



Fundamentally New Approach to Elementary Particles and Elements of Mathematical Theory of Interpretations

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Abstract

Here are given mathematical fundamentals of interpretations theory (future science) and fundamentally new approach to elementary particles, induction, energy conservation. Digitization of interpretations forms allows the use of digital technologies through appropriate programming. In science, there are two approaches to studying nature beyond classical science (conditionally, the (1, 1)-interpretation): the approach through quantum mechanics (conditionally, the (1, 2)-interpretation) and dynamic mathematics (conditionally, the (2, 1)-interpretation). Both approaches have the same "root": $|||$, but at two opposite ends: quantum mechanics ((1, 2)-interpretation) by $|||^{-1}$ and dynamic mathematics (2, 1)-interpretation) by $|||$ and ((1, 2)-interpretation) by $|||^{-1}$ and other interpretations with using hierarchical structures of measures, some equations. Therefore, the conclusions are similar, but for different objects and processes. This article applies to physics, Dynamic Programming, and neural networks of the new direct-parallel and direct-accumulative types. For now, this is only an introductory article. The 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 subtle energies in the Universe. For this, some aspects are proposed for consideration of Dynamic Science. $self_{science}^{our\ theory}$ - 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. 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. Since dynamic mathematics places the primary emphasis on the dynamics of energy, rather than on objectivity, the level of approach to studying processes expands. 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 monograph 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.

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Introduction

General interpretation form is H, i.e., interpretation is carried out through H. The next form is (A,B)-type, i.e., interpretation is carried out through (A, B).

D by form (A, (B, C)): here “cloth” $B \mid C$ is for $D \mid A$, i.e., $D \mid (B, C)$, A, B, C, D – any. Here $B \mid C$ is the interpretation for $D \mid A$. For example, 1) D by form (2, ((Q, R), 2)) if A=1, B=2, C=1 we obtain self(D). “Cloth” search for natural and artificial phenomena and objects is the science. Direct knowledge is (“Cloth” search for natural and artificial phenomena) ||| [18 -20] (“Cloth” for natural and artificial phenomena).

We introduce the following preliminary hierarchies:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Science by measure of self – type} \\ \text{Science by manifestation measure of self – type} \\ \text{dynamic Science} \\ \text{usual Science} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Math by measure of self – type} \\ \text{Math by manifestation measure of self – type} \\ \text{dynamic Math} \\ \text{usual Math} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{any C by measure of self – type} \\ \text{any C by manifestation measure of self – type} \\ \text{dynamic any C} \\ \text{usual any C} \end{pmatrix}$$

In fact, we give a static interpretation of Dynamic Mathematics, the real Dynamic Mathematics will be on SmmSprt. Dynamic Mathematics for Limbo between parallel lines. Any human action is carried out through Will, just a person learns to act in physical space through Will in accordance with the limitations of physical space, and in the energy space the magician learns through Will in accordance with the possibilities of energy space. The mind (the cerebral cortex) is responsible for interpretation in the form of physical space. The hypothalamus (subcortex of the brain) is responsible for interpretation in the form of energy space (direct knowledge). The position of the assemblage point on the surface of the human energy cocoon is responsible for interpretation in the form of physical space. The position of the assemblage point inside the human energy cocoon is responsible for interpretation in the form of energy space (direct knowledge). Usual attention is superficial perception. Ordinary science is "superficial" interpretation. Automorphism B is a relation by elements in B. self(B) is a holistic relation, where, for example, B contains itself as an element: $B \in B$. Conventional science is based on an element-by-element approach, our dynamic science is based on a holistic approach and thus complements traditional science, since, for example, a holistic approach is needed to study living organisms. Thus, we come to holistic mathematics - Dynamic mathematics and we need devices and instruments with a holistic approach - real artificial intelligence. Dynamic Mathematics oriented toward the uniqueness of objects, elements, operations, and actions. Any interpretation is like "clothing" that we try on for nature, and our task is to find the most suitable "clothing" for nature. Here are given mathematical fundamentals of interpretations theory (future science). Digitization of interpretations forms allows the use of digital technologies through appropriate programming. In science, there are two approaches to studying nature beyond classical science (conditionally, the (1, 1)-interpretation): the approach through quantum mechanics (conditionally, the (1, 2)-interpretation) and dynamic

Mathematical Fundamentals of Interpretations Theory (Future Science)

Introduction

Since any knowledge is an interpretation, it becomes necessary to construct the mathematical fundamentals of interpretation theory. Elements of such mathematics are given here. Let's associate classical Mathematics (and in general classical science, which we will call 2-interpretation) with the Numerical Form (1, 1), (because it is a consistent approach, consistent logic), which corresponds to the consistent nature of the construction and use of mathematics (science) and, in particular, mathematical logic. Then Dynamic Mathematics will be associated the Numerical form (2, 1), which corresponds to the $|||$ and the Numerical form (1, 2), which corresponds to the $|||^{-1}$, the Numerical form (1, (2, 1)), which corresponds to the self, etc. (1, 2) means expansion: $|||^{-1}$ (disidentification of an object into two), (2, 1) – compression (identification ($|||$) of two objects into one). In fact, self-type (for example, self, oself) and $|||$ -type are manifestations (projections) of 3-interpretation. $|||^{-1}$ is the element, which is not an element of anyone.

Elements of Mathematical Theory of Interpretations

Simplest operations with interpretations form by containment

Here are considered simplest operations with simplest interpretations forms by containment for interpretations the same thing in the Universe.

Let's consider the following interpretation forms of type (A, B)(C): interpretation (A, B) for C. For example, (A, B) (C) = (1, (2, 1)) (C) = self(C), (1, (3/2, 1)) (C) is 3/4 part of self for C, (A, B) (C) = (2, (1, 2)) (C) = oself (C) etc.

We denote the addition sign for interpretation forms by $+_{in}$. Addition operation with interpretation forms:

$$(A, B)(C) +_{in} (Q, R)(C) = (A + Q, B + R)(C)$$

A, Q are homogeneous any, B, R are homogeneous any.

In particular, A and Q can be other structurally homogeneous forms. The same applies to B and R.

For example, $(2, 1)(C) +_{in} (1, 2)(C) = (3, 3)(C)$,
 $(1, (2, 1))(C) +_{in} (1, (3, 2))(C) = (2, (5, 3))(C)$.

The following relationships hold:

Commutative law of addition

$$(A, B)(C) +_{in} (Q, R)(C) = (Q, R)(C) +_{in} (A, B)(C),$$

$$(A, B)(C) +_{in} (A, B)(D) = (A, B)(D) +_{in} (A, B)(C)$$

$$(A, B)(C) +_{in} (Q, R)(D) = (Q, R)(D) +_{in} (A, B)(C)$$

Associative law of addition

$$((A, B)(C) +_{in} (Q, R)(V)) +_{in} (C, D)(P) = (A, B)(C) +_{in} ((Q, R)(V) +_{in} (C, D)(P)).$$

We denote the inverse operation sign for interpretation forms by $-_{in}$.

The subtraction operation with interpretation forms:

$$(A, B) -_{in} (Q, R) = (A - Q, B - R).$$

We denote the multiplication sign for interpretation forms by $*_{in}$.

Multiplication operation with interpretation forms:

$$(A, B) *_{in} (Q, R) = (A * Q, B * R)$$

A, Q are homogeneous any, B, R are homogeneous any.

Remark 1.1.2. In particular, A and Q can be other structurally homogeneous forms. The same applies to B and R.

For example, $(2, 1) *_{in} (1, 2) = (2, 2)$,
 $(1, (2, 1)) *_{in} (1, (3, 2)) = (1, (6, 2))$.

The following relationships are held:

Commutative law of multiplication

$$(A, B)(C) *_{in} (Q, R)(C) = (Q, R)(C) *_{in} (A, B)(C),$$

$$(A, B)(C) *_{in} (A, B)(D) = (A, B)(D) *_{in} (A, B)(C)$$

$$(A, B)(C) *_{in} (Q, R)(D) = (Q, R)(D) *_{in} (A, B)(C)$$

Associative law of multiplication

$$((A, B) *_{in} (Q, R)) *_{in} (C, D) = (A, B) *_{in} ((Q, R) *_{in} (C, D))$$

Distributive law of multiplication with respect to addition

$$((A, B)(C) +_{in} (Q, R)(V)) *_{in} (C, D)(P) = (A, B)(C) *_{in} ((Q, R)(V) +_{in} (C, D)(P)).$$

Distributive law of multiplication with respect to subtraction

$$((A, B)(C) -_{in} (Q, R)(V)) *_{in} (C, D)(P) = (A, B)(C) *_{in} ((Q, R)(V) -_{in} (C, D)(P)).$$

$$(A, B) *_{in} (1, 1) = (A, B)$$

From $(A, B) +_{in} (Q, R) = (C, D) +_{in} (Q, R)$ follows $(A, B) = (C, D)$

From $(A, B) *_{in} (Q, R) = (C, D) *_{in} (Q, R)$ follows $(A, B) = (C, D)$.

