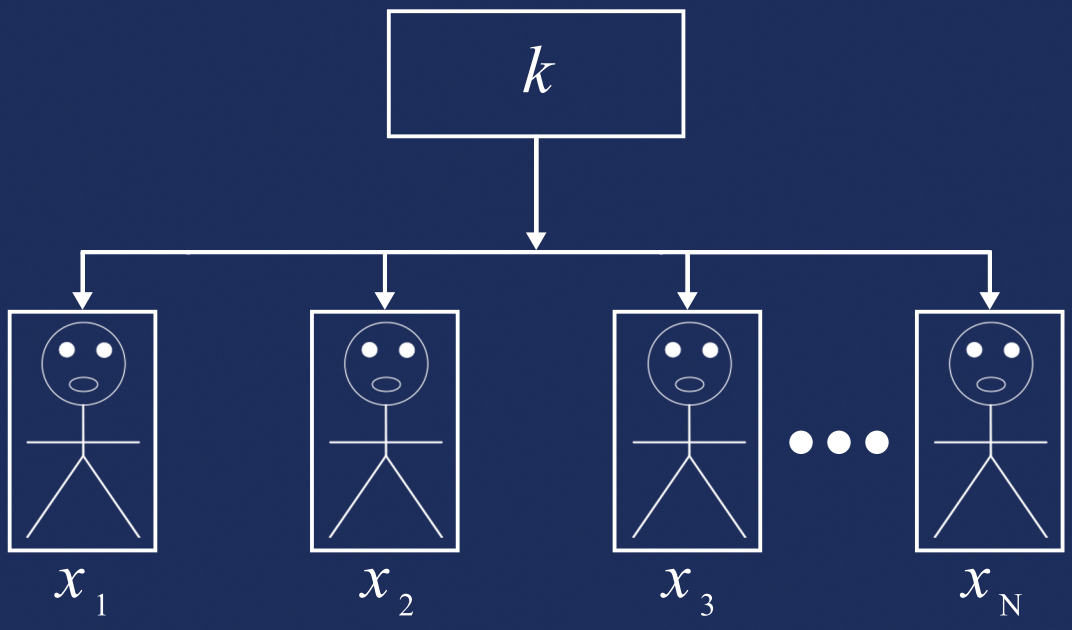
Problem Solving

Basis

Mathematical Explanation

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$



Problem Solving Tutorial for Everybody: Manager, Teacher, Salesman, Information Provider, Police Officer, Security Guard, Landlord, Journalist, Mechanic, etc.

The Speak Logic Project

We Promote Better Communication

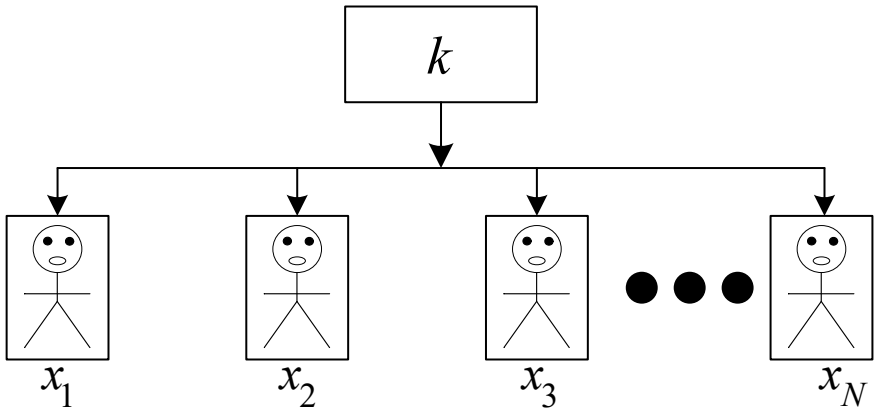
www.Speaklogic.org

The
Speak Logic Project

We Promote Better Communication

Problem Solving Basis
Mathematical Explanation

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$



Problem Solving Tutorial for Everybody: Manager, Teacher, Salesman, Information Provider, Police Officer, Security Guard, Landlord, Journalist, Mechanic, etc.

www.speaklogic.org

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Other Resources

Create and Manage Projects

www.trabau.com

Modeling Software

www.slpsoft.com

Speak Logic Forum

www.speaklogic.org/forum

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Books

To help you with the learning of the principle, the following books are given in order. You start from the first chapter which is page 1 of *Understanding the Principle of Communication*. If your goal is to learn the principle through an instructor, then there is no need to have books. Otherwise, you should have a total of 10 books in your possession.

In terms of learning the principle, there is no need to be in a hurry. As we live, we need it. In other words, while we are alive, we need the principle. There is no need to be in a hurry while learning it.

Order	Title	ISBN
1	*Understanding the Principles of Communication* or *Identification and Correction of Errors in Communication*	9798687646154 or 9798687649179
2	*Communication and Information Analysis Guidelines With Practical Examples* or *Application and Project Analysis Guidelines With Practical Examples*	9798687650250 or 979868765649
3	*Application Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. I* or *Project Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. I*	9798687672375 or 9798687673860
4	*Application Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. II* or *Project Modeling Tutorial Communication Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. II*	9798687677868 or 9798687680011
5	*Fundamental of Communication Math Vol. I*	9798689270654
6	*Fundamental of Communication Math Vol. II*	9798689271842
7	*Fundamental of Communication Math Vol. III*	9798689272627

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

8	*Application Modeling Tutorial Theory Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. I* or *Project Modeling Tutorial Theory Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. I*	9798689278100 or 9798689278469
9	*Application Modeling Tutorial Theory Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. II* or *Project Modeling Tutorial Theory Domain with Practical Examples Math Vol. II*	9798689282312 or 9798689282930
10	*Solution Process The Given Solutions for Our Problems Working in Group Math*	9798689284316

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Table of Contents

READ FIRST 6

INTRODUCTION 7

ARTICLE BASIS 9

MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION 9

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Read First

This book takes all other books combined and it is not the starting point of learning the subject. For better understanding, please start with Book 1 or take appropriate classes. The way to look at this book is that it takes the subject to a higher level, while the other books take the subject to a lower level. So, to start learning the subject, you start from Book 1 or appropriate classes then step it up until reaching this one.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Introduction

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

A person or a group of people has a function to solve that problem. Let's assume that the function to solve that problem is given as $u_1(t)$ in the theory domain and $f_1(x)$ in the communication domain. That function must have a basis in order to be executed to solve that problem. The basis of that function is natural to that function, and it exists to enable the function to solve the problem. In terms of basis, a function is executed at its basis. That basis is viewed as a normalized value. In this case, let's identify the basis of a function is given as:

$$k = 100$$

While k is given as 100 above, we can think it as a % like 100% or simply 1. In terms of communication, we can look at it like this. While I do have a function to solve a problem, I am 100% sure that function will be executed to solve that problem. That 100% is viewed as the basis of my function.

If multiple people or systems are working on a project in the form of

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + \cdots + S_N Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Then $u(t)$ is viewed as the overall function of the project that points to the basis. We can use the point to arrow to show that function points to its basis. In the form of

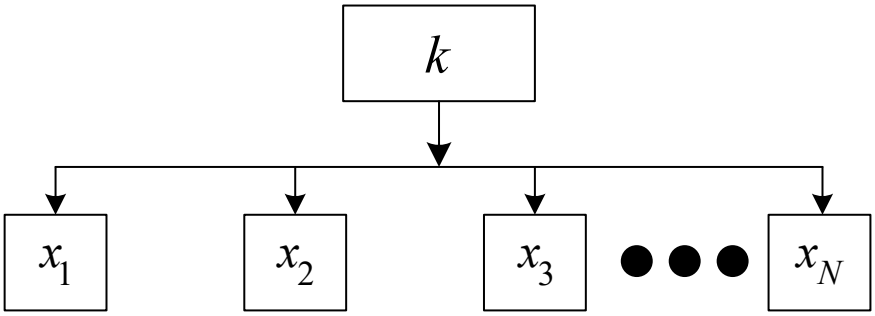
$$u(t) \xrightarrow{point\ to} k$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Since each system has a part of the function, the function of each system points to the same basis as well as shown below.

$$u_1(t) \xrightarrow{point\ to} k$$
$$u_2(t) \xrightarrow{point\ to} k$$
$$\vdots$$

The way to look at, every system is looking at the basis in order to solve the problem. All systems in the project point to the same basis in order to execute the function. With that, we have the following model.



From the model above, we can see that the basis is above all the systems who are working on the project to solve the problem. For example, if $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified as a bad starter problem, then everybody who is working on that project including the customer points to the same basis and goes below the basis. As well as $Pr_2 = 1$ is identified as a need information problem, then everybody who is working to solve that problem including viewers, readers, or listeners goes below the basis where the basis is on top of all of them.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Article Basis

Mathematical Explanation

1'. Let's,

$Person = P$ and $Problem = Pr$

2'. Let's

$Person = P$ and $Problem = Pr$

If the problem exists, then we have

$Pr = 1$, where the problem is solved by $Pr = 0$

Where a function is executed in the form of $u(t)$ or simply $u(t) = 1$ in order to solve the problem or set $Pr = 0$

3'. Let's Person which is a $System = S$, where

$Walk = h_1(t)$, $Talk = h_2(t)$, and $Drive = u_1(t)$

In the communication domain, we have $f(x) = Ax$

Where, $f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$

With error in communication, then we have

$f(\bar{x}) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)\bar{x}$

In terms of communication error, let's assume

$\bar{x} = S(\bar{w})$

Which is considered to be a sentence with errors, then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(\bar{w}) = G(w) + G(\bar{w})$$

Where $G(w)$ group of good words and $G(\bar{w})$ group of bad words

The problem is solved in the form of

$$S(w) = ECF(w) \bullet S(\bar{w})$$

Where the correction is performed in the form of

$$S(w) = S(\bar{w})\Big|_{\bar{w}=w} + C(w)$$

4'. Let's $Pr = 1$, then to set $Pr = 0$, we use this formula

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where,

$$Ava = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

And $Giv = U_T$ or simply T

The entity available can also be written in this form

$$Ava = \sum_{n=1}^{N} E_n$$

Where N is the number of entities available

Each entity identified in the given equation does have a natural value. The natural value is viewed as a constant value that cannot be changed.

5'. The formula to solve our problems is given to us as:

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where $Giv = U_T$ or simply T

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

If $Giv = \bar{T}$ or simply $-T$, then the equation becomes

$$-\left(Ava + T = Sol\right)$$

$$-Ava - T = -Sol$$

$$-Ava + \bar{T} = \overline{Sol}$$

6'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

The entity available can be as small as it is. In terms of resource management, we have $R_a = R_n$, where

R_a is resource available and R_n is resource needed

In other words, the resource available to us to solve a problem is the resource that we need to solve that problem.

