (Models, Operators) for Dynamic, Singular, Hierarchical Fuzzy Sets. Fuzzy Program OPERATORS SUprt, fftprS, SU1epr, SUeprt1. Journal of Mathematical Techniques Computational Mathematics (JMTCM) 3: 1-37.
- 33. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2024) Fuzzy Dynamic Fuzzy Sets. Variable Fuzzy Hierarchical Dynamic Fuzzy Structures (Models, Operators) for Dynamic, Singular, Hierarchical Fuzzy Sets. Fuzzy Program OperatorS SUprt, fftprS, SU1epr, SUeprt1. Journal of Mathematical Techniques Computational Mathematics (JMTCM) 3: 1-37.
- 34. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2023) Dynamical Sets Theory: S2t-Elements and Their Applications. J Math Techniques Comput Math 2: 479-498.
- 35. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O (2023) Dynamic Sets Set and Some of Their Applications to Neuroscience, Networks Set New Advances in Brain & Critical Care 4: 66-81.
- 36. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2023) Dynamic Sets S1et and Some of their Applications in Physics. Science Set Journal of Physics 25: 1-11.
- 37. I Danilishyn O (2023) Danilishyn Dynamic Sets Se, Networks Se. Advances in Neurology and Neuroscience 6: 278-294.
- 38. I Danilishyn, O Danilishyn (2023) Program Operators Sit, tS, S1e, Set1. Journal of Sensor Networks and Data Communications 3: 138-143.
- 39. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) The Usage of Sit-Elements for Networks. IV International Scientific and Practical Conference "Grundlagen Der Modernen Wissenchaftlichen Forschung", Zurich, Switzerland https://archive.logos-science.com/index.php/conference-proceedings/issue/view/9.
- 40. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) tS ELEMENTS. Collection of scientific papers «ΛΟΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the V International Scientific and Practical Conference, Oxford, June 23, 2023. Oxford-Vinnytsia: P.C. Publishing House & European Scientific Platform, 2023. Theoretical and empirical scientific research: concept and trends 156-161.
- 41. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) SET1 elements. international scientific journal grail of science № 28 June, 2023 with the proceedings of the:Correspondence International Scientific and Practical Conference science in motion: classic and modern tools and methods in scientific investigations held on June 9 th, 2023 by NGO European Scientific Platform (Vinnytsia, Ukraine) LLC International Centre Corporative Management (Vienna, Austria 239-254.

Review Article Open Access

41. Danilishyn IV Danilishyn OV (2023) dynamical sit-elements. iv international scientific and practical conference"grundlagen der modernen wissenchaftlichen forschung"/Zurich, Switzerland. https://archive.log-os-science.com/index.php/conference-proceedings/issue/view/9.

- 42. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) some applications of sit- elements to sets theory and others. Scientific practice: modern and classical research methods: Collection of scientific papers «ΛΟΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference, Boston, May 26, 2023. Boston-Vinnytsia: Primedia eLaunch & European Scientific Platform 166-171.
- 43. Danilishyn IV, Danilishyn OV (2023) some applications of sit- elements to continual valued logic and others. Features of the development of modern science in the pandemic's era: a collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA» with Proceedings of the IV International Scientific and Theoretical Conference, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany: European Scientific Platform 79-84.
- 44. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O (2023) dynamic sets theory: sit-elements and their applications. Preprint. Research Square. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3217178/v1 Dynamic Sets Theory: Sit-elements and Their Applications. Research Square www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-3217178/v1.
- 45. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn. Introduction to Dynamic Sets Theory: Sprt-elements and Their Applications to the Fhysics and Chemistry. Journal Of Physics and Chemistry 2.
- 46. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn (2024) Introduction to Dynamic Operators: Rprt-Elements and Their Applications. Rprt-Networks. Variable Fuzzy Hierarchical Dynamic Fuzzy Structures (Models, Operators) for Dynamic, Singular, Hierarchical Fuzzy Sets. Fuzzy Program Operators fRprt, ftprR, ffR1epr, ffReprt1. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-26.
- 47. Danilishyn I, Danilishyn O (2024) Introduction to Dynamic Mathematics: dynamic sets, dynamic operators and their applications: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 442.
- 48. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2024) Some aspects of directly parallel operation of neural networks and their subtle energy. Advances in Machine& Artificial 5: 1-7.
- 49. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2024) Introduction to section of Dynamic mathematics: Theory of singularities of the type synthesizing. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-18.
- 50. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2024) Hierarchical dynamic mathematical structures (models) theory: Scientific monograph Shawnee, USA Primedia eLaunch LLC https://dynamical-math.com/materials.html.
- 51. Oleksandr Danilishyn, Illia Danilishyn, Volodymyr Pasynkov (2025) Introduction to Dynamic operators: Lprt-elements and Applications to physics and other Their Applications. J Math Techniques Comput Math 3: 1-16.
- 52. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Mathematical fundamentals of constructing pseudoliving energy theory and dynamic programmings: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 382.
- 53. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2024) Introduction to Dynamic Mathematics: Zprt-elements and Their Applications. American Journal of Mathematical and Computer Applications 1: 1-146.
- 54. Illia Danilishyn, Oleksandr Danilishyn (2025) Mathematical uncertainties and their applications: monograph / ed. by Pasynkov V. Shawnee, USA: Primedia eLaunch LLC 612.

Copyright: ©2025 Illia Danilishyn. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.