We denote the inverse operation sign for interpretation forms by $/_{in}$.

$$(A, B) /_{in} (Q, R) \text{ or } \frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in}, Q \neq 0, R \neq 0.$$

The division operation with interpretation forms:

$$(A, B) /_{in} (Q, R) = (A / Q, B / R) = \left(\frac{A}{Q}_{in}, \frac{B}{R}_{in} \right), Q \neq 0, R \neq 0.$$

The fundamental property of a fraction

$$\frac{(A,B)*_{in}(C,D)}{(Q,R)*_{in}(C,D)}_{in} = \frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in}, Q \neq 0, R \neq 0$$

Operations with fractions

$$\frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in} +_{in} \frac{(C,D)}{(Q,R)}_{in} = \frac{(A,B)+_{in}(C,D)}{(Q,R)}_{in}, Q \neq 0, R \neq 0$$

$$\frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in} +_{in} \frac{(C,D)}{(S,P)}_{in} = \frac{(A,B)*_{in}(S,P)+_{in}(C,D)*_{in}(Q,R)}{(Q,R)*_{in}(S,P)}_{in}, Q \neq 0, R \neq 0, S \neq 0, P \neq 0,$$

$$\frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in} *_{in} \frac{(C,D)}{(S,P)}_{in} = \frac{(A,B)*_{in}(C,D)}{(Q,R)*_{in}(S,P)}_{in},$$

$$\frac{(A,B)}{(Q,R)}_{in} /_{in} \frac{(C,D)}{(S,P)}_{in} = \frac{(A,B)*_{in}(S,P)}{(Q,R)*_{in}(C,D)}_{in},$$

$$((A, B) /_{in} (Q, R))^n = \frac{(A,B)^n}{(Q,R)^n_{in}}$$

The following relationship is held:

$$\sqrt{(A, B)} = (\sqrt{A}, \sqrt{B})$$

$$\text{For example, } \sqrt{(4, 1)} = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{1}).$$

Remark 1.1.1.3. Here is possible to use interpretation forms in the kind of algebraic groups, rings with one, fields and to create corresponding theory etc.

Partially 2-interpretation from 3-interpretation is in the form of (2, 1) and other notations ||| [17].

For example,

$$A|||Q (*),$$

where, in particular, A and Q can be interpretation forms.

For example, one can obtain an interpretation of A in the form of Q using (*), or even replace A with Q.

Remark 1.1.1.4. Here is possible to use self-type interpretation forms, |||-type interpretation forms, games-forms and to create corresponding theories etc.

Remark 1.1.1.5. May consider interpretation forms by Q, where Q may be any not necessarily containment. May consider, for example, more general interpretation form $\psi(A, g(B, C))$ than scalar form $(1, (2, 1))$ and where elements connected by another action than containment or, for example, by structural containment into structure C via structure B. May consider more general interpretation form $R(A, B)$, interpretation vector- forms, interpretation matrix- forms, interpretation tensor- forms, interpretation operator- forms etc.

May consider interpretation programming forms, form-programming.

Remark 1.1.1.7. May consider pa-interpretations, pa-classifications.

Also, we may consider interpretation forms (A, B) by classical vector algebra:

$\bar{a} = (A, B), \bar{b} = (C, D)$.

- Condition of collinearity (parallelism) of vectors: \bar{a} and \bar{b} : $\bar{b} = \lambda \bar{a}$, где $\lambda \neq 0$.
- vector lengths $||\bar{a}|| = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$
- the scalar product $(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) = AC + BD$
- transposition $(2, 1)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ – hierarchical |||
- multiplication of matrix interpretation and vector interpretation $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aq \\ bz \\ cq \\ dz \end{pmatrix}$
- etc.
- For interpretation forms $\bar{a}(t) = (A(t), B(t))$ we may use differential and integral calculus, functional analysis, operator analysis, differential equations etc.

For example, $\frac{d(A(t), B(t))}{dx} = \left(\frac{dA(t)}{dt}, \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right)$,

$\left(\frac{dA(t)}{dt}, \frac{\partial^2 B(x, t)}{\partial x \partial t} \right)$.

Remark 1.1.1.7. 1. May consider any nonlinear interpretations, for example,

$F((Q, R)(C)), \sin(1, (x, 1)), g((2, 1), (1, 2)), g((x, 1), (1, y))$, in $Q(x(y))$ by $x(y)$ we will mean the substitution of y into the second argument in x , etc.

May consider any operators: self-operator is (1, (2, 1))-operator, which, in particular, has itself by own object of application, $g((x, 1), (1, y))$ -operator, $\sin(1, (x, 1))$ -operator etc.

Further expansions of interpretations are possible, for example, as follows:

(1, |||f) is (1, (2, 1))- interpretation by f,

Self 2 times itself into one at the same time,

$$A|||A = \text{self}A, ||| = A^{-1}\text{self}A A^{-1},$$

$$A|||B = (A|||A)(A^{-1}|||B).$$

May input interpretation (G, V), interpretation $\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ C \end{pmatrix}$, interpretation $\begin{pmatrix} R & B \\ & S \end{pmatrix}$, interpretation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

May input interpretation (1, 2, 1), where interpretation (1, 2) and interpretation (2, 1) are simultaneously, interpretation (2, 1, 2), where interpretation (2, 1) and interpretation (1, 2) are simultaneously, interpretation $\overrightarrow{(1, 2, 1)}$, where interpretation (2, 1) executes after interpretation (1, 2), interpretation $\overleftarrow{(2, 1, 2)}$, where interpretation (1, 2) executes after interpretation (2, 1), interpretation.

Syntax of self-like formations

The usual $\text{self}(D) = D|||D$ and corresponds to the next higher level of the hierarchy and the form (1, (2, 1)).

General definition of self-type:

$$A \xrightarrow{Z} \text{itself}, Z \text{ is any}$$

If in the relation defining the automorphism we replace the "=" sign with the "≡" sign, we obtain the corresponding form of self.

Let's introduce the following concept of $d\text{self}(A)$, $A = A_1 \cup A_2$, which consist from elements of some hierarchical levels: by self-level corresponds to element a from A_1 , which is capable of generating A, and by |||-level corresponds to $A_2 = Q * \text{self}(P(|||))$, which has the embryo itself in the form of a compression of itself: $R * \text{p}\text{self}(S(\text{pa}|||))$ consists from all positions of the assemblage point and the compression of the assemblage point itself into one point and is

$$\text{equal} Q * \overset{w}{\text{self}}(P(|||)) \overset{w}{\text{Sprt}} Q * \text{self}(P(|||)).$$

Then for V_{prt} – element of a human A [20]

$$\left(\begin{array}{l}
 \dots \\
 \text{parelf}A \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 \text{singelf}A \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 \text{subtle energy of object } A \text{ paradoxical upper level (pa|||) } \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 \text{subtle energy of object } A \text{ paradoxical mid – level(paself(A)) } \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 \text{subtle energy of object } A \text{ paradoxical down – level(pself(A)) } \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 / \\
 \text{subtle energy of } |||^{-1} \qquad \qquad \qquad \backslash \\
 \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \qquad \qquad \qquad \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \\
 \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \qquad \qquad \qquad \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \\
 \text{ordinary energy exhibited by an object } A \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} \right) \leftarrow \text{the raw energy of an object } A(d
 \end{array} \right)$$

(**)

$$\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} = a, \quad \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}} = Q * \text{self}(P|||).$$

Example of self by form (1, (2, 1)): self (atom P) = $x_1 |||_P x_2$, where x_1, x_2 are elements of usual energies: electrical and nuclear of atom P.

Let’s introduce the following notations:

$$A \equiv F(A) \text{ is } se^{A \equiv F(A)} |f(A), \quad g(A) |||f(A) \text{ is } se^{g(A) \equiv f(A)} |f(A).$$

self – type holistic leads to sself – type(designation).

parelf(sself – type).

singelf(sself – type).