7'. With the inclusion of negative functions, we have the functional system definition

$$-\mathcal{L}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(t) + \left[\sum_{m=1}^{L} \hat{u}_m(t) + \sum_{m=L+1}^{M} \bar{u}_m(t)\right]$$

In terms of added functions, at our location, we have

Person and System	Theory and Communication Domains Functions
$P_1,\ S_1$	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$
$P_2,\ S_2$	$f_2(x),\ \hat{u}_2(t)$
$P_3,\ S_3$	$f_3(x),\ \hat{u}_3(t)$
$P_4,\ S_4$	$f_4(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_4(t)$
$P_5,\ S_5$	$f_5(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_5(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_6,\ S_6$	$f_6(x),\ \hat{u}_6(t)$

8'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

If a problem exists and it has been identified, then we have $Pr = 1$

To solve the problem, we use the given equation with the entity available. For example, to derive a method to solve a problem, we use this equation

$$M = NE\frac{dM}{dT}$$

Where, NE as entity available and $R_a = R_n$,

where R_a is resource available and R_n is resource needed. In terms of resource utilization, we have $R_u = R_n$ where R_u is resource utilization.

9'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem exists

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Where 2 people are having a problem to solve

P_1 and P_2

At t_1 or first generation, more resources are available for P_1, but with $\bar{T}$ we have

$$-Ava + \bar{T} = \overline{Sol}$$

At t_2 or second generation, less resources are available for P_2, but with $\bar{T}$ we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$-Ava+\bar{T}=\overline{Sol}$$

Because the entity given is negative, the result is always no solution. In this case, for both people, it is not possible to set $Pr_1=0$ or solve the identified problem.

10'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, before the formula is given to us, we have no solution for our problems, after we can apply the formula as shown by this table.

Time and Problem	Formula	Solution
t_1 $Pr_1=1$	$Tr\left\{\bar{T}\right\}=\bar{u}(t)$	$\overline{Sol}$
t_2 $Pr_1=1$	$Tr\left\{T\right\}=u(t)$	Sol

From the table above,

$Ava+Giv=Sol$ is related to $Tr\left\{T\right\}=u(t)$ where

$-Ava+\bar{T}=\overline{Sol}$ is related to $Tr\left\{\bar{T}\right\}=\bar{u}(t)$

11'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

When the entity given is negative, then we have

$$-Ava+\bar{T}=\overline{Sol}$$

Which produces no solution or simply a negative solution. In terms of resource usage to solve the problem, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$R_u = R_w$$

Where, R_w is resource wasted. With more resources available, it is possible to waste more, however when less resources are available, we have to be more careful. By using this equation, we can see that when less resources are available, we must be more careful in terms of wasting resources.

$$R_u = R_a - R_w$$

Where, R_a is resource available

12'. In terms of philosophy inheritance, for 3 generations, we have:

$$S(xy) = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

If grandpa and dad are no longer alive and only the son is alive, then the formula is given to the son. In this case, we have

$$S_3(x) = x_3 k$$

Where in the communication domain we have before

$$f(\bar{x}) = \overline{Ax}$$

With the formula, the correction is made in the communication. For example, let's

$$\bar{x} = S(\bar{w})$$

Which is a sentence with error, then the correction is made in the form

$$S(w) = ECF(w) \bullet S(\bar{w})$$

Then a after we have

$$f(x) = Ax$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

13’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

When the entity given is negative, then we have

$$-Ava + \bar{T} = \overline{Sol}$$

If a problem is identified such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

It is not possible to solve that problem or result to a solution when the entity given is negative.

14’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let’s assume that a problem exists where

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Where the problem is to be solved by 2 people, then in the communication domain we have

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

Where

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

In this case, both people must contribute in order to solve the problem.

15'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a hungry problem exists in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Where the problem needs to be solved by P_1 and P_2

Here, let's P_1 and P_2 be S_1 and S_2 in the theory domain. Let's assume that a given theorem such as Th_1 needs to be applied to solve that problem. This theorem gives ideas to the systems in order to solve the problem. In this case, we need to use Th_1, in order to validate the entity available. Let's assume that Th_1 is negative, then we have:

$$-Ava + \overline{Th_1} = \overline{Sol}$$

Which resulted to no solution. In order to solve the problem, the first thing we need to do is to use the given theorem to validate the entity available. In other words, using the formula, we can validate the entity available to us before we solve

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have

$$S(xy) = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

Where, if grandpa and dad no longer alive then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + \Delta x_1$$

In the communication domain, the feedback includes acknowledgment which is related to the application of the feedback. In this case, we have:

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

With that, we solve the original problem in the form of

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

16'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem exists in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

To solve that problem, Th_1 is given and tell us that if the entity available or item is stolen, it cannot be used to solve problem.

The complexity theorem was given to us in the form of

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right] = \alpha^N \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right] = M\alpha^{MN}$$

Our goal is to reduce number of functions executed. In this case, if the item is stolen, the total number of functions increases tremendously. In this case, we have

$$S_1 Tr\{\bar{T}\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

Above the negative application of the theory can be one or both for 2 systems. What happens here, if we identify number of theorems apply, we can see that more

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

theorems are applied by a person, of one misapplied a theorem. Let's assume that the stolen item idea we have $\overline{Th_1}$. Then, the result will be something like this

$$S_1 Tr\left\{Th_1 + Th_2 + Th_3\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{\overline{Th}_1\right\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

What is important here, if the item is stolen that will allow others to work harder which increases complexity and results to no solution.

17'. The problem-solving equation was given to us by our parent in the form of:

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where he entity available including *effort, self-contribution, and averaging*. In this case, we can rewrite the equation above in the form of

$$\sum_n Ava_n + Giv = Sol$$

Where n is the number of entities available. Let's consider

$$N = 3$$

$$E_1 = Effort$$
$$E_2 = Rice$$
$$E_3 = Beans$$

Let's 3 people are working to solve a problem, then in terms of effort, in the communication domain we have

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3\right)x$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which is equivalent to

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

In order for the people to solve the problem, effort is required from them in both communication domain and theory domain. The application of the theory by systems to result to the solution requires effort from them individually.

18'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that 3 people are working to solve a problem like

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

in the communication domain we have

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$$

Where

$$f_1(x) = AP_1 x$$

$$f_2(x) = AP_2 x$$

$$f_3(x) = AP_3 x$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_3(t) = S_3\{T\}$$

The problem is divided into 3 parts where each person has a part of the problem. Then we have the combined problem which includes parts of the problem solved by each person in the form of:

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

19'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the formula above, the entity available must be positive. If one or more entities are misidentified, then the equation above becomes.

$$-Ava + \overline{Th_1} = \overline{Sol}$$

From the equation above, we can see that a misidentified entity renders the given equation negative. What is important here is that a misidentified entity is viewed as a negative entity. Let's assume that a problem is identified such as:

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Where the problem needs to be solved by people at 2 locations. Let's identify the people at their respective location.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$$

Where in the communication domain we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5 + P_6\right)x$$

$$f(x) = AP_1x + AP_2x + AP_3x + AP_4x + AP_5x + AP_6x$$

Where the communication belongs to the people in the form of

$$x \in P$$

20'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities

$$Ava = \sum_n Ava_n$$

Let's assume at 4 locations where people are identified, then we have

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$$

$$P\big|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_{10}$$

$$P\big|_{L_4} = P_{11} + P_{12} + P_{13}$$

In terms of problem identification, the people are working at their respective locations to solve problems. Here, let's identify problems at the locations.

$$Pr\big|_{L_1} = 1$$

$$Pr\big|_{L_2} = 1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr\big|_{L_3} = 1$$

$$Pr\big|_{L_4} = 1$$

In this case, the people applied the formula at their respective locations to solve the identified problems as shown by this table for the communication domain.

People	Formula	Problem	Function
$P\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_1\big\|_{L_1} = 1$	$f(x)$
$P\big\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_2\big\|_{L_2} = 1$	$f(v)$
$P\big\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_{10}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_3\big\|_{L_3} = 1$	$f(r)$
$P\big\|_{L_3} = P_{11} + P_{12} + P_{13}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_4\big\|_{L_4} = 1$	$f(z)$

From the table above, let's expand each function to show the people who are executing them at their respective locations.

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} = A_1\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3\right)x$$

$$f(v)\big|_{L_2} = A_2\left(P_4 + P_5 + P_6\right)v$$

$$f(r)\big|_{L_3} = A_3\left(P_7 + P_8 + P_{10}\right)r$$

$$f(z)\big|_{L_4} = A_4\left(P_{11} + P_{12} + P_{13}\right)z$$

Where in the theory domain we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Systems	Formula	Problem	Function
$S\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	$u_1(t)$
$S\big\vert_{L_2} = S_4 + S_5 + S_6$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	$u_2(t)$
$S\big\vert_{L_3} = S_7 + S_8 + S_{10}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_3\big\vert_{L_3} = 1$	$u_3(t)$
$S\big\vert_{L_3} = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{13}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_4\big\vert_{L_4} = 1$	$u_4(t)$

From the table above, we can expand each function to show the application of the theory by the systems to execute the function. In this case, we have

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

$$S_4 Tr\{T\} + S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_6 Tr\{T\} = u_2(t)$$

$$S_7 Tr\{T\} + S_8 Tr\{T\} + S_{10} Tr\{T\} = u_3(t)$$

$$S_{11} Tr\{T\} + S_{12} Tr\{T\} + S_{13} Tr\{T\} = u_4(t)$$

By understanding all the equations above as well as both tables, we can see that a single function cannot be executed to solve the problems. From each equation above, we can see that the resulting function is a contribution of everybody applying the formula or applying the theory. So, effort of every system is needed in order to apply the formula to execute the function to solve the problem at the locations.

21'. If an entity exists, the information about that entity exists, where that information points to that entity.

Let's assume the existence of a collection of entities as:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Since information about an entity exists with that entity, there exists a collection of information about the entities such as:

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Since information about entities point to entities, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} i_{E_1} &\to E_1 \\ i_{E_2} &\to E_2 \\ i_{E_3} &\to E_3 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

In terms of information, let's identify the flying of a dove. For example, Dove Flies is a natural function like

$$h_2(t)=D_F(t)$$

A person observes the flying of a dove is a combination of natural and nonnatural function. For example,

$$u_1(t)=u_1(t)+h_1(t)$$

Here, let's identify Dove Fly which is the function of the dove as an entity, then that function points to dove fly information which belongs to that entity. In this case, we have: E_2 the dove fly entity and i_{E_2} the dove fly information where

$$i_{E_2} \to E_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

If a person is to provide information about the flying of the dove to a group of people, then in the communication domain we have:

$$f(x) = AP_1 x$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

Where,

$$T = K_T i_T$$

Then we have

$$S_1\left[Tr\{K_T i_T\}\right] = u_1(t)$$

$$S_1\left[K_T\left[Tr\{i_T\}\right]\right] = u_1(t)$$

With miscommunication and misinformation, in the communication domain we have:

$$if\ \ A = \bar{A}\ then\ x = \bar{x}$$

Then we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_1\bar{x}$$

Where in theory domain we have

$$S_1\left[Tr\{\overline{K_T i_T}\}\right] = \overline{u_1}(t)$$

22'. If an entity exists, then the information about that entity exists, where that information points to that entity as shown here.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$if \exists E_1 : C(E)\ Then\ \exists i_{E_1} : C(i_E)$$

$$i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$$

Let's assume that a group of people is identified, as shown here

$$G_1 = P_2 + P_2 + P_3$$

Where that group of people is to be informed by a person which is an information provider like P_1

Now, let's identify another entity, where information about that entity points to that entity.

$$i_{E_2} \rightarrow E_2$$

Information Identified	Information Equivalent
i_{E_1}	Information about the flying of a dove
i_{E_2}	Information about fixing a car

In terms of providing information to a group of people, in the communication domain, we have the following for providing information about the flying of the dove.

$$f(x) = A_1 P_1 x$$

Where providing information about the fixing of the car is

$$f(v) = A_2 P_1 v$$

In terms of misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}_1 P_1 \bar{x}$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{v}) = \bar{A}_2 P_1 \bar{v}$$

In terms of identified information and given information, we can look at it like this.