The examples of self – type:

$B \in B$ itself as element is self(B),

$B \in B^2$ itself as element is sel₂f(B),

$B \in f(B)$ itself as element is selff(B),

(...((B ∈ B) ∈ B) ∈ ...) itself as element,

$B(\epsilon)^2 B,$

$B f(\epsilon) B,$

B treats itself as any C,

A any action D itself,

(...((A any action D itself) any action D itself) any action D itself ...) (*),

(*) – (*)

| – |,

(*) – (*)

$\epsilon - \epsilon$

| – |,

$\epsilon - \epsilon$

$\left(1, \begin{pmatrix} 2, & 1 \\ 3, & 2 \end{pmatrix}\right),$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1, & 2 \\ 1, & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ 1, & n_2 \\ \dots \\ n_m \end{pmatrix},$

2 – 5

| – |,

1 – 7

$|||^{-1} - |||$

| – |.

oself – self

Remark 2.1.2.0. May consider any structure for interpretation form.

Projections of $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ ||| & \\ C \end{matrix}$ -interpretation by (2, 1)-interpretation:

- 1) $A|||_C B$ -interpretation, 2) $A|||_B C$ -interpretation, 3) $C|||_A B$ -interpretation etc.

Projections of $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ |||^{-1} & \\ C \end{matrix}$ -interpretation by (1, 2)-interpretation:

- 1) $|||_C^{-1}(A, B)$ -interpretation, 2) $|||_A^{-1}(C, B)$ -interpretation, 3) $|||_B^{-1}(C, A)$ -interpretation etc.

$(1, 2(2, 1)) = \text{self}^2$ (see (1.1.4.1) [19]),

$(1, (2, 1)) = \text{self-point}$,

$(2, 1)$ is $(2, 1)$ -self,

$(1, 2(1, 2))$,

qulf = $(1, 3, (1, 2))$,

rulf = $(1, (3, 1, 2))$,

$((1, 3), (1, 2)),$

$(3, 1, 2)$ – interpretation,

$(3, 1, 2)$ -self,

$(3, 1, 2)$ -|||,

Self(|||) = |||(|||)|||,

(A, B, C) – interpretation,

SIIprt $\begin{matrix} A & & C & A \\ B & & F & Q \\ C & & & \end{matrix}$ - interpretation , where DSIIprtB: A fits into B, B fits into Q, F is forced out from D, D is forced out from C simultaneously. A, B, D, C, F, Q are any, in particular, structures.

PrSIIprt $\begin{matrix} A \\ B & C \end{matrix}$ - interpretation,

PrSIIprt $\begin{matrix} \{b_1, b_2\} \\ R & C \end{matrix}$ - interpretation,

PrSIIprt $\begin{matrix} \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \\ X \end{matrix}$ is folding of space onto itself.

Remark 1.1.2.1. self(B) of the first type is energetic object with any B. In particular, on usual level self(living organism) of the first type gives manifestation by self of the second type has program DNA, which realizes its self so: by containing itself, it divides and thereby stops the internal cycle of containing its self, itself is no longer there, there are two other daughter DNAs, since this is already a lower level than the level of self.

Definition 1.1.2.1. Biself(A, B) is A contains into B as element and B contains into A as element

simultaneously: $\text{Sprt} \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ B \\ A \end{matrix}$ is interpretation $(2, (4, 2))(A, B)$.

Definition 1.1.2.2. Nthself(A₁, A₂, ..., A_N) is A_j contains A_i as element, $\forall j, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.3. STRself(A) is any part Q of A contains any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.4. STpRself(A) is any part Q of A contains any other part of A as element partially and simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.5. STp₁Rself(A) is any part Q of A partially contains any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Etc.

Definition 1.1.2.6. oBiself(A, B) is A expelling from B as element and B expelling from A as

element and the first from the second simultaneously:
$$\begin{matrix} \text{Sprt}^B \\ \text{Sprt}^A \\ \text{Sprt}^B \\ \text{Sprt}^A \end{matrix} \text{Sprt.}$$

Definition 1.1.2.7. oNthself(A₁, A₂, ..., A_N) is A_j contains and expelling from A_i as element, $\forall j, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.8. oSTRself(A) is any part Q of A contains and expelling from any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.9. oSTpRself(A) is any part Q of A contains and expelling from any other part of A as element partially and simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.10. oSTp₁Rself(A) is any part Q of A partially contains and partially expelling from any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Etc.

Definition 1.1.2.11. pBiself(A, B) is A expelling from B as element and B expelling from A as

element and the first from the second simultaneously:
$$\begin{matrix} \text{Sprt}^B & \text{Sprt}^A \\ \text{Sprt}^A & \text{Sprt}^B \\ \text{Sprt}^B & \text{Sprt}^A \\ \text{Sprt}^A & \text{Sprt}^B \end{matrix}.$$

Definition 1.1.2.12. pNthself(A₁, A₂, ..., A_N) is A_j expelling from A_i as element, $\forall j, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.13. pSTRself(A) is any part Q of A expelling from any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.14. pSTpRself(A) is any part Q of A expelling from any other part of A as element partially and simultaneously.

Definition 1.1.2.15. pSTp₁Rself(A) is any part Q of A partially expelling from any other part of A as element simultaneously.

Etc.

Syntax of |||

A|||B is identification A into B, i.e., A and B become the same in the compression format (2, 1) or in the interpretation format (2, 1).

1.1.3.1 Measure of |||

$$\mu_{|||}(A|||A^{-1}) = 1, \forall A,$$

$$\mu_{|||}(A|||B) = 1/2, \forall A, B: A \cap B = 0,$$

$$\mu_{|||}(A|||A) = 0, \forall A,$$

$$\mu_{|||}(A|||B) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(\mu(A \cap B) - \mu((-A) \cap B))}{2(\mu(A \cup B) + \mu((-A) \cup B))}, \forall A, B,$$

$$\mu(A|||B) = (\mu(A)\mu(B))^{(\mu_{|||}(A|||B)+1)} \quad (2.1^*).$$

Some types of equations:

- $\mu_{|||}(tw|||nmSprt) = \mu_{|||}(A|||x)$, $tw|||nmSprt$ is activation of neurons set to fulfill target weights tw , x - ?.
- $\mu_{|||}(tw|||nmSprt) = \mu_{|||}(y|||B)$, y - ?.
- $\mu_{|||}(z|||nmSprt) = \mu_{|||}(A|||B)$, z - ?.
- $\mu_{|||}((tw|||nmSprt)|||B_{SprtA}^{tw}) = \mu_{|||}(A|||x)$ with the analogue of Maxwell's equations for networks operating on electromagnetic energy:
 - $\text{rot}(E_{SprtA}^{tw}) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{SprtA}^{tw}) / \partial t, (*_H)$
 - $\text{rot}(H_{SprtA}^{tw}) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{SprtA}^{tw}) / \partial t, (**_H)$
 - E_{SprtA}^{tw} - activation tension with target weight tw , B_{SprtA}^{tw} - induction of self with target weight tw , q_0 - bioenergy 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 $(*_H)$, $(**_H)$ in the neuron action space, where e.g., basic actions are designated as x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n .

- $\mu_{|||}((tw|||nmSprt)|||B_{SprtA}^{tw}) = \mu_{|||}(y|||Q)$
- $\text{rot}(E_{SprtA}^{tw}) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{SprtA}^{tw}) / \partial t, (*_H)$
- $\text{rot}(H_{SprtA}^{tw}) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{SprtA}^{tw}) / \partial t, (**_H), y$ - ?.
- $\mu_{|||}((u|||nmSprt)|||B_{SprtA}^u) = \mu_{|||}(A|||Q)$
- $\text{rot}(E_{SprtA}^u) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{SprtA}^u) / \partial t, (*_H)$
- $\text{rot}(H_{SprtA}^u) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{SprtA}^u) / \partial t, (**_H), u$ - ?.

• Etc.