The communication function is given to us in the form of:

$$f(x) = Ax$$

Where A is given, in this case we simply try to equate our idea with the given one such as

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}} = A$$

23'. The information about an entity is given with that entity and that information is natural to that entity. For example,

If E_1 exists in $C(E)$ then i_{E_1} exits $C(i_E)$, where

$$i_{E_1} \to E_1$$

If an entity exists in the collection of entities, then the information about that entity exists in the collection of information about entities, where the information about that entity points to that entity. In terms of providing information about that entity, in the communication domain we have:

$$f(x) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 x$$

Where

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 = A_1$$

24'. Let's assume that at our location, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)\Big|_L = P_1\Big[f_1(x)\Big] + P_2\Big[f_2(x)\Big] + P_3\Big[f_3(x)\Big] + \cdots$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t)\Big|_L = S_1\Big[u_1(t)\Big] + S_2\Big[u_2(t)\Big] + S_3\Big[u_3(t)\Big] + \cdots$$

Where L is viewed as country or location, for example our country

In terms of functions of systems or people, let's assume that a person has a function which is Clean Floor or simply, where that function is executed in in the form of

$$u_1(t) = S_1\Big[u_1(t) + h_1(t)\Big]$$

Where another person Sits Down at a table, then we have

$$u_2(t) = S_2\Big[u_2(t) + h_2(t)\Big]$$

In terms of information, we have

Information Identified	Information Equivalent
i_{E_1}	Person cleaning floor information
i_{E_2}	Person sitting at table information

Where

$$i_{E_1} \to S_1\Big[u_1(t) + h_1(t)\Big]$$

$$i_{E_2} \to S_2\Big[u_2(t) + h_2(t)\Big]$$

As we can see above, each identified information does not point to the same entity.

In terms of functions at location, let's identify the following functions.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} = S_1\left[u_{11}(t)\right] + S_2\left[u_{12}(t)\right]$$

$$u_2(t)\big|_{L_2} = S_3\left[u_{21}(t)\right] + S_4\left[u_{22}(t)\right]$$

$$u_3(t)\big|_{L_3} = S_5\left[u_{31}(t)\right] + S_6\left[u_{32}(t)\right]$$

$$u_4(t)\big|_{L_4} = S_7\left[u_{41}(t)\right] + S_8\left[u_{42}(t)\right]$$

Where each function belongs to identified system at its respective location as shown

$u_{11}(t)\big|_{L_1} \in S_1$ or simply $u_{11}(t)\big|_{L_1} \in S_1\big|_{L_1}$, $u_{21}(t)\big|_{L_2} \in S_2$ and so forth. In terms of information, we have

Information Identified	Information Equivalent
i_{E_1}	Function belongs to System 1 at Location 1
i_{E_2}	Function belongs to System 2 at Location 2

Where

$$i_{E_1} \rightarrow u_{11}(t)\big|_{L_1} \in S_1$$

$$i_{E_2} \rightarrow u_{21}(t)\big|_{L_2} \in S_2$$

In terms of providing information about both functions, we have

$$f(x) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 x$$

$$f(v) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_2 v$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 = A_1$$

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}}_2 = A_2$$

In terms of distance, we can identify functions that are executing at a closer distance as well at a farther distance. The distance can be related to eyes visibility of function execution at location. The distance and the eyes function also part of the identified information.

25'. Let's identify an entity E_1 and information about that entity i_{E_1}, where

$$i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$$

Where the information and the entity are identified in this table

Information Identified	Information Equivalent
i_{E_1}	The flying of a dove

In terms of function, we have identified the flying of the dove as

$$D_F(t) = D_1\left[h_1(t)\right]$$

Where the function of a camera is to capture that information. In this case, we have

$$C_c(t) = C\left[u_2(t)\right]$$

But a person using the camera to capture the information, is shown as:

$$S\left[u_3(t)\right] = S\left[u_2(t) + h_3(t)\right]$$

$$u_3(t) = S\left[u_3(t) + h_3(t)\right]$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of providing that information from one person to another person, we have

$$i_{E_1} \to D_1\left[h_1(t)\right]$$

Where

$$h_1(t) \in E_1$$

In the communication domain, we have

$$f(x) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 x$$

Where

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 = A_1$$

26'. Let's identify an entity E_1 and information about that entity i_{E_1}, where

$$i_{E_1} \to E_1$$

i_{E_1} is viewed as a collection of information. In this case, we have

$$i_{E_1} = \left\{ i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots \right\}$$

Such information includes domain information and so forth. For example, for the given entity, $i_{E_{1,1}}$ or any information entity of i_{E_1} can be identified as domain information. In terms of domain information, let's identify another entity such as E_2, where $i_{E_2} \to E_2$, then

$$i_{E_2} = \left\{ i_{E_{2,1}}, i_{E_{2,2}}, i_{E_{2,3}}, \cdots \right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's identify $i_{E_{2,1}}$ as domain information for E_2, then both entities are identified in separate domains as shown by this table.

Entity Identified	Domain Information
E_1	$i_{E_{1,1}}$
E_2	$i_{E_{2,1}}$

In this case, we can see that both entities are identified in different domains. The entities are identified in the domains that belong to them. Let's identify the domains as D_1 and D_2, then we have:

$$E_1 \in D_1$$

$$E_2 \in D_2$$

Since the entities are identified in separate domains and they belong to their respective domains, it is not possible for us to swap or interchange the domains they are identified. In this case, we can see that while we can identify an entity in a domain, it is not possible for us to remove or change the domain of that entity.

27'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities

$Ava = \sum_n Ava_n$ and

$$Giv = T = U_T$$

Let's assume that a problem exists in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$Pr_1 = 1$

Let's assume that related to time we have less resources available as shown by this table

Time	Resource Available	Quantity
τ_1	$R_a\|_{\tau_1}$	100
τ_2	$R_a\|_{\tau_2}$	$R_a\|_{\tau_2} < R_a\|_{\tau_1}$
τ_3	$R_a\|_{\tau_3}$	$R_a\|_{\tau_3} < R_a\|_{\tau_2}$
τ_4	$R_a\|_{\tau_4}$	$R_a\|_{\tau_4} < R_a\|_{\tau_3}$
τ_5	$R_a\|_{\tau_5}$	$R_a\|_{\tau_5} < R_a\|_{\tau_4}$

From the table above, R_a is viewed as resource available at specific time, where related to time the quantity of resources available decreases. The problem we need to solve here is that related to time, the quantity of resources available to us or to use is decreased. In this case, we identify the problem properly and we set it to a value as shown.

$Pr_1 = 1$

Problem	Problem Equivalent
$Pr_1 = 1$	Resource Management

Let's identify the resources available to us at τ_1 as banana and we have a quantity of 100 or simply 100% available, then we can show that here.

Time	Resource Available	Quantity

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_1	$R_a\big\|_{\tau_1} = Banana$	100

Now, we need to identify the domain that entity belongs to. In this case, if we identify an entity in a collection, then the domain information is given with that entity, and it belongs to that entity. Let's identify *Banana* as E_1, where that entity includes in the collection of entities as

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

In terms of information, we have collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where each information entity points to the actual entity in the form of

$$\begin{aligned} i_{E_1} &\to E_1 \\ i_{E_2} &\to E_2 \\ i_{E_3} &\to E_3 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Where each information entity above belongs to the entity it points to as shown

$$\begin{aligned} i_{E_1} &\in E_1 \\ i_{E_2} &\in E_2 \\ i_{E_3} &\in E_3 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

For E_1, we have identified above, then we have information about that entity as shown

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$i_{E_1} = \left\{ i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots \right\}$$

Where $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is viewed as domain information of that entity. That domain information tells us in what domain that entity is identified. If that domain is D_1, then we can see that $E_1 \in D_1$ this simply tells us the banana entity belongs to that domain. Now, let's identify another entity such as paper money and it is identified as E_2, where i_{E_2} is given as:

$$i_{E_2} = \left\{ i_{E_{2,1}}, i_{E_{2,2}}, i_{E_{2,3}}, \cdots \right\}$$

Where, $i_{E_{2,1}}$ is viewed as domain information about E_2 which tells us in what domain that entity is. With that, we have the following as shown in this table.

Entity Identified	Domain Identified	Entity Name
E_1	D_1	Banana
E_2	D_2	Paper Money

What is important there, because the entities are identified in separate domains, if we increase the quantity of paper money related to time, that does not automatically increase the quantity of banana available related to time. But related to time, we can use the formula to manage quantity of banana available as shown by this table.

Time	Resource Available	Formula Usage	Formula Usage
τ_1	$R_a\big\vert_{\tau_1}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$R_r = R_a - R_u$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_2	$R_a\|_{\tau_2}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$R_r=R_a-R_u$
τ_3	$R_a\|_{\tau_3}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$R_r=R_a-R_u$
τ_4	$R_a\|_{\tau_4}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$R_r=R_a-R_u$
τ_5	$R_a\|_{\tau_5}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$R_r=R_a-R_u$

Where R_r is resource remaining and R_u is resource usage. And we manage our resources better by letting

$$R_u=R_n$$

Where R_n is resources needed

28'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1=1$$

Then we use the given equation to solve the problem by substituting the problem by its solution. In this case, we execute a function to substitute the problem by its solution where we have the following condition.

$$if\ u_1(t)=1\ then\ Pr_1=0$$

In other words, the positive execution of the function to solve that problem removes the existence of that problem. In order for that to happen, the formula is applied to execute that function by a system in the form of:

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we can see that S_1 is aware of the problem and has the ability to apply formula to execute a function to solve that problem. From that, we can see the function to solve the problem belong to S_1 in the form of:

$$u_1(t) \in S_1$$

29'. Let's identify an entity E_1 and information about that entity i_{E_1}, where

$$i_{E_1} \to E_1$$

Then i_{E_1} includes a collection of information about E_1 in the form of:

$$i_{E_1} = \left\{ i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots \right\}$$

In terms of providing information by a person, in the communication domain we have:

$$f(x) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 x$$

Where

$$\hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 = A_1$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\} = u_1(t)$$

Where

$$u_1(t) = S_1\left[u_1(t) + h_1(t)\right]$$

30'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities

$$Ava = \sum_{n} Ava_n$$

Now, let's identify the following cases

Person	Entity Available	Entity Equivalent
P_1	Ava_1	50 loaves of bread
P_2	Ava_2	10 loaves of bread

From the table above, $Ava_1 \in P_1$ and $Ava_2 \in P_2$, then P_1 goes and steals 5 loaves of bread from P_2. Here, determine how many loaves of bread belong to P_1 and how many loaves of bread do not belong to P_1.

31'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then a function provider which is viewed as for example S_1 provides a function to solve that problem in the form of

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

Where, the solution of that problem is the conditional function below

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, if the function executes positively, then that discards the existence of the problem or simply solve the problem by setting it equal to zero. Then for multiple problems N solved by the function, we have:

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Pr_{1,n}$$

Where, each of them is solved in the form of

$$Pr_{1,1} = 0$$
$$Pr_{1,2} = 0$$
$$\vdots$$

Now, if we have a problem at a location in the form of

$$Pr_{1,1}\Big|_{L_1} = 1$$

Then the function can be executed at that location in the form of

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = 1$$

Where we have

$$Pr_{1,1}\Big|_{L_1} = 0$$

In this case, we can see that if a problem exists at a location, then there exists a function to solving that problem at that location. The same approach above solves multiple problems at multiple locations.

32'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

In terms of entity available, we have

$$Ava = \sum_n Ava_n$$

Where for example

$$Ava_3 = Effort$$

$$Ava_4 = Ability$$

Where the entities available above enable us to apply the formula to execute a function to solve the problem in the form of

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$f(x) = A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n\right]x$$

Where N is the number of people

33'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that the following people are identified at their respective locations

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2$$

Where there is a distance d between L_1 and L_2, where that distance can be viewed as a route. In this case, the mobility of a person for example P_2, enables that person to walk from L_2 to L_1. Now, let's look at it in the theory domain. In the theory S_2 has a function walk, which is a natural function, and it is executed as $h_2(t)$. Now, if S_2 decides to go to L_1, then that function is executed in a combination of an added function. In this case, we have

$$h_2(t) = S_2\left[h_2(t) + u_2(t)\right]$$

As we can see from the equation above, the decision to walk to another location is related to the application of the formula by the system. In this case, we can see that the formula is viewed as a pass or simply an entity that enables the system to go from one location to another location. With the absence of the application of the formula, the system is not capable to go to the other location.

34'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then we can use the given equation to solve that problem by setting it like

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

But if we misidentified the problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 \neq 1$$

We do not have a function to solve that problem, because the problem that we identify does not exist. In this case, we cannot execute a function to solve that problem. In terms of people at location, at the location a person is identified, that person can execute functions as shown.

Person/System at Location	Function Communication Domain	Function Theory Domain
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$P_1 f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$
$P_1\big\vert_{L_2}, S_1\big\vert_{L_2}$	$P_1 f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$

35'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is viewed as a collection of entities

$$Ava = \sum_n Ava_n$$

Where all entities in the entity available are positive and one cannot be negative. In this case, if we have a problem to solve like:

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

If Ava_3 is negative for instance $-Ava_3$, then we have

$u_1(t) \neq 1$ and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr_1 \neq 0$$

36'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that at L_1 we have N people or systems in the form of

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_N$$

$$S\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} S_N$$

Where N people or systems apply the formula to execute functions in the form of

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = AP_1x + AP_2x + \cdots + AP_Nx$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1Tr\{T\} + S_2Tr\{T\} + \cdots + S_NTr\{T\}$$

From above we can see that each person or system has a function, for example

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \cdots + f_N(x)$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + \cdots + u_N(t)$$

Where

$$f_1(x) \in P_1$$
$$f_2(x) \in P_2$$
$$\vdots$$

And

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_1(t) \in S_1$$
$$u_2(t) \in S_2$$
$$\vdots$$

The same process is also applied at multiple locations, where for example

Location	People	System
L_1	$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$S\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$
L_2	$P\big\vert_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$S\big\vert_{L_2} = S_4 + S_5 + S_6$
L_3	$P\big\vert_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_{10}$	$S\big\vert_{L_3} = S_7 + S_8 + S_{10}$
L_4	$P\big\vert_{L_4} = P_{11} + P_{12} + P_{13}$	$S\big\vert_{L_4} = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{13}$

From above we can see that at each location, the formula can be applied to solve problems. Because the formula is an independent entity, it cannot be restricted from being applied by others.

37'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Let's assume that problem is a *Bad Radiator*, then we can identify a mechanic and a customer who has that problem as:

$$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2$$

Where in the communication domain, that problem is solved in the form of

$$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1} = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Where the resulting solution is

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = I\left[u(t)\right]$$

Where $I\left[u(t)\right]$ can be viewed as a service function

38'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have

$$S(xy) = \left(x_1 + x_2 + x_3\right)\left(y_1 + y_2 + y_3\right)$$

Then we expand the stability function above to have the following

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + \Delta x_1 + x_2 y_2 + \Delta x_2 + x_3 y_3 + \Delta x_3$$

Let's Grandpa is x_1 , dad is x_2 , and son is x_3

Now, Grandpa and Dad are no longer alive, then we set them to zero as

$x_1 = 0$ and $x_2 = 0$, and then we have

$$S(xy) = x_3 y_3 + \Delta x_3$$

Now, the formula is given to the son in the form of

$$S(x) = xy\Big|_{y=T}$$

Which gives us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(x)=kx_3$$

39’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of people at locations or countries, people at multiple locations or countries can apply the formula to solve problems as shown.

Location	Systems	Formula
L_1	$S\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1+S_2+S_3$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
L_2	$S\big\vert_{L_2}=S_4+S_5+S_6$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
L_3	$S\big\vert_{L_3}=S_7+S_8+S_{10}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
L_4	$S\big\vert_{L_4}=S_{11}+S_{12}+S_{13}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

In terms of formula, let’s take a look at this one

$$c=\sqrt{b^2-4ac}$$

Let’s that formula be T, then at multiple locations we have:

$$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1Tr\{T\}+S_2Tr\{T\}+S_3Tr\{T\}$$
$$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}=S_4Tr\{T\}+S_5Tr\{T\}+S_6Tr\{T\}$$
$$\vdots$$

In terms of understanding, we have:

$$S(x)=k\left[x_1+x_2+x_3\right]_{L_1}+k\left[x_4+x_5+x_6\right]_{L_2}+\cdots$$

$$S(x)=S(x)\big\vert_{L_1}+S(x)\big\vert_{L_2}+\cdots$$

40’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's identify the existence of a problem which is hungry in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

In terms of entity available and entity given we have:

Time	Entity Available	Entity Name
τ_1	Ava_1, Ava_2	Rice and Beans

Then at another time, as shown below we have

Time	Entity Given	Entity Name
τ_2	Giv	The Given Set

Then we have

$$\left(Ava_1 + Ava_2\right) + Giv = Sol$$

Where

$$Giv = T = U_T$$

That tells us how to use the entity available to produce a method to solve the problem. In this case, we can see that the entity given is viewed as input that gives us ideas on who to use the entity available to solve the problem. The entity given can be viewed as a recipe, where we use it in the form of

$$M = \left(Ava_1 + Ava_2\right)\frac{dM}{dT}$$

Which produces a method to solve the problem.

41'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's identify the existence of a problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

If we misidentify the problem in the form of

$$Pr_1 \neq 1$$

We do not have a function to execute to solve that problem. For example, if we identify the walk of a person for example.

$$S_1\left[h_1(t)\right]$$

Where $h_1(t)$ is viewed as the walk of a person. In this case, we can see that $h_1(t)$ cannot be viewed as a problem, because we do not have a function to solve that problem or substitute it by its solution. In other words, we cannot derive a function to solve such problem, because such entity is not viewed as a problem. It is simply a natural function of a person that is not a problem.

42'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of mobility of people from location to location, let's assume that a person is identified and walked to another location, then we have the following cases:

Cases	Function	Problem
Case 1	$S_1\left[h_1(t)\right] = S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right]$	Not a problem
Case 2	$S_1\left[h_1(t)\right] = S_1\left[h_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)\right]$	Problem

From the table above, the second case is a problem where

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t)\right]=S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t)+\bar{u}_1(t)\right]$$

$$S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t)\right]=S_1\left[\bar{u}_1(t)\right]$$

In the first case, we have the mobility of the person is enabled by the application of the formula, where in the second case the mobility of the person is not enabled by the application of the formula.

43'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of

$$Pr_1=1$$

In terms of people at location and entity available we have

People at Location	Entity Available	Quantity
$P\|_{L_1}=P_1+P_2+\cdots$	Ava	A lot
$P\|_{L_2}=P_{10}+P_{11}+\cdots$	Ava	Very little

From the table above, while people at Location 1 have a lot of food, however most of them are stolen. Here, verify whether or not it is possible for people at Location 1 to help People at Location 2 with some foods. Once you are done with that, verify that people at Location 1 have more problems to solve than people at Location 2.

44'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

If we misidentify the problem, then we have

$$Pr_1 \neq 1$$

What is important here is that in order to solve the problem, we must identify it properly. If we are not able to identify the problem, then we have a problem misidentification we need to solve first, before we solve the main problem. In terms of problem identification, the identification of the problem Pr_1 may include multiple parts in the form of:

$$Pr_1 = \left\{ Pr_{1,1}, Pr_{1,2}, Pr_{1,2}, \cdots \right\}$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified and it is related to apples that I have in my bags where some belong to me, and some do not belongs to me. Then, let's identify the main problem and parts of the problem as shown in this table.

Problem	Problem Identification	Problem Identification
$Pr_1 = 1$	Main Problem	Apple Identification Problem
$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	Part of problem	Apple belongs to me problem
$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	Part of problem	Apple belongs to my brother problem
$Pr_{1,3} = 1$	Part of problem	Apple belongs to my sister problem

In terms of solving problems, then we use the given equation in the form above like

$$\sum Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume the people identified as

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where P_1 is me, P_2 is my brother and P_3 is my sister

Then in terms of entity available and people they belong to, we have

Entity Available	Quantity	Belong
Ava_1		
Ava_2	2 apples	$Ava_2 \in P_2$
Ava_3	1 apple	$Ava_3 \in P_3$

In terms of problem solving, then we have the following

Entity Available	Formula	Problem Solved or Solution
Ava_1	$Ava_1 + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_{1,1} = 0$
Ava_2	$Ava_2 + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_{1,2} = 0$
Ava_3	$Ava_3 + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_{1,3} = 0$

As shown from the table above, the formula is applied with the entity available to solve each part of the problem. At the end, we solved the overall problem which includes the main problem as well as parts of the problem

45'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Let's assume that in my bag I have 5 apples as shown in this table, where P_1 is me, P_2 is my brother and P_3 is my sister

Entity Available	Quantity	Belong
Ava_1		
Ava_2	2 apples	$Ava_2 \in P_2$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Ava_3	1 apple	$Ava_3 \in P_3$

Fill the table to identify the quantity of Ava_1 and the person it belongs to. Then after that, determine what problem I need to solve.

46'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

In terms of people at location and entity available we have

People at Location	Entity Available	Quantity
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + \cdots$	Ava	A lot
$P\|_{L_2} = P_{10} + P_{11} + \cdots$	Ava	Very little

As shown on the table, the people at Location 1 have a lot of food, where most of them have been stolen, scammed, and so forth. People at Location 2 have very little food. Here, determines which food at each location will last longer.

47'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

After identifying the problem such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

We then identify the entity given to us as well as the entity available which includes a list of entities such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava = \sum_{n} Ava_n$$

Where Ava_1 is communication, Ava_2 is effort and so forth.