• Using (2.1*) we can rewrite these equations:

- $\mu(tw|||nmSprt) = (\mu(tw)\mu(nmSprt))^{(\mu_{|||}(tw|||nmSprt)+1)} = (\mu(A)\mu(x))^{(\mu_{|||}(A|||x)+1)}, x$ - ?.
- $\mu(tw|||nmSprt) = (\mu(tw)\mu(nmSprt))^{(\mu_{|||}(tw|||nmSprt)+1)} = (\mu(y)\mu(B))^{(\mu_{|||}(y|||B)+1)}, y$ - ?.
- $\mu(z|||nmSprt) = (\mu(z)\mu(nmSprt))^{(\mu_{|||}(z|||nmSprt)+1)} = (\mu(A)\mu(B))^{(\mu_{|||}(A|||B)+1)}, z$ - ?.
- $(\mu(tw)\mu(nmSprt))^{(\mu_{|||}(tw|||nmSprt)+1)} \mu(B_{SprtA}^{tw})^{(\mu_{|||}((tw|||nmSprt)|||B_{SprtA}^{tw})+1)} = (\mu(A)\mu(x))^{(\mu_{|||}(A|||x)+1)}$ with the analogue of Maxwell's equations for networks operating on electromagnetic energy:

- $\text{rot}(E_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) / \partial t, (*_H),$
- $\text{rot}(H_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) / \partial t, (**_H),$
- $E_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}$ - activation tension with target weight tw , $B_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}$ - induction of self with target weight tw , q_0 - bioenergy constant, $H_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}$ – tension of self with target weight tw , $D_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}$ - activation induction with target weight tw , j - activation density.
- Here we mean $(*_H), (**_H)$ in the neuron action space, where e.g., basic actions are designated as x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n .
- $(\mu(\text{tw})\mu(\text{nmSprt}))^{(\mu_{|||}(\text{tw}||\text{nmSprt}) + 1)} \mu(B_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}})^{(\mu_{|||}((\text{tw}||\text{nmSprt}) || B_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) + 1)} =$
 $(\mu(y)\mu(Q))^{(\mu_{|||}(y||Q) + 1)},$
- $\text{rot}(E_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) / \partial t, (*_H),$
- $\text{rot}(H_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{\text{SprtA}}^{\text{tw}}) / \partial t, (**_H), y - ?.$
- $(\mu(u)\mu(\text{nmSprt}))^{(\mu_{|||}(u||\text{nmSprt}) + 1)} \mu(B_{\text{SprtA}}^u)^{(\mu_{|||}((\text{tw}||\text{nmSprt}) || B_{\text{SprtA}}^u) + 1)} =$
 $(\mu(A)\mu(Q))^{(\mu_{|||}(A||Q) + 1)}$
- $\text{rot}(E_{\text{SprtA}}^u) = -(1/q_0) \partial(B_{\text{SprtA}}^u) / \partial t, (*_H)$
- $\text{rot}(H_{\text{SprtA}}^u) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(D_{\text{SprtA}}^u) / \partial t, (**_H), u - ?.$
- Etc.

At activation of SmnSCprt it must be

$$\mu(||\text{mnSCprt}) \geq \mu(A || B)$$

for the replacement of A with B to take place at our usual level.

The relation of the possibility of implementing teleportation of human A into place x of space

$$\mu(\text{self}(P(A) |||)) \geq \mu(A |||x), P(A) - ?$$

The relation of the possibility of change R into V by $\text{self}(P(A) |||)$

$$\mu(\text{self}(P(A) |||)) \geq \mu(R |||V), P(A) - ?$$

The relation of the possibility of implementing telekinesis of E into place x of space

$$\mu(\text{self}(P(A) |||)) \geq \mu(E |||x), P(A) - ?$$

Etc.

Let's consider

$$\begin{matrix} Z \\ \rightarrow \\ A ||| B, \end{matrix}$$

Z, A, B – any,

$$||| (|||) ||| = \text{self}^3 (|||).$$

Kinds of |||

Hosts ||| (designation - |H|).

Penetrating ||| (designation - |P|).

Examples:

||P|_{external} (|H|) ||P|_{internal} for living organism,

||P| |H| for others.

The assemblage point is a subject of ||| of the first kind, will is a subject of ||| of the second kind.

Some ||| -type

$$A ||| A^{-1},$$

$$-A$$

$$A ||| A^{-1},$$

$$-\sqrt{A}$$

$$A ||| \sqrt{A},$$

$$A ||| f(A),$$

$$2A ||| A = \text{self} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (A), \text{ interpretation form is } (1, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 1),$$

$$A ||| 2A = \text{self} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (A), \text{ interpretation form is } (1, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, 1),$$

$$F(A, 2A) \equiv 0,$$

$$F(A)$$

$$Q(A) ||| R(A).$$

$$G(A)$$

From point of view 2-interpretation;

$$A |||_x B = \text{self}_{(A, B)}(x),$$

$$A(\text{pa} |||_x) B = \text{pa self}_{(A, B)}(x).$$

$$p_1 \text{pa self}(A) = A(\text{pa} |||) A^{-1},$$

$$p_2 \text{pa self}(A) = A(\text{pa} |||)(-A),$$

$$p_1 \text{a self}(A) = A(|||) A^{-1},$$

$$p_2 \text{a self}(A) = A(|||)(-A),$$

$$\text{pp self}_{(A, B)}(x) = AQB, Q = \text{Sprt}_x^{\{\text{Sprt}_x^{\{j\}}, \text{Sprt}_x^{\{j\}}\}},$$

$$\text{pa} |||_A \text{ -double of } A.$$

$$A ||| \text{ - double of } A.$$

self(A|||) - double of A.

A|||_x = self_(A,)(x) - double of A at x.

Apal|||_x = paself_(A,)(x) - double of A at x.

papa||| = pa|||(pa|||) (pa|||)⁻¹.

|||⁻¹(A|||B) = A, B.

(∑_{i=1}^N A_i)||| (∑_{i=1}^N A_i⁻¹),

(∑_{i=1}^N A_i)||| ((∑_{i=1}^N A_i)⁻¹,

self((∑_{i=1}^N self – type A_i)(∑_{i=1}^N ||| – type B_i),

self – type(|||–type), where (||| – type) – argument.

|||⁻¹_QC, for example, |||⁻¹_(A,B)C = C_A, C_B,

^aSprt_a^a = oself(a)|||self(a) and paself by containment,

oself(a) ≠ (self(a))⁻¹,

(self(a))⁻¹ = a,

a↑ | ↓a – self by a and paself by action,

A
S|||B is A||| with B by target weight g,
g

A|||S_u^fB = ((||| ↑_u) ||| ↓_f),

d_x(|||)(-d_y), x, y are different space places.

Let us denote a singularity of type D|||_∞D by s∞self(D), e.g., s∞self(set) = the set of all sets.

pas∞self(D) = (D|||_∞⁻¹D) ||| (D|||_∞D),

Sprt_c^{A, B} = A|||_cB,

q_n
||| ... ,
q₁
q_B
||| ... ,
q_A
{ any C }
||| ... ,
{ any D }

q_n
sel ... f,
q₁

parelf(sself – type),

parelf(|||),

$\text{parelf} \xrightarrow{Z} \text{parelf},$

$\text{parelf} \xrightarrow{Z} \text{singelf},$

$\text{singelf} \xrightarrow{Z} \text{parelf},$

$\text{singelf} \xrightarrow{Z} \text{singelf},$

$\text{parel}_N(\|\|),$

$\text{parel}_N(\text{parel}_N(\|\|)),$

$\text{pasel}_N(\text{pa}\|\|),$

$\text{sel}_N(\|\|).$

Remark 1.1.3.1. May consider self-hierarchy of interpretations, self-type hierarchy of interpretations, $\|\|$ -type hierarchy of interpretations, Spiral $\|\|$, Spiral $\text{pa}\|\|$.

Remark 1.1.3.2. A measure can be introduced for any dynamic operator.

Remark 1.1.3.3. For example, for an organ:

interpretation $((((1, (2, 1)), (2, (1, (2, (1, (2, 1))))))$, for an organism interpretation $((((1, (2, 1)), (2, (1, (2, (1, (2, (1, (2, 1))))))))))$
 $((((1, (2, 1)), (1, (1, 2(1, 2(1, 2(1, (1, 2(1, 2))))))))))$.

Remark 1.1.3.4. The actions of a short-pulse laser has the following structures: $\|\|\text{self}(\|\|),$
 $\uparrow \downarrow \|\|\text{self}(\|\|), \uparrow \downarrow \|\|.$

Ordered paself

$$\overline{\text{paself}(d)} = d_x(\overline{\|\|})(-d_y) (),$$

x, y are in particular, different space places or $x = y$.

Here d is in different space places: by the form d in $x - d_x$ and the form $(-d) - (-d_y)$ simultaneously.

d may be a program. Then $\overline{\text{paself}(d)}$ will be ordered paself program.

Ordered $\|\|$

$A\overline{\|\|} B$ is $A \|\|$ into B , but not vice versa (but not on the contrary).

Remark 1.1.3.5. Codes for self are 1, $\|\| - 0$, and binary arithmetic can be used for programming.