Let's assume that the following people are identified at their respective locations:

$P_1\big|_{L_1}$, $P_2\big|_{L_2}$, and $P_3\big|_{L_3}$

In terms of distances from location to location, we have

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_1} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_2} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{d_3} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Where $d_1 < d_2$ and $d_1 < d_3$

By understanding that, in terms of solving problems, we can see that distance is an entity available. In this case, we can include distance in the list of entities available such as

$$Ava_3 = d$$

To better understand the distance entity available, let's assume that P_1 and P_2 have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. In this case, in the communication domain we have:

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Now, in terms of distance, let's take 2 or more functions into consideration: talk, hear, see, and so forth which are natural functions: $h_1(t)$, $h_2(t)$, $h_3(t)$, and so forth. Now, let's look at the transportation of goods from location to location which is an added function execution such as the one above. We can see that the shorter distance enables the systems to work less to solve the problem.

48'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where, Ava is a list of entities that are available to help us solve the problem which includes distance d. Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of $Pr_1 = 1$, where that problem needs to be solved by $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ and $P_2\big|_{L_2}$. By taking the distance into consideration, then it is possible to properly identify the entity available to help solve the problem. In terms of entity available beside the distance, we can have Ava_4 and Ava_5 which are voice and eyesight. By disregarding the distance, the equation becomes negative where we have:

$$-Ava + \bar{T} = \overline{Sol}$$

By disregarding the distance, then we have the following in both communication and theory domains.

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}\left(P_1 + P_2\right)\bar{x}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\left\{\bar{T}\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{\bar{T}\right\}$$

49'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where, Ava is a list of entities available which include distance. The entities that are excluded from the list of entities available cannot help us solve the problem. To better understand that, let $Pr_1 = 1$, then that problem is solved with the list of entity available to set $Pr_1 = 0$. Other entities that cannot be used in the equation are not available and cannot help us solve the problem. To better understand that let's assume that $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ and $P_2\big|_{L_2}$ have a problem to solve where they are closer to each other, for example:

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_1} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_2} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{d_3} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Where $d_1 < d_2$ and $d_1 < d_3$

From above, we can see that d_1 is available to them as well as communication x which includes: x_1 and x_2 or communication of P_1 and P_2. In terms of entities that are excluded include: d_2, d_3, and x_3 which is the communication of P_3.

50'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where, Ava is a list of entities available which include distance. Let's assume that P_1 and P_2 have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and they are at a closer distance such as:

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_1} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_2} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{d_3} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Where $d_1 < d_2$ and $d_1 < d_3$

In this case, Ava includes d_1 which enables them to solve the problem. From that, we can see the entities available to help them solve the problem include d_1 and : x_1 and x_2 or communication of P_1 and P_2. Where, d_2, d_3, and x_3 which is the communication of P_3 are considered to be outside element. In this case, we can look at Ava as a collection where: $d_1 \in Ava$, $x_1 \in Ava$, $x_2 \in Ava$, however $d_2 \notin Ava$, $d_3 \notin Ava$, $x_3 \notin Ava$. Those entities are considered to be outside elements, and they are not available to help solve the problem.

51'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available include distance d and the entity given which is T or U_T gives us ideas on how to user Ava to solve the problem. If we disregard distance d which is available to help us solve the problem, then the equation becomes negative like:

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

$$-Ava-T=-Sol$$

In terms of distance, while we use the entity available, it is always good to look at the application and the problem we need to solve and use the distance as an entity available. For example, a closer distance makes it easier to steal, but closer distance also makes it easier to watch our stuff. Another example is the physical interaction to solve problems which is viewed as negative, while the longer distance helps, but the closer distance with communication helps solve the problem.

52'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's assume that P_1 has a problem to solve in the form of $Pr_1=1$ and P_2 also have a problem to solve in the form of $Pr_2=1$, where P_1 has a tendency to increase the quantity of paper money while P_2 has a tendency to work with what he/she has. Here, determine which one has the ability to solve the problem.

53'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Which includes distance d, communication x, effort, ability, and so forth. Let's identify ability as Ava_5, then we can see that in order to execute a function to solve a problem, the ability entity needs the responsibility entity. If we identify the responsibility entity as Ava_6, then we can see that there is a relationship between Ava_5 and Ava_6 or simply a relationship between ability and responsibility.

54'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available includes a list of entities such as

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Let's identify people at location where

$P_1|_{L_1}$ and $P_2|_{L_2}$

In terms of entity identification, we identify the people P_1 and P_2 as well as the locations L_1 and L_2. In terms of entity available, if we identify ability and responsibility which are Ava_5 and Ava_6, we can see that:

$$(Ava_5 + Ava_6) \in P_1$$

$$(Ava_5 + Ava_6) \in P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see the ability entity available and the responsibility entity available belong to the people who are working to execute functions rather than the locations where those people are identified.

55'. In terms of people at location, Let's assume that at t_1 a person like P_1 is at L_1, where at t_2 that person is a L_2 like

$$\left[P_1\big|_{L_1}\right]_{t_1} \xrightarrow{then} \left[P_1\big|_{L_2}\right]_{t_2}$$

In terms of function execution, we can look at it like this, for example for existing function, we have:

System at Location	Time	Function
$S_1\big\|_{L_1}$	t_1	$S_1\left[h(t)\right]$
$S_1\big\|_{L_2}$	t_2	$S_1\left[h(t)\right]$

Where for added function, we have

System at Location	Time	Function
$S_1\big\|_{L_1}$	t_1	$S_1\left[u(t)\right]$
$S_1\big\|_{L_2}$	t_2	$S_1\left[u(t)\right]$

56'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available includes the following

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which includes distance, ability, and responsibility. In terms of distance, we have the following

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_1} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_2} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{d_3} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Where $d_1 < d_2$ and $d_1 < d_3$

With that, we can see if $Pr_1 = 1$ is to be solved by P_1 and P_2, then d_1 can them solve the problem more easily by excluding the other 2 distances. With that, we have the following:

Entity Available	Useful to Function	Useful to Function
Ava_1	$f(x)$	$u(t)$
$-Ava_1$	$f(\bar{x})$	$\bar{u}(t)$

From the table above, the second rows show that the entity available is negative, it is not helpful to help execute the function to solve the problem.

57'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the given equation, at any given time a problem is identified, then we can use the equation to solve it as shown by this table.

Problem	Time	Formula
$Pr_1 = 1$	t_1	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$Pr_2 = 1$	t_2	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table, at any given time we have a problem, then we can use the formula to execute a function solve it such as.

Problem	Time	Formula	Solution
$Pr_1 = 1$	t_1	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_1 = 0$
$Pr_2 = 1$	t_2	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_2 = 0$

58'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of people and systems at location, we have

Location	People	Systems
L_1	$P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$S_1 + S_2 + S_3$
L_2	$P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$S_4 + S_5 + S_6$
L_3	$P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$S_7 + S_8 + S_9$
L_3	$P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$S_{10} + S_{11} + S_{12}$

In terms of formula usage to execute functions to solve problems, we have:

Problem	Formula	Functions
$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f(x), u_1(t)$
$Pr_2 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f(v), u_2(t)$
$Pr_3 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f(r), u_3(t)$
$Pr_4 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f(z), u_4(t)$

From the table, we can see that people at multiple locations can apply the formula to solve their respective problems. Because the formula is an independent entity and the systems or people depend on it or must apply it to solve problems. It is not

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

possible for a person or system to apply the formula for another person or system disregard location. In this case we have:

Formula	Formula Application
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}=A\left(P_1+P_2+P_3\right)x$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2}=A\left(P_4+P_5+P_6\right)v$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$f(r)\big\vert_{L_3}=A\left(P_7+P_8+P_9\right)r$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$f(z)\big\vert_{L_4}=A\left(P_{10}+P_{11}+P_{12}\right)z$

Where in theory domain we have

Formula	Formula Application
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_3Tr\left\{T\right\}$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}=S_4Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_5Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_6Tr\left\{T\right\}$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$u_3(t)\big\vert_{L_3}=S_7Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_8Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_9Tr\left\{T\right\}$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$u_4(t)\big\vert_{L_4}=S_{10}Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_{11}Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_{12}Tr\left\{T\right\}$

59'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent.

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities that are available to us in the form of

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1,\ Ava_2,\ Ava_3,\cdots\right\}$$

In this case, if we identify a problem in the form of $Pr_1=1$, then we can use the formula to solve it. Here, verify that you don't need more.

60'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities which include:

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Where Ava_5 and Ava_6 are ability and responsibility. Let's assume the following people are identified at their respective locations.

$P_1|_{L_1}$ and $P_2|_{L_2}$, then we have the following

Formula	Entity Available	Entity Belong
$Ava + Giv = Sol$	Ava_5 and Ava_6	$(Ava_5 + Ava_6) \in P_1$
$Ava + Giv = Sol$	Ava_7 and Ava_8	$(Ava_7 + Ava_8) \in P_2$

From the table we can see that the entity available Ava_5, Ava_6, Ava_7 and Ava_8 are considered to be abilities and responsibilities and they belong to each person. In other words, at our location each person uses the given equation to execute function where the ability and responsibility belong to each of them individually.

61'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

In terms of people at location, we have N locations where people are identified, for example

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$L=\sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

Where at each location, we have people, for example

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_M$$

Where at another location, we have

$$P\Big|_{L_2} = P_{M+1} + P_{M+2} + \cdots + P_L$$

Since the entity available such as ability and responsibility belong to the people.

$$\left(Ava_5 + Ava_6\right) \in P$$

In terms of functions executed by the people and systems we have

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

From that, we can see the formula cannot be given to any other entity, besides the people, because they have the ability and responsibility to apply the formula to execute functions.

62'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the problem is people need to be informed. In terms of entity available, we have:

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1,\ Ava_2,\ Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where Ava_1 is communication x and Ava_2 is given information. In terms of entities and information about entities. Let's a collection of entities is given as:

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where a collection of information is given with the collection of entities

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where each given information belongs to the given entity in the form of

$$iBE=\{i_{E_1}\in E_1, i_{E_2}\in E_2, i_{E_3}\in E_3, \cdots\}$$

Or simply, each given information points to the given entity in this form

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$
$$i_{E_2} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_2$$
$$\vdots$$

By understanding the relationship of entities and the information given with entities, we can see that if E_1 and E_2 are comparable then that comparison is determined by i_{E_1} and i_{E_2}. For better understanding, let's i_{E_1} is given as:

$$i_{E_1}=\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\}$$

For example, let's assume that E_1 is given as a function, where the given information i_{E_1} includes information about number of functions $i_{E_{1,1}}$, information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

about type of function $i_{E_{1,2}}$ where information about type of function is an average function. In this case, in terms of providing information about E_1, where E_1 is given as a collection of function which is a collection of entities:

$$E_1 = \left\{E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{1,3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In this case, we respect the given information and cannot provide information about the entity to disregard the average information. We cannot provide information to show that a function is less or greater than another function in the entity.

63'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

If we identify a problem such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then it is possible for us to solve that problem by applying the formula to execute a function such as

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

If we misidentify the problem such as

$$Pr_1 \neq 1$$

Then it is not possible for us to execute a function to solve that problem. with that, we have

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which resulted to

$$f(\bar{x}) = \overline{A}\, P\bar{x}$$

$$STr\left\{\bar{T}\right\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

64'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem identification, let's take a look at the following

People	Problem	Problem Name
P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	Car problem
P_2	$Pr_1 = 1$	Car problem

As a result, P_1 slashes the car's tires of P_2 and P_2 does the same to P_1. Now, determine how many problems need to be solved. Then determine the actions or the functions executed by P_1 and P_2 to solve the problem.

65'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that we identify a problem as people need to be informed as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

In terms of entities, let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

The information about the entities is given as

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of words, we have a collection of words, which we can call a dictionary

$$C(w)=\{w_1, w_2, w_3, \cdots\}$$

Where we have the following relationship

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

$$w_1 \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

From above we can see that, to give information to someone, we inform that person about the entity rather than the word that points to the entity.

66'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of people at location, let's identify the following

Location	People	Distance
L_1	$P\|_{L_1}=P_1+P_2+P_3$	Closer to L_2
L_2	$P\|_{L_2}=P_4+P_5+P_6$	Closer to L_1
L_3	$P\|_{L_3}=P_7+P_8+P_9$	Farther to L_1 and L_2

Here, let's assume that $P|_{L_1}$ and $P|_{L_2}$ have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1=1$.

Now, use the map to identify the location, the people, as well as the distance and the problem they need to solve. Here, determine whether or not $P|_{L_3}$ is helpful in terms of the two groups of people solve the problem.

67'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available Ava is a list of entities that include distance d. As an example, if multiple people are working to solve a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, the closer distance helps them. To better understand that let's take it like this:

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_1} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{d_2} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{d_3} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Where $d_1 < d_2$ and $d_1 < d_3$

From above, the identified problem is a transportation problem, therefore it takes people at the shorter distance less effort to transport goods to each other's locations. In terms of problems solving, let's take a look at the following cases:

Case 1:

Let $Pr_1 = 1$ be a transportation problem where an entity such as E_1 needs to be transported from one location to another location. There are 2 routes, a land route LR and a sea route SR that can be used to transport the entity. Where, the land route enables the entity to pass through multiple locations. Because there may be some other problems that need to be solved first, the land route may not be taken into consideration. Here you are going to identify all problems that need to be solved and use the equation above to solve the problem.

Case 2:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To transport an entity E_1 from location to location, there exists a route. Where that route passes through multiple locations. There may be some other problems when goods are transported passed through to some locations. For this reason, another route may be proposed by others. Here, you need to identify the problem that needs to be solved. You are going to use the equation above to identify the problem. You can use the map to draw the route if you want to. This one can be worked out in groups as well as multiple groups at multiple locations.

68'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entity available, we have the following

Entity Available	Entity Name
Ava_1	Distance or d
Ava_2	Ability
Ava_2	Responsibility

In terms of function at location and distance, we have the following

People at Location	Function	Problem	Distance
$P\|_{L_1}$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	Each provider distance from each other
$P\|_{L_2}$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$	Each provider distance from each other
$P\|_{L_3}$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3 = 1$	Each provider distance from each other
$P\|_{L_4}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4 = 1$	Each provider distance from each other

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, the column people at location is viewed as provider at location. Each function provided by the prodder or each function from the table above is considered to be a local function. For example, $f(x)$ and $u_1(t)$ are local to L_1.

69'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes ability and responsibility. Where the ability and responsibility entity enable us to identify problems properly. Let's assume that multiple people are using multiple entities as shown by this table.

People or Systems	Entity or Instrument	Entity Function
P_1 or S_1	E_1 or I_1	$I_1\left[u_1(t)\right]$
P_2 or S_2	E_2 or I_2	$I_2\left[u_2(t)\right]$
P_3 or S_3	E_3 or I_3	$I_3\left[u_3(t)\right]$

Let's assume that P_2 or S_2 misused the entity, then we have

$$\bar{u}_2(t) = S_2\left[\bar{u}_2(t) + \bar{h}_2(t)\right]$$

In this case, the negative function executed above as a problem, for instance

$$Pr_2 = 1$$

All you need to do here is to show that the entity itself is not the problem and whether it is possible to stop the usage of the entity and whether or not stopping the usage of the entity solves the problem.

70'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entity available, we have

$$Ava = \sum_{n} Ava_n$$

Where Ava_1 and Ava_2 is function at location. Ava_2 enables us to identify our locations as well as functions at our locations which we call local functions.

People at Location	Function	Problem	Distance
$P\|_{L_1}$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	d_1
$P\|_{L_2}$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$	d_2
$P\|_{L_3}$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3 = 1$	d_3
$P\|_{L_4}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4 = 1$	d_4

From above, each distance can be viewed as a collection of distances. For example, d_1 is the distance between L_1 and the other locations. With function at location, we can see that $f(x)\|_{L_1} \neq f(v)\|_{L_2}$ and $u_1(t)\|_{L_1} \neq u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$. With function at location, we can see that each function is executed by people or providers at their respective locations and those functions are not equal to functions at other location as shown by the table.

People or Systems	Function Belong To	Problem Solved
$P\|_{L_1}$ or $S\|_{L_1}$	$f(x)\|_{L_1} \in P\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1} \in S\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$
$P\|_{L_2}$ or $S\|_{L_2}$	$f(v)\|_{L_2} \in P\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2} \in S\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\|_{L_3}$ or $S\|_{L_3}$	$f(r)\|_{L_4} \in P\|_{L_4}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3} \in S\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3 = 1$
$P\|_{L_4}$ or $S\|_{L_4}$	$f(z)\|_{L_1} \in P\|_{L_1}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4} \in S\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4 = 1$

From the table above we can see that each function executed at the location belongs to people at their respective locations. In this case, a function executed at L_1 does not belong to people at L_2.

71'. If an entity E_1 is identified in the collection of entities as shown below

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Then information about that entity is given in the collection of information as shown

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where information about that entity points to that entity in the form of

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

As well as $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. In terms of providing that information to a person or a group of people, a function is executed in both communication domain and theory domain where we have:

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Where for the communication function we have $\hat{A} = A$. With that, in the communication domain, we can write the function in this form too $f(x) = \hat{A}Px$.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

72’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava includes Ava_2 which is function at location. This entity enables us to identify local functions and non-local functions; functions that belong to people at their locations and functions that do not belong to people at their locations.

People and Systems at Location	Function	Problem	Distance
$P\|_{L_1}$ or $S\|_{L_1}$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}$, $u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	d_1
$P\|_{L_2}$ or $S\|_{L_2}$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}$, $u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$	d_1

From the table above, the functions belong to people or providers at their respective locations where d_1 is the distance between the locations. In this case, $f(x)\|_{L_1}$ does not extend to $f(v)\|_{L_2}$ so is $u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$ does not extend to $u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$. All those functions are local to their respective locations and do not extend to other locations.

73’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

If $Pr_1 = 1$ needs to be solved at t_1, where $Pr_1 = 1$ is dirty dishes. If we wait later to solve it rather than solving it at the time we identify it, then the process is viewed as a free pass. This enables us to work more later.

74’. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a collection of entities as shown

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

From the collection above we have: Ava_1 is contribution and Ava_2 is responsibility. Let's assume that 2 people are working then we have:

People	Entity Available	Formula	Result
P_1	Ava_1, Ava_2	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	Sol
P_2	$-Ava_1, -Ava_2$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Sol$

From the table above, P_2 has a free pass. If both people are working together on a single application, the result is:

$$Sol = Sol_1 + Sol_2$$

Which provides a negative result like

$$-Sol = -\left(Sol_2 + Sol_1 \right)$$

What is important here is that the free pass is not an entity that is available to us to help us solve identified problems.

75'. The physical system equation and the life equation are given below

$$S(x) = k\left(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_N \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = h(t) + u(t)$$

Where the two equations are related to each other

$$S(x) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With philosophy inheritance, the equations above become

$$S(xy)=\left(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_N\right)\left(y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_N\right)$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}(t)=h(t)+\bar{u}(t)$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{L}}(t)=\bar{h}(t)+\bar{u}(t)$$

$$S(xy)\Leftrightarrow\overline{\mathcal{L}}(t)$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, let's take a look at this table

Location	Time	System
L_1	τ_1	$x_1y_1+\Delta x_1$
L_1	τ_2	$x_2y_2+\Delta x_2$

From above x_1 is the dad and x_2 is the son, where the son inherited negative philosophies from his dad. From the table, y_1 is viewed as a free pass. For example, dad got a free pass. From above as we can see at τ_2 the son also got a free pass which is y_2. Where at another location, another dad did not get a free pass as shown by this table.

Location	Time	System
L_1	τ_1	$x_1y_1+\Delta x_1$
L_2	τ_1	kx_3

In terms of functions executions by both dads at locations, let's show that by this table.

Location	Dad	Dad Function	Son
L_1	S_1	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	S_2

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

L_2	S_3	$u_3(t)$	S_4

Let's assume that at another time such as τ_3 both sons are at a location or identified at a location as shown here.

Time	Location	Person	System
τ_3	L_3	P_2, P_4	S_2, S_4

From the tables above, we can see that

$\bar{u}_1(t)\big|_{\tau_1} \neq u_3(t)\big|_{\tau_1}$ or simply $\bar{u}_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \neq u_3(t)\big|_{L_2}$

In terms of providing information, we have

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$if\ \ A = \bar{A}\ then\ x = \bar{x}$$

Which result to

$$f(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x}$$

76'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the previous article's basis, we have

Location	Dad	Dad Function	Son
L_1	S_1	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	S_2
L_2	S_3	$u_3(t)$	S_4

Where

$\bar{u}_1(t)\big|_{\tau_1} \neq u_3(t)\big|_{\tau_1}$ or simply $\bar{u}_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \neq u_3(t)\big|_{L_2}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Here all you need to do is to use the given equation to show that

$$\bar{u}_1(t) \neq u_3(t)$$

77'. If an entity E_1 is identified in the collection of entities as shown below

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Then information about that entity is given in the collection of information as shown

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

For example, if E_1 is a car accident at an intersection, where i_{E_1} is the information about that car accident, then that information points to that entity in the form of:

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

So, another entity in the collection such as

$$E_2 \neq E_1$$

$$i_{E_2} \notin E_1$$

Related to the article basis above, we can see that

$$x_1\big|_{\tau_1} \neq x_2\big|_{\tau_2}$$

78'. Let's assume that two entities E_1 and E_2 are identified in the collection of entities as shown

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where, the information about the entities is given in the collection of information as shown

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's assume that the two entities E_1 and E_2 are S_1 and S_2 which are the dad and the son. In terms of information, we have

$$i_{E_1} \in E_1$$

$$i_{E_2} \in E_2$$

In terms of S_1 contribution, we have

$$u_1(t)=u_{1,1}(t)+u_{1,2}(t)+u_{1,3}(t)+\cdots$$

In terms S_2 contribution we have

$$u_2(t)=u_{2,1}(t)+u_{2,2}(t)+u_{2,3}(t)+\cdots$$

79'. Let's assume that a collection of entities is given as shown below

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

If an entity exists, it must be in the collection, if that entity does not exist, then it is not in the collection or does not belong to the collection. Since the free pass entity does not exist, it does not belong to the collection, as well as information about it. To better understand that let's take it like this.

$$\bar{E}_1 \notin C(E)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$i_{\bar{E}_1} \notin C(i_E)$$

Consider $C(E)$ is given or it is natural, where E_1 is in the collection, but the opposite or the negative view E_1 is not in the collection. All you need to do there is to use the given equation below to show that there is no free pass in life.