For example, $\text{self} + \|\| + \text{self}^3 + \|\|^6$. For normal manipulation: $\text{self} + \text{self}^3 +$. For self- manipulation:

$\|\| + \|\|^6$. Nano-(space-time) by $\|\|^{-1}, {}^q_q\text{Sprt}$, Nano-elements by $\|\|^{-1}, {}^q_q\text{Sprt}$, Nano-any C by $\|\|^{-1},$

${}^q_q\text{Sprt}$. Briefly pulsed laser as a light identifier can nano-disidentify matter. Ultraviolet UVC

radiation is closer to self, UHF is closer to paself

Any object has a self-type, |||-type root, of which it is a manifestation. The CNS has its own self-type, |||-type root.

Remark 1.1.3.6. The usual 2-interpretation comes from the nature of the mind, which is determined by the nature of the internal dialogue, i.e., the activation of B (in particular, the cause) activates C (the effect). In the case of other interpretations (e.g., N-interpretations, N>2), e.g., through the will, all sorts of activations of various elements of the interpretation structure are possible, which is what this interpretation will consist of.

Remark 1.1.3.7. For N-interpretations, N>2, a generalization of the form (1.1) [18 -20] for self, for example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 & 7 & 2 \\ 2 & & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Remark 1.1.3.8. Dynamic operators can be used as interpretations forms.

Remark 1.1.3.9. $\begin{pmatrix} R||| \\ Q||| \end{pmatrix} D \begin{pmatrix} (g_2)_{C|g_1} \\ g_3 \end{pmatrix}$ - R is shaded by D.

Elements of mathematical theory of fuzzy interpretations

We will consider the following interpretations forms

$$\tilde{y} = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)),$$

where \tilde{y} is the fuzzy set with measure of fuzziness $\mu_{\tilde{y}}$, y_1, y_2 are any fuzzy elements of its.

2. 2.1 Simplest operations with fuzzy interpretations forms by containment

Addition operation with fuzzy interpretation forms:

$$(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1) + b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2) + b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)),$$

$y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1)$ are homogeneous any, $y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)$ are homogeneous any.

Remark 2. 2.1.1. In particular, $y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1)$ and $b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1)$ can be other structurally homogeneous forms. The same applies to $y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)$ and $b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)$.

The following relationships are held:

- Commutative law of addition
- $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) +_{in} (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)).$
- Associative law of addition
- $((y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))) +_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} ((b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) +_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))).$

- The subtraction operation with fuzzy interpretation forms:
 - $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) -_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1) - b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2) - b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))$.
 - The multiplication operation with fuzzy interpretation forms:
 - $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1) * b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2) * b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))$,
 $y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1)$ are homogeneous any, $y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)$ are homogeneous any.
- Remark 2. 2.1.2. In particular, $y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1)$ and $b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1)$ can be other structurally homogeneous forms. The same applies to $y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)$ and $b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)$.
- The following relationships hold:
 - Commutative law of multiplication
 - $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) *_{in} (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))$.
 - Associative law of multiplication
 - $((y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} ((b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)))$.
 - Distributive law of multiplication with respect to addition
 - $((y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))$
 - Distributive law of multiplication with respect to subtraction
 - $((y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) -_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) -_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) *_{in} (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))$
 - $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (1, 1) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))$
 - From $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) +_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))$ follows $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) = (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))$
 - From $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) *_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4)) *_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))$ follows $(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) = (b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3), b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))$.

The division operation with fuzzy interpretation forms:

$$(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) /_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) \text{ or } \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}_{in}, b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0, b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0.$$

$$(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) /_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = (y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1) / b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2) / b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) = \left(\frac{y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1)}{b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1)}_{in}, \frac{y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)}{b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)}_{in} \right), b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0, b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0.$$

The fundamental property of a fraction

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))*_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))*_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}^{in} = \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} , b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0, b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0, b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0, b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0.$$

Operations with fractions

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} +_{in} \frac{(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} = \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))+_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} ,$$

$$b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0, b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0,$$

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} +_{in} \frac{(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}^{in} =$$

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))*_{in}(S,P)+_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))*_{in}(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))*_{in}(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}^{in} , b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0,$$

$$b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0, b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5) \neq 0, b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6) \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} *_{in} \frac{(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}^{in} = \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))*_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))*_{in}(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}^{in} ,$$

$$\frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))}^{in} /_{in} \frac{(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}{(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}^{in} = \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))*_{in}(b_5|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_5),b_6|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_6))}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))*_{in}(b_3|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_3),b_4|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_4))}^{in} ,$$

$$\left((y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2)) /_{in} (b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1), b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2)) \right)^n = \frac{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1),y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))^n}{(b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1),b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2))^n}^{in}, b_1|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_1) \neq 0,$$

$$b_2|\mu_{\tilde{b}}(b_2) \neq 0.$$

The following relationship holds:

$$\sqrt{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1), y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))} = (\sqrt{(y_1|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_1))}, \sqrt{(y_2|\mu_{\tilde{y}}(y_2))}).$$

Syntax of Fuzzy Self-Like Formations

The usual fuzzy self(D) = D((III)|μ_{III})D(designation fself(D)) and corresponds to the next higher level of the hierarchy and the fuzzy form (1, (2, 1)), (III)|μ_{III} is fuzzy III with measure of fuzziness μ_{III}.

General definition of self-type:

$$A \xrightarrow{Z} \text{itself}, Z \text{ is any fuzzy.}$$

If in the relation defining the fuzzy automorphism we replace the "=" sign with the "≡" sign, we obtain the corresponding form of fself.

Let's introduce the following concept of dfself(A), A = A₁ ∪ A₂, which consist from fuzzy elements of some hierarchical levels: by self-level corresponds to fuzzy element a from A₁, which is capable of fuzzy generating A, and by III-level corresponds to A₂ = Q*self(P((III)|μ_{III})), which has the embryo itself in the form of a compression of itself: R*paself(S(pa(III)|μ_{III})) consists from all

positions of the assemblage point and the compression of the assemblage point itself into one point

and is equal $\frac{w}{Q * fself(P(\overline{|||})|\mu_{\overline{|||}})}$ $\overset{w}{\mu_2}$ $\overset{Q * fself(P(\overline{|||})|\mu_{\overline{|||}})}{ffSprt}$ $\overset{\mu_1}{w}$, where $Q * fself(P(\overline{|||})|\mu_{\overline{|||}})$

fuzzy fits into w with measure of fuzziness μ_1 , $Q * fself(P(\overline{|||})|\mu_{\overline{|||}})$ is fuzzy forced out of w with measure of fuzziness μ_2 simultaneously[1]. Then for FVprt – element of human A [20]

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \text{parelfA} \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \\ \text{singelfA} \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \\ \text{subtle energy of object A paradoxical upper level (pa|||)} \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \\ \text{subtle energy of object A paradoxical mid – level} \left(\text{decignation} - \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \\ / \\ \text{subtle energy of |||}^{-1} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \backslash \\ \text{subtle energy of |||} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} \right) \end{array}$$

(**)

$$\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} = a, \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}} = Q * fself(P(\overline{|||})|\mu_{\overline{|||}}).$$

Let's introduce the following notations:

$$A \equiv F(A) \text{ is } fse^{A \equiv F(A)} | f(A), g(A) ||| f(A) \text{ is } fse^{g(A) \equiv f(A)} | f(A).$$

fself – type holistic leads to fself – type(designation)

parelf(fself – type)

singelf(fself – type)

The examples of fself – type:

fuzzy B \in fuzzy B itself as element is fself(B),

fuzzy B \in fuzzy B² itself as element is fself₂f(B),

fuzzy B \in fuzzy f(B) itself as element is fself_ff(B),

(...((fuzzy B \in fuzzy B) \in fuzzy B) \in ...) itself as element,

fuzzy B (fuzzy ϵ)² fuzzy B,

fuzzy B f(fuzzy ϵ) fuzzy B,

fuzzy B fuzzy treats itself as any C,

fuzzy A any fuzzy action D itself,

(...((fuzzy A any fuzzy action D itself) any fuzzy action D itself) any fuzzy action D itself ...) (*),

$$\begin{matrix} (*) & - & (*) \\ | & - & | \\ (*) & - & (*) \end{matrix},$$

Any fuzzy structure for fuzzy interpretation form,

$$fSelf((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}) = ((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}),$$

(fuzzy A, fuzzy B, fuzzy C) – interpretation,

$$fSIIprt_{\substack{A \\ C}} B \text{- interpretation } [],$$

$$fPrSIIprt_{\substack{A \\ B \\ C}} \text{- interpretation,}$$

$$fPrSIIprt_{\substack{R \\ C}} \{b_1, b_2\} \text{- interpretation,}$$

$$fPrSIIprt_{\substack{X \\ X}} \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \text{ is fuzzy folding of space onto itself.}$$

Syntax of fuzzy |||

$$\begin{matrix} Z \\ \rightarrow \\ A((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})B, \end{matrix}$$

Z, A, B – any,

$$((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}) = fself^{\frac{3}{2}}((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}).$$

Kinds of $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$

Hosts $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$ (designation - |fH|),

Penetrating $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$ (designation - ||fP|).