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

80'. Let's assume that a collection of entities is given as shown below

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the information about the entities is given as

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of entities identified in the collection, let's look at the following

$$E_1 = \{E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{1,3}, \cdots\}$$

$$E_2 = \{E_{2,1}, E_{2,2}, E_{2,3}, \cdots\}$$

Where the entities are identified as

Entities	Entities Names
$E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{1,3}, E_{1,4}$	$L_1, P\|_{L_1}$ or $S\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}, f(x)\|_{L_1}, d$
$E_{2,1}, E_{2,2}, E_{3,3}, E_{3,4}$	$L_2, P\|_{L_2}$ or $S\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}, f(v)\|_{L_2}, d$

Where in terms of information we have

Information	Information Identified

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, i_{E_{1,4}}$	Location 1 information, people or system at Location 1 information, function executed by people or system at Location 1 information, distance information
$i_{E_{2,1}}, i_{E_{2,2}}, i_{E_{2,3}}, i_{E_{2,4}}$	Location 2 information, people or system at Location 2 information, function executed by people or system at Location 2 information, distance information

In terms of providing information, we have for Location 1

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$f(x) = APx$$

Where, $P = P\big|_{L_1}$

Let's assume that 5 people need to be informed at Location 1 including the information provider, then we have

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5\right)x$$

Where for misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5\right)\bar{x}$$

The above process works similarly for Location 2.

81'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities such that

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

For example,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Ava_1, Ava_2, and Ava_1 can be communication x, effort and ability. In this case, if we identify an entity E_5 such that $E_5 \notin Ava$, then that entity is not in the list and it cannot help us solve the problem. For example, if we have a problem to solve like

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then since $E_5 \notin Ava$, it is not possible for us to use E_5 to result to

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

Because E_5 is not included in the list of entities available to us. It is considered to be an outside element, and it is an invalid entity to help us solve that problem. With that, we can see in order for us to solve a problem, each entity available must be valid. In this case, we first validate the entity available to us in order to help us solve the problem.

82'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

The given formula gives us ideas on how to solve the problem. In terms of time, let's take a look at this table.

Time	Person	Problem	Formula
τ_1	P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	Not Available
τ_2	P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that at τ_1, the person has a problem, because the formula is not available to help solve the problem, the person has no idea how to solve it. Where at τ_2 the formula is given to P_1, where that formula gives ideas to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the person to solve the problem. With that, the formula can be applied to solve the problem in the form of:

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

83'. To solve our problems, the following formula is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified in the form of $Pr_1 = 1$, where the problem is a Bad Starter of a car. To solve that problem, we have the following:

Problem	People and System	Formula
$Pr_1 = 1$	$P_1, P_2; S_1, S_2$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

In terms of the application of the formula, in the communication domain and theory domain, we have:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$S_1Tr\{T\} + S_2Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Which solves the problem by setting $Pr_1 = 0$

84'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of people at location, we have the following

People and Systems at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\big\vert_{L_1}$ or $S\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1}=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_2}$ or $S\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2}=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_3}$ or $S\big\vert_{L_3}$	$f(r)\big\vert_{L_3}, u_3(t)\big\vert_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\big\vert_{L_3}=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_4}$ or $S\big\vert_{L_4}$	$f(z)\big\vert_{L_4}, u_4(t)\big\vert_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\big\vert_{L_4}=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

Where for the first location we have:

$$P\big\vert_{L_1}=P_1+P_2+P_3$$

$$S\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1+S_2+S_3$$

$$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}=A_1\left(P_1+P_2+P_3\right)x$$

$$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1Tr\{T\}+S_2Tr\{T\}+S_3Tr\{T\}$$

Where the other 3 terms in the table can be expanded similarly to the form above.

Where the functions are local to the respective people at their respective locations in the form of:

$$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}\in\left(P_1+P_2+P_3\right)$$

$$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}\in\left(S_1+S_2+S_3\right)$$

$$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2}\in\left(P_4+P_5+P_6\right)$$

$$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}\in\left(S_4+S_5+S_6\right)$$

$$f(r)\big\vert_{L_3}\in\left(P_7+P_8+P_9\right)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_3(t)\big|_{L_3} \in \left(S_7 + S_8 + S_9\right)$$

$$f(z)\big|_{L_4} \in \left(P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}\right)$$

$$u_4(t)\big|_{L_4} \in \left(S_{10} + S_{11} + S_{12}\right)$$

So, each function at each location belongs to people at their respective locations and the functions cannot extend to other locations or are not equal to the functions at the other locations as shown.

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} \neq f(v)\big|_{L_2}$$

Or simply

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} \not\geq f(v)\big|_{L_2} \text{ or simply } f(x)\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{not\ extend} f(v)\big|_{L_2}$$

So, all the functions behave in the same manner pointed out above

85'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then we can use the equation above to solve the problem, where the entity available is a collection of entities that we need to use to solve the problem. In this case, we have:

$$Ava = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava_n$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's assume that we have a problem to solve, where the identification of the problem requires N entity available to us to help us solve the problem. What is important here is that, if the problem is not identified, the entity available does not exist. In this case, we have:

$$if\ Pr_1 = 0\ then\ Ava = 0$$

86'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have

First Generation Grandpa	Second Generation Dad	Now Son
$x_1 y_1 + \Delta x_1$	$x_2 y_2 + \Delta x_2$	$x_3 y_3 + \Delta x_3$

From above, Now is viewed as current generation for example if we have τ_1 first generation, τ_2 second generation, then τ_3 is the current generation which is now.

For the current generations, Grandpa and Dad are no longer alive, then we have:

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

Then at τ_3 in the communication domain we have

$\overline{A} P_1 \overline{x} = 0$ for grandpa

And in theory domain we have

$S_1\left[u_1(t)\right] = 0$ for grandpa

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Similarly for the dad we have

$$\overline{A}P_2\bar{x}=0$$

$$S_2\left[u_2(t)\right]=0$$

At τ_3 the son is alive, and he is working on a project, then the formula is given to the son. Then the son can apply it in the form of

$$f(x)=AP_3x$$

$$S_3Tr\left\{T\right\}=u_3(t)$$

87'. Let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information of the given collection of entities is given as

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's assume that in the given collection, a person or system is identified as an entity such as E_1, then the information given for that entity is i_{E_1}

Now, let's $E_1=P_1$ or $E_1=S_1$

Then the information about

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

Such information can include for example

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Information	Information Identified
$i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, i_{E_{1,4}}$	Active information or activity information, feedback information, function executing information, other

Let's assume that P_1 or S_1 is alive, then in terms of negative function execution, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \overline{A} P_1 \bar{x}$$

$$STr\left\{\bar{T}\right\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

In this case, feedback can be given to the P_1, where correction can be made to the function in the form of

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(\bar{x})\Big|_{\bar{x}=x}$$

Then a after we have

$$f(x) = Ax$$

However, if the person died, we have

$$if\ P_1 = 0\ then\ f(\bar{x}) = 0$$

If the person dies or does not exist, that person cannot receive feedback to make corrections to a function that is executed with error. As we can see from the information collection, the following information does not exist.

Information	Information Identified
$i_{E_{1,1}} = 0$	The alive information does not exist because the person is not alive

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$i_{E_{1,2}} = 0$	Receiving feedback information does not exist
$i_{E_{1,3}} = 0$	Function execution information does not exist

As we can see from the table above, since the person is no longer alive, any information related to the life activity of that person does not exist. Therefore, that person cannot receive feedback. If the person died, that person does not have ability to execute negative functions.

88'. The physical system equation was given to us by our parent in the form of

$$S = U_T + D_T$$

With

$$D_T = 0$$

We have

$$S = U_T$$

All the equations above are considered to be given information. For example, let's $S = E_1$, then i_{E_1} can include all information related to the functionality of E_1. In this case, i_{E_1} is viewed as given information about E_1, where

$$i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$

With 20 children or systems or people we have

$$N = 20$$

With 2 children understand and 18 misunderstand then we have

$L = 2$ and $M = 18$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Then we have the system stability equation in the form of

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy)=\left(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_{18}\right)\left(y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_{18}\right)+k\left(x_{19}+x_{20}\right)$$

where

$$M=\lambda L$$

Related to time, we reduce λ until we have $\lambda=0$ and $M=0$ then $L=20$ in this case we have

$$S_L(x)=k\left(x_1+x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_L\right)$$

Where $S_L(x)$ is related to $u(t)$ and $f(x)$

89'. Let's a collection of entities is given as shown below

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

In that collection, let's the physical system

$$S=E_1$$

Then the information given for that collection is

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where i_{E_1} provides information about E_1, where

$$i_{E_1}=\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that i_{E_1} includes all information given about E_1. In this case we can see that

$$i_{E_1} \in E_1$$

Any other misinformation such as $\bar{i}_{E_1}$ or $-i_{E_1}$, $\bar{i}_{E_{1,1}}$ or $-i_{E_{1,1}}$ does not include in the collection. In this case, $-i_{E_1} \notin E_1$ and $\bar{i}_{E_{1,1}} \notin i_E$. In other words, in E_1 we have

$$E_1 = \left\{E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{1,3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Then we have

$$if\ E_{1,2} \in E_1\ then\ i_{1,2} \to E_{1,2}$$

From above, we can see that if an entity exists in E_1, then there exists information about that entity in the collection of information given about that entity. If that entity does not exist, then that information does not exist or does not belong in the collection.

90'. Let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

And the information given about the collection of entities is

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

For example, if a chair is identified in the living room as E_3, then i_{E_3} is the information given about that chair where we can have the following

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Information	Information Identified
$i_{E_{3,1}}$	Chair identification information
$i_{E_{3,2}}$	Chair location information
$i_{E_{3,3}}$	Chair height information

The information in the table above is considered to be given information which is the information given about the chair. If we identify such information, we can call it identified information. For example, a person identified the chair in the Livingroom, that information matches the given information in the form of:

$$\hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3,1}}$$

If the person identifies more information about the chair, then we have the following identified information about the chair matches given information about the chair in this form

$$\hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3,1}}$$

$$\hat{i}_{E_{3,2}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3,2}}$$

$$\hat{i}_{E_{3,3}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3,3}}$$

By understanding the overall explanation, with the images of the entities given, identify the entity that can talk.

91'. The functional system equation was given to us in the form of

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = h(t) + u(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}h_n(t)+\sum_{m=1}^{M}u_m(t)$$

The physical system equation is also given as

$$S=U_T$$

Which is related to the functional system equation

Using your understanding of the equations above to determine which of the following cases can stay longer without food.

Case 1: 10 people, no food they don't eat.

Case 2: 10 people, 5 have food to eat and are eating. The remaining 5 have no food to eat and are not eating.