Examples:

||fP|_{external} (|fH|) ||fP|_{internal} for living organism,

||fP| |fH| for others.

Some $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$ -type

$$\begin{matrix} A(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}A^{-1}, \\ -A \end{matrix}$$

$$A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}A^{-1},$$

$$-A$$

$$A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}\sqrt{A},$$

$$A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}f(A),$$

$$F(A)$$

$$Q(A)(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}R(A),$$

$$G(A)$$

$$p_1\text{pafself}(A) = A(\text{pa}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})A^{-1},$$

$$p_2\text{pafself}(A) = A(\text{pa}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})(-A),$$

$$p_1\text{afself}(A) = A((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})A^{-1},$$

$$p_2\text{afself}(A) = A((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})(-A),$$

$$\text{papaf}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} = \text{pa}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} (\text{pa}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})^{-1} (\text{pa}(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})^{-1}.$$

$$(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}^{-1}(A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}B) = A, B.$$

$$(\sum_{i=1}^N A_i)(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} (\sum_{i=1}^N A_i^{-1}),$$

$$(\sum_{i=1}^N A_i)(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} ((\sum_{i=1}^N A_i)^{-1}),$$

$$\text{fself}((\sum_{i=1}^N \text{fself} - \text{type } A_i)(\sum_{i=1}^N (\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} - \text{type } B_i),$$

$$\text{fself} - \text{type}((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} - \text{type}, ((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} - \text{type}) - \text{argument}.$$

$$(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}^{-1}C, \text{ for example, } (\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}^{-1}_{(A,B)} = C_A, C_B,$$

$${}^a\text{fSprt}_a^a = \text{foself}(a) || \text{fself}(a) \text{ and } \text{pafself} \text{ by containment,}$$

$$\text{foself}(a) \neq (\text{fself}(a))^{-1},$$

$$S(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}B \text{ is } A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} \text{ with } B \text{ by target weight } g,$$

$$A(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}}S_u^f B = ((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} \uparrow_u) (\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} \downarrow_f),$$

$$d_x((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})(-d_y), x, y \text{ are different space places.}$$

Let us denote a singularity of type $D((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})_{\infty}D$ by $\text{fs}\infty\text{elf}(D)$, e.g., $\text{fs}\infty\text{elf}(\text{set}) =$ the fuzzy set of all fuzzy sets.

$$\text{paf}\infty\text{elf}(D) = (D((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})_{\infty}^{-1}D) (\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} (D((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})_{\infty}D),$$

$$\text{fSprt}_c^{\{A, B\}} = A((\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}})cB,$$

$$(\overline{\mu})|\mu_{\overline{\mu}} \dots,$$

$$q_n$$

$$q_1$$

q_B
 $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}} \dots$,
 q_A
 $\{ \text{any } C \}$
 $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}} \dots$,
 $\{ \text{any } D \}$
 q_n
 $f_{sel} \dots f$,
 q_1
 $\text{parelf}(f_{self} - \text{type})$,
 $\text{parelf}((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})$,
 $\text{parelf}^{\text{fZ}} \rightarrow \text{parelf}$, fZ is any fuzzy Z, Z is any,
 $\text{parelf}^{\text{fZ}} \rightarrow \text{singelf}$,
 $\text{singelf}^{\text{fZ}} \rightarrow \text{parelf}$,
 $\text{singelf}^{\text{fZ}} \rightarrow \text{singelf}$,
 $\text{parel}_N((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})$,
 $\text{parel}_N(\text{parel}_N((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}))$,
 $\text{pase}_N(\text{pa}(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})$,
 $\text{sel}_N((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}})$.

Remark 2. 2.3.1. May consider self-hierarchy of interpretations, self-type hierarchy of interpretations, $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$ -type hierarchy of interpretations, $\text{Spiral}(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$, $\text{Spiral pa}(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$.

Remark 2. 2.3.2. A measure can be introduced for any dynamic operator.

Remark 2. 2.3.3. The actions of a short-pulse laser has the following structures:

$$(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}} f_{self}((\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}), \uparrow \downarrow (\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}} f_{self}(\overline{\Pi}), \uparrow \downarrow (\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}.$$

Ordered pafself

$$\overline{\text{pafself}(d)} = d_x(\overline{(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}})(-d_y) 0,$$

x, y are in particular, different space places or $x = y$.

Here d is in different space places: by the form d in x - d_x and the form (-d) - (- d_y) simultaneously.

d may be a fuzzy program. Then $\overline{\text{pafself}(d)}$ will be ordered pafself program.

Ordered $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$

$\overline{A(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}}$ B is A $(\overline{\Pi})|\mu_{\overline{\Pi}}$ into B, but not vice versa (but not on the contrary).

- g) $\underline{\supset}$. Example: singularity $H \supset 2H, \forall H$, interpretation form $-(1, (2\subset, 1))$,
- h) $\underline{\subset}$. Example: singularity $2H \subset H, \forall H$,
- i) $c y b = q, \forall c, b, q$; y is singular operation, action,
- j) Etc.

Remark 2. 2.3.6.1. The designation $\epsilon \supset$ is $\epsilon ||| \supset$. May consider $\text{self}(\epsilon \supset), \text{pself}(\epsilon \supset), \text{paself}(\epsilon \supset), \text{oself}(\epsilon \supset), \text{parelf}(\epsilon \supset), \text{singelf}(\epsilon \supset)$ etc.

Remark 2. 2.3.7. The central nervous system, under stress, "freezes" and switches the normal flow mode (physical space with time t) to the mode of living energy fibers (energy space with different times depending on the "point of application") with the center in the Will.

Remark 2. 2.3.8. The energy of non-living things can be imagined as a self from the energy of the elementary particles of which it consists. Self-type (for example, self, oself) and $|||$ -type work with Energies only. The energy D of the bonds between the elements of an inanimate object (in particular, elementary particles, which are the result of $|||^{-1}$ of this inanimate object) can act as its subtle body. $|||$ of this Energy acts as an element of its upper level, which corresponds to the self-structure of this inanimate object. If the energy of an inanimate object were not self-type, i.e., were not closed on itself, it would simply disintegrate, and the object itself would too. The binding energy of the elements of an inanimate object is: $D = A ||| A$, where A is the elementary particle energy. $A = D |||^{-1} D = \frac{D}{D} \text{St} = \text{oself}(D)$. If in the equations for D , instead of the $=$ sign, we use the sign $|||^{-1} = \underline{\underline{=}} \text{St} = \text{oself}(=)$, then the resulting relations will form oself-type singularities for the D of $|||^{-1}$ -level.

Remark 2. 2.3.9. For a living organism, DNA is the carrier of its "gross," i.e., material, part, while the embryonic "double" is the carrier of its "subtle" part.

Remark 2. 2.3.10. Any Energy is characterized by a level of hierarchy, degree of freedom, structure, and meaning at this level of hierarchy.

Remark 2. 2.3.11. In order to apply SmnSprt to the desired goal, task, object, action, process, it is necessary that the resources of SmnSprt are sufficient and then the energy shell of $\text{SmnSprt} |||$ the energy shell of the desired one, which gives the energy of $\text{SmnSprt} |||$ the energy of the desired one as a whole.

Remark. May consider interpretation A|||interpretation B, A, B are any. For example, 2-interpretation|||3-interpretation gives Dynamic science, in particular, Dynamic Mathematics.

Fundamentally new approach to physics

Fundamentally new approach to elementary particles

Definition 2. 3. 1. 1. The dynamic element $\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)SCprt(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix}$ is the process of containing $\bar{a}(t)$

within itself as an element by $g(t)$ and the process of expelling $\bar{a}(t)$ from itself as an element by $g(t)$ simultaneously [17].

Definition 2. 3. 1. 2. The dynamic element $\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) \\ SCprt(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix}$ is the process of containing $\bar{a}(t)$ within

itself as an element by $g(t)$ [18 -20].

Definition 2. 3. 1. 3. The dynamic element $\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)SCprt(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix}$ process of expelling $\bar{a}(t)$

from itself as an element by $g(t)$ [17].

May try to consider nonliving object B as

$\begin{matrix} a & E & a & a & a \\ Sprtg(t)|||_B Sprtg(t) = Sprtg(t)|||_B g(t)Sprt, \text{ where } Sprtg(t) \text{ is the energy closed in on itself,} \\ a & E & a & a & a \end{matrix}$

which is the physical (material) part of object B, $\begin{matrix} E(t) & a(t) \\ |||_B Sprtg(t) = |||_B g(t)Sprt \text{ is the remaining} \\ E(t) & a(t) \end{matrix}$

part, which is subtle energy of object B, electron orbitals are manifestations of this subtle energy.

Entanglements correspond to self-level, spin is element of this self-level. May try to consider

living object D as

$\begin{matrix} a(t) & E(t) & a(t) & E(t) \\ g^{(t)}self(Sprtg(t)|||_D Sprtg(t)), \text{ where } Sprtg(t) \text{ is usual material part of D, } Sprtg(t) \text{ is rest part of} \\ a(t) & E(t) & a(t) & E(t) \end{matrix}$

D from subtle energies, $\begin{matrix} E(t) & a(t) \\ Sprtg(t) = (Sprtg(t))^{-1} = g^{(t)}oself(a(t)). \text{ Then } E(t) = \\ E(t) & a(t) \end{matrix}$

$g^{(t)}oself(g^{(t)}oself(a(t)))$ has from 1 to 6 layers depending on living object type, for bacterium with two DNA – 2 layers, for bacterium with two DNA – 1 etc. We have: the first surface layer has 1

assemblage point position, the second layer has 3 assemblage point positions etc.

$${}^{g(t)}\text{self}(\text{Sprt}g(t)|||_D) \text{ corresponds to will of this object, } {}^{g(t)}\text{self}(\text{Sprt}g(t)|||_D) \text{ corresponds to}$$

assemblage point of this object. Assemblage point position has form $g(t)SCprt(t)$, an

$$\text{assemblage point has form } \frac{g(t)}{d_n(t)} SCprt(t), \text{ that corresponds to n-th position of its.}$$

Definition 2. 3. 1. 4. The dynamic element ${}^{g(t)}\text{self}(\bar{a}(t)) = g(t)SCprt(t)$ is the process of

expelling $\bar{a}(t)$ from the emptiness by $g(t)$ [17].

The Law of Dark Matter

$${}^{g(t)}\text{self}(\bar{a}(t)) = \frac{g(t)}{\bar{a}(t)} SCprt(t) = |||\bar{a}(t)^{-1}(\bar{a}(t)).$$

A more general **Law** $|||^{-1}$

$$|||_{(\bar{b}(t), \bar{c}(t))}^{-1}(\bar{a}(t)) = \bar{b}(t), \bar{c}(t) \text{ for } \forall \bar{b}(t), \bar{c}(t), \bar{a}(t).$$

Energy $|||^{-1}$ of emptiness gives birth to $\bar{a}(t)$. So, the production of new elementary particles seems to come from nowhere. Either we take from emptiness by $|||^{-1}$ or through substitution by $|||$. $|||$ corresponds to containment action. Generalizations of $|||$ to any other actions are possible.

Since our dynamic mathematics places the primary emphasis on the dynamics of energy, rather than on objectivity, the level of approach to studying processes expands.

Manifestations of the upper level, corresponding to elementary particle, are: 1) the object itself without self-interaction, 2) the spin of self-interaction, 3) other properties of both self-interaction and interactions etc.

The simplest interpretation of some elementary particle and their characteristics consider as

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \text{action } Q(t) [2], \bar{a}(t) = \bar{a}_0(t) + E(t), \text{ with manifestations in the our usual} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix}$$

level: mass $\|\bar{a}_0(t)\|$ and spin $\|\bar{a}_0(t)\| \rightarrow$ etc.

Mathematically, an electron at its level pa||| will be represented as the following dynamic operator

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{f}(t) & \{\} \\ (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \{\}, \{\} \text{ is the emptiness, if action } Q(t) \text{ is the containment by type } g(t), \\ \bar{f}(t) & \{\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{c}(t) & \{\} \\ \text{then as } g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\}, \text{ foton as} \\ \bar{c}(t) & \{\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \{\} & (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \{\} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \{\} & (\text{action } Q(t))^{-1} \text{Dprt}(t) & \{\} \end{matrix} \text{ or}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} & g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{Sprt}(t) & g(t) & , \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} & g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \end{matrix}$$

Higgs boson as

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{b}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} & g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} \\ \bar{b}(t) & \{\} & \bar{a}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{Sprt}(t) & g(t) & , \text{ proton is } & \{\} \text{SCprt}(t)g(t) = \{\} \{\} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{b}(t) & \{\} & \{\} & \bar{p}(t) & \{\} \\ g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} & g(t) \text{SCprt}(t) & \{\} & \{\} & \bar{p}(t) & \{\} \{\} \{\} \\ \bar{a}(t) & \{\} & \bar{b}(t) & \{\} & \{\} & \bar{p}(t) & \{\} \{\} \{\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} u(t) & g_1(t) & u(t) \\ \text{PrSCprt } & g_2(t) & g_2(t) & , \\ & d(t) & \end{matrix}$$

neutron as $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{n}(t) \\ \text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{n}(t) \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \{ \} \{ \} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{PrSCprt} \left\{ \begin{matrix} u(t) \\ g_3(t) \ g_3(t) \\ d(t) \ g_4(t) \ d(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, \text{quarks } d(t) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\text{SCprt}(t)g(t), u(t) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{r}(t) \\ \{ \} \\ \bar{r}(t) \end{matrix} \right\} \text{SCprt}(t)g(t)$ interact with each other by gluon fields $g_j(t) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{d}(t) \\ \{ \} \\ \bar{d}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\bar{h}_j(t) \ \bar{v}_j(t)$
 $w_j(t)\text{SCprt}(t)w(t), j = 1, 2, 3, 4,$ which are manifestations of general gluon field in the areas
 $\bar{h}_j(t) \ \bar{v}_j(t)$

between certain quarks, graviton as $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{h}(t) & \bar{v}(t) \\ w(t)\text{SCprt}(t)w(t) & w(t)\text{SCprt}(t)w(t) \\ \bar{h}(t) & \bar{v}(t) \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{h}(t) & \bar{v}(t) \\ w(t) & \text{SCprt}(t) & w(t) \\ \bar{h}(t) & \bar{v}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ etc.

Energy $g(t)\text{SCprt}g(t)$ has 8 possibilities of transformation:
 $\bar{a}(t) \ \bar{a}(t)$

- 1) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 2) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$
- 2) transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{b}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 3) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{b}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 4) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$
- 5) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{b}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{b}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 6) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 7) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{a}(t) & \bar{b}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}, 8) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{b}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{a}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$ transform to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{b}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \\ g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) & g(t)\text{SCprt}(t)g(t) \\ \bar{b}(t) & \bar{a}(t) \end{matrix} \right\}$

Remark 2. 3. 1.1. Also, may consider operator

$\bar{a}(t)$	Subject of $Q(t)$		$\bar{a}(t)$	$\bar{a}(t)$
(action $Q(t))^{-1}$	$\bar{a}(t)$	[2] instead of operator	$g(t)SCprt$	$g(t)$ for interpretation
$\bar{a}(t)$	action $Q(t)$		$\bar{a}(t)$	$\bar{a}(t)$
Subject of $Q(t)$	$\bar{a}(t)$			

with elementary particles, in particular, Subject of $Q(t)$ may be an observer.

Spin self-interaction by $g(t)$ from $g(t)SCprt(t)g(t)$: one-sided is half-integer, for example,

$\bar{a}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $g(t)SCprt(t)$ { }, two-sided is integer, for example, $g(t)SCprt(t)g(t)$. Self- level corresponds to
 $\bar{a}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$

self-energies.

Entanglements in quantum mechanics

$\bar{a}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $g(t)SCprt(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $\bar{a}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $\bar{b}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $g(t)SCprt(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$
 $\bar{b}(t)$ { } $\bar{a}(t)$ $\bar{a}(t)$

$SCprt(t)$, or $pSTpRself(A)$, A is structure with elementary particles.

Remark 2. 3.1.2. The observer, through his observation, manifests an elementary particle to the ordinary level and thereby works with its manifestation, i.e., as an ordinary-level object — a particle. Corresponding changes occur at the object's upper level.

Remark 2. 3. 1.2.1. We can only work with equations at the ordinary level; other levels can only correspond to singularity relations.

Remark 2. 3.1.3. Let' s consider different singularities for ensemble of elementary particles from relations:

- $\frac{d\check{q}_s}{dt} \cong [\check{H}, \check{q}_s]$,
- $\frac{d\check{p}_s}{dt} \cong [\check{H}, \check{p}_s]$,
- where \check{q}_s is oself(q_s), \check{p}_s is oself(p_s), \check{H} is oself(H), \cong is oself(=), $[,]$ is oself($[,]$).
- $\frac{d\bar{q}_s}{dt} \cong [\bar{H}, \bar{q}_s]$,
- $\frac{d\bar{p}_s}{dt} \cong [\bar{H}, \bar{p}_s]$,
- where \bar{q}_s is pself(q_s), \bar{p}_s is pself(p_s), \bar{H} is pself(H), \cong is pself(=), $[,]$ is pself($[,]$).

- $\frac{d\overline{q}_s}{dt} \in [\overline{H}, \overline{q}_s]$,
- $\frac{d\overline{p}_s}{dt} \in [\overline{H}, \overline{p}_s]$,
- where \overline{q}_s is paself(q_s), \overline{p}_s is paself(p_s), \overline{H} is paself(H), $\overline{=}$ is paself($=$), $[,]$ is paself($[,]$).
- $\frac{d\overline{p}_s}{dt} \in [\overline{H}, \overline{p}_s]$.

Remark 2. 3.1.4. Let's consider different singularities for elementary particles

|||Schrödinger equation

$$|||(\hbar \partial \psi / \partial t = \hat{H} \psi)$$

|||Dirac equation

$$|||(-\frac{\hbar}{i} i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi - \frac{c\hbar}{i} (\alpha \cdot \nabla) \Psi - c^2 p_3 \Psi = 0).$$

Remark 2. 3.1.5. Probability is |||⁻¹-characteristic, that is, instead of one characteristic, we have a series of values in the form of a distribution of its probabilities. May consider pSTp₁Rself(A), A is a probability.

Levels of |||⁻¹:

- To molecules
- To atoms
- To other elementary particles

Remark 2. 3.1.6. Quantum logic is an example of |||⁻¹- logic.

Remark 2. 3.1.7. Two-way time in quantum mechanics $\begin{matrix} \text{time to the future} \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \text{time into the past} \end{matrix}$ -wave is oself(wave).

Remark 2. 3.1.8. May consider oself-point of space, pself-point of space, paself-point of space, parelf-point of space, singelf-point of space etc.

Induction

The analogue of Maxwell equations for any induction:

$$\text{rot}(Q) = -(1/q_0) \partial(R) / \partial t, (*_H)$$

$$\text{rot}(S) = j/q_0 + (1/q_0) \cdot \partial(W) / \partial t, (**_H)$$

Q – tension of field of action G, R – induction of induction field for Q, S - tension of induction field for Q, W – induction of field for Q, where j, q₀ are the corresponding coefficients.

Remark 2. 3. 2.1. Entanglements in quantum mechanics here correspond to higher than usual levels of hierarchy. For example, self-level, which allows define spin of elementary particles, in particular.

Induction law (Generalization of Newton's third law)

Change of magnitude of A on usual level: ΔA in the in a medium B leads to $(A + \Delta A) ||| B$ in the upper level, the reaction of which manifests itself at a lower level as $\text{self}_B^{3/2}(\Delta A)$, which is a type of self-combining and is usually realized by a vortex, depending on the medium B.

Remark 2. 3. 2.2. The hierarchy of layers in the human cocoon corresponds to a portion of the hierarchy of energy fibers in the Universe. Naturally, any change in one layer causes a corresponding induction in adjacent layers.

Remark 2. 3.2. 2. The stopping of the flow of the Universe transfers to the upper layer (layer of $|||$) of the hierarchy, which leads to the effects of attosecond physics. At the upper level $|||$ there is no time—there everything is one; at the level $|||^{-1}$, associated with elementary particles, there is no time—there everything is separate.

Law of Return (Repetition)

Return (repetition) of A, A is any, is actually the conservation of energy of A. Symmetry is a mirror repetition.

May consider the following variants of symmetry: Sprt symmetry symmetry, symmetry' symmetry Sprt , symmetry Sprt symmetry etc.

Repetition of B is conservation of B and force, associated with this. Self is one of its extreme forms. Repetition of B create “hole” energy.

The next level of repetition is a wave B. The next level of repetition is Self(B) etc.

May consider oself- symmetry of space, pself- symmetry of space, paself- symmetry of space, parelf- symmetry of space, singelf- symmetry of space, oself- repetition of space, pself- repetition of space, paself- repetition of space, parelf- repetition of space, singelf- repetition of space.

May consider the following variants of repetition: Sprt repetition repetition, repetition' repetition Sprt , repetition Sprt repetition etc.

Elements of Dynamic Biology

Will is a self from the assemblage point in position. Will of the magician is paself. Will of the magician can |||, (for example, ||| for A and B: $A \uparrow I \downarrow B$), and can pa|||. Will of the magician is Intention. Management of Will is carried out by Intention. Creation of SmnSprt is planned on these principles.

Some analogy between the structures of living and non-living things: the electron orbitals of an atom correspond to the meridians on the skin of a living organism.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \text{Manager of Intention(parelf)} \\ \text{Intention(pa|||)} \\ \text{Will(paself)} \\ ||| \\ \text{Creation of self(self}^{\frac{3}{2}}\text{)} \\ \text{self} \\ \dots \end{array} \right) (*)$$

Remark 2. 4.0. The absence of uricase metabolism in humans, unlike other mammals, allows for the inclusion of "internal dialogue" and then abstract thinking.

Remark 2. 4.1. Entanglements in quantum mechanics here correspond to higher than usual levels of hierarchy. For example, self-level, which allows define spin of elementary particles, in particular.

. The isolation of an object (i.e. $|||^{-1}$) in the energy space corresponds to its energetic nature $pa||| = |||(||)|||^{-1}$.

Remark 2. 4.2. As point of Energetic space may try to take Vprt element [20].

Remark 2. 4.3. Self-type(for example, self, oself) and |||-type work with Energies only.

The energy D of the bonds between the elements of an inanimate object (in particular, elementary particles, which are the result of $|||^{-1}$ of this inanimate object) can act as its subtle body. ||| of this Energy acts as an element of its upper level, which corresponds to the self-structure of this inanimate object.

For a living organism, DNA is the carrier of its "gross," i.e., material, part, while the embryonic "double" is the carrier of its "subtle" part. $\text{Sprt}_{\text{DNA}}^{\text{DNA}}$ – closing on itself (ends) before division.

Any Energy is characterized by a level of hierarchy, degree of freedom, structure, and meaning at this level of hierarchy.

Remark 2. 4.4. Towards the Designing Pseudo-Living Energy: upon receipt of funding, it is planned the creation of Energy fibers of any structure through nano-self-technologies and Creation of any structure from their bases. Similarly to nano-self-technological actions.

Remark 2. 4.5. Interpretations of reason (the cortex (surface) of the brain) in words and numbers, Interpretations of Will (subcortex and from the center of the body) in actions (processes) as well as SmnSprt .

Remark 2. 4.6. Our Dynamic Science has thrown a "bridge" to magic: from ordinary physical actions to energetic actions.

Remark 2. 4.7. Dynamic Operators with biological (Dynamic biology) and chemical (Dynamic chemistry) actions, etc. to energetic actions, in particular, through degenerations.

Remark 2. 4.8. Physical space with objects is 1 point of energy space by human energetic cocoon. Ordinary people are "caught" by the limitations of physical space, magicians - by the limitations of energy space. Energy space-time is Not just a flow, but any possible structure.

Let's consider the following definitions:

Definition 2. 4.9. The partial set A is set $A = (B, C, D)$, where A is defined, B is undefined, but it can be defined through A, C cannot be determined at all.

Definition 2. 4. 10. The partial space is space $A = (B, C, D)$, where A is defined, B is undefined, but it can be defined through A, C cannot be determined at all.

Let's consider energetic space A corresponding to Definition 2 and it's part B.. C cannot be defined at all. Let our interpretation as the Universe be defined as one of the possible choices from A through the entanglement of the interpretations of all normal organic beings through the position

of the assemblage point at a given moment in time, which is also an interpretation in one of the parts of A. This is the part in which the elementary particles of our world exist. Other structures exist in other parts of A.

Declarations:

Availability of data and material

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