92'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have

Generation	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	Δx_1	Δx_2	Δx_3

From above, we can look at it like this, Δx_1 as well as philosophies from previous generations. From the table above, the 3rd generation is view as now or τ_3, where Δx is viewed as stolen money. In terms of solving problems, let's a problem is identified in the form of

$$Pr_1=1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Here, you need to verify whether or not the stolen money or inherited entity or simply Δx_3 from the son can be used to help you solve that problem.

93'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a customer has a problem to solve in the form of

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

A mechanic which is a function provider provides a function to solve that problem.

In terms of people identified, we have: P_1 the customer and P_2 the mechanic.

Since both of them have a problem to solve, in this case we have:

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

94'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Where 2 groups of people are working to solve that problem where in Group 1, we have 50 people and also in Group 2 we have 50 people.

$$G_1 = P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_{50}$$

$$G_2 = P_{51} + P_{52} + \cdots + P_{100}$$

Let's assume that both of them use the physical method to try to solve the problem, then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

As a result, 10 people have died, hen we have the number of people remaining in the groups as

$$G_1+G_2=P_{11}+P_{12}+\cdots+P_{100}$$

What is important here is that the problem still remains and the negative function executed did not solve the problem. From that, we can see $f(\bar{x})$ and $\bar{u}(t)$ do not produce $Pr_1=0$. In terms of time and formula usage, we have the following.

Time	People Died	Formula Usage
τ_1	10	No
τ_2	The number should not increase	Available to be used

From the table we can see that at τ_2 we can use the formula to solve the problem. The number of people died should not increase.

95'. From the article basis above, we have shown that to solve a problem, we use the given equation. In terms of function execution, we have:

$f(x)=Ax$ in the communication domain

$$STr\{T\}=u(t)$$

If Group 1 and Group 2 have a problem to solve such as

$$Pr_1=1$$

Then in the communication domain, we have

$$f(x)=G_1(x)+G_2(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+P_2+\cdots+P_{100}\right)x$$

Let's assume that 1 or more people or 10 people have died but not naturally, rather using the physical method. In this case, we have

$$P_d=\sum_{n=1}^{10}P_n=0$$

With that, we have

$$f(\bar{x})=\overline{A}\left(P_{11}+P_{12}+\cdots+P_{100}\right)\bar{x}$$

Which does not set $Pr_1=0$, in this case the original problem still remains.

In the theory domain, we have

$$\sum_{n=11}^{100}S_nTr\left\{\overline{T}\right\}=\bar{u}(t)$$

Which does not produce a solution to solve the problem

96'. Let's assume that a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With its corresponding collection of information

$$i_{E_1}=\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's assume that one of the entities from the given collection of entity is E_2, which is viewed as the physical system. For example, $E_2=S$, in this case i_{E_2} is the information given about E_2 or simply the information given about S. In this case,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

we have $i_{E_2} = U_T$. From the information given i_{E_2}, we can identify other information such as: $i_{E_{2,1}}$, $i_{E_{2,1}}$, and so forth, where they are related to each other. Any misidentified information such as $-i_{E_{2,1}}$ or so does not belong to the collection or simply $-i_{E_{2,1}} \notin i_{E_2}$ and also not related to i_{E_2} as well as $i_{E_{2,n}}$.

97'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entities and information, Let's assume that a collection of entities is given to us with $N = 7$

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6, E_7\}$$

Where the corresponding information is given as

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, i_{E_4}, i_{E_5}, i_{E_6}, i_{E_7}\}$$

Where

$$i_{E_1} \to E_1$$

$$i_{E_2} \to E_2$$

$$i_{E_3} \to E_3$$

$$i_{E_4} \to E_4$$

$$i_{E_5} \to E_5$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$i_{E_6} \to E_6$$

$$i_{E_7} \to E_7$$

Where the images of the entities are given as information, for example $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is viewed as image information of E_1. Here all you need to do is to identify the entity that can execute borrow money. After you do that, identify the entity that can execute borrow and apple, a banana, a bag of rice, and some potatoes.

98'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

With the absence of the given entity or simply

$$Giv = -Giv$$

Or simply $T = -T = -UT$, then the equation above becomes negative

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Which yields no solution

In terms of philology inheritance, we have the following

First Generation Grandpa	Second Generation Dad	Now Son
$x_1 y_1 + \Delta x_1$	$x_2 y_2 + \Delta x_2$	$x_3 y_3 + \Delta x_3$

From the table above, the philosophies are simply negative view of the formula. In other words, the y's and the Δ's are simply negative view of the given formula. If a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, this problem is solved by

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$STr\{T\} = u(t)$ not by $STr\{-T\} = -u(t)$. In this case, if at τ_3 which is current time, we have

$$S_1 = 0$$

$$S_2 = 0$$

$$S_3 \neq 0$$

From above, S_1 is grandpa, S_2 is dad and both died and the son S_3 is alive, then the formula is given to the son, where he can then apply the formula in the form of

$S_3 Tr\{T\} = u_3(t)$ in order to set $Pr_1 = 0$

99'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the formula is viewed as input that gives us ideas to solve our problems. Here is the model of that

$$\boxed{T} \xrightarrow{gives} \boxed{ideas} \xrightarrow{to} \boxed{S}$$

Let's assume that at τ_1 my dad which is x_1 stole from your dad which is x_2, then we have something like this

$$x_1 y_1 + k x_2$$

If we want, we can include the delta's but not necessary. Now, which is τ_2 both me and you are alive, which are identified as x_3 and x_4. We can then apply the formula to solve problems as shown below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=A\left(P_3+P_4\right)x$$

$$S_3Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_4\left\{T\right\}=u(t)$$

Now at τ_2 in terms of understanding, we have

$$S(x)=k\left(x_3+x_4\right)$$

100'. From article basis 97, we have identified which entity that can execute borrow money in the list of the entities given below

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6, E_7\right\}$$

Here, you can write down the names of the entities in the table

Entity Given	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7
Entity Name							

Here, you are going to write down a lot of sentences for each entity. In terms of sentences, you can have something like this

$$S_1(w)=w_1+w_2+w_3+\cdots$$

Where $S_1(w)$ is a sentence of words and it can be sentences directed from entity to entity. Once you complete the sentences, then you use the given equation to validate each sentence. From above, you can use words like money, apple, banana, orange. Then after that, you use the word owe.

101'. In terms of philosophy inheritance and people per generation, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Generation	1st	2nd	3rd
Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
Person	Grandpa or x_1	Dad or x_2	Son or x_3
Free Pass	y_1	y_2	No $Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, while we use y we can also use Δx which is viewed as inherited philosophies. At τ_3, the formula is given to the son. In terms of understanding, we can see that

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
System	$x_1 y_1$	$x_2 y_2$	kx_3

For example, from the table above in the last column, we have

$$S_3(xy)\big|_{\tau_3} = xy\big|_{y=T}$$

Which gives

$$S_3(x) = kx_3$$

In terms of a person gets a free pass from another person, let's assume that at τ_1, a person gets a free pass from another person

Time	τ_1	τ_2
System	$x_1 y_1 + x_2$	$x_1 y_1 + kx_2$

From the table above, we can see that the understanding of x_2 started earlier. From the table above, we can see the expression is related to this equation.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

102'. To solve our problem, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1}$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2}$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3}$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where the people are identified at their respective locations as shown below

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$$

$$P\big|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$$

$$P\big|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$$

From the table above, we can see that

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} \neq f(v)\big|_{L_2}$$

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \neq u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$$

The function at each location does not extend to function at another location. The function at each location is not the same as the function at another location. While it

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

is not possible for $P\big|_{L_1}$ to handle $f(v)\big|_{L_2}$ or $u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$, now we can look at complexity and additional effort. The complexity theorem was given to us in the form of

$$if\ C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^N\ then\ C\left[h(t)\right]=MN\alpha^{MN}$$

If it was possible for $P\big|_{L_1}$ to execute $u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$, in this case, we can see that the number of function executed by $P\big|_{L_1}$ would increase much more. That would also put more stress on them as well as the overall system. Another thing we can do, we can look at the average function, for example

$$u_{avg}(t)=\frac{u_1(t)\big|_{L_1}+u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}+u_3(t)\big|_{L_3}+u_4(t)\big|_{L_4}}{Pr_1\big|_{L_1}+Pr_2\big|_{L_2}+Pr_3\big|_{L_3}+Pr_4\big|_{L_4}}$$

From above, we can see that the overall system will perform better. The resulting function which is a combination of function at all locations or the average of the total function will execute much better.

103'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's a problem is identified such as $Pr_1=1$, then this problem is solved by

$$f(x)=Ax$$

$$STr\left\{T\right\}=u(t)$$

In the absence of the formula, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(-x) = -Ax$$

$$STr\{-T\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

Which does not produce a solution or set $Pr_1 = 0$, if it was possible to solve the problem with the negative, it would have been a free pass, since mother nature does not give free pass, it is not possible. So, the negative will not result to the solution. In terms of the application of the formula, let's take a look of this table.

Time	τ_1	τ_2
Function	$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$	$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$

From the table above we can see that τ_1, it looks like S_1 got a free pass, that was simply a misunderstanding. That results to a negative function, where at τ_2 both of them apply the formula which results to a positive function execution to solve the identified problem.

104'. From the article basis above, we have shown that nobody got a free pass, a free pass is simply a misunderstanding. Let's assume that at τ_1, Grandpa 1 which is S_1 got a free pass from Grandpa 2 which is S_2 in the form of

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

At τ_2, Dad 1 which is S_3 got a free pass from Dad 2 which is S_4 in the form of

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_3 Tr\{-T\} + S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, at τ_3 Son 1 which is S_5 does not get a free pass from Son 2 which S_6. Now, at τ_3 both Son 1 and Son 2 apply the formula in the form of

$$u(t) = S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_6 Tr\{T\}$$

What is important here is that a free pass is only a misunderstanding, one or both sons cannot extend that misunderstanding in order to solve problems.

105'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities available such as

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Let's assume that

$$Ava_2 = Effort$$

$$Ava_2 + U_T = Sol$$

Which gives us that

$$Effort + U_T = Sol$$

Which is the same as

$$Effort + T = Sol$$

From the basis of the article above, we have shown that a person who gets a free pass from another person is shown as

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, S_1 gets a free pass from S_2, in this case, we can see that, let's

$$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = OP_1$$

$$S_2 Tr\{T\} = OP_2$$

Where OP_1 is Operation 1 and OP_2 is Operation 2, then we have

$$OP_1 = Effort - T$$

Which is the same as

$$OP_1 = -Effort - T$$

Where the second operation we have

$$OP_2 = Effort + T$$

Now we have

$$\bar{u}(t) = OP_1 + OP_2$$

As we can see from the result, the person who got the free pass did not put any effort or simply negative effort.

106'. From the article basis above, if we look at the resulting function of the person who gets a free pass from another person, we can see that

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Now by breaking the function down, we can see that

$$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_{1,1}(t)$$

$$S_2 Tr\{T\} = u_{1,2}(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we have

$$\bar{u}(t) = \bar{u}_{1,1}(t) + u_{1,2}(t)$$

Correspond to communication domain function

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(x)$$

From the equations above, we can see that if a problem is identified such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

And need to be solved by both S_1 and S_2, where the problem is breaking down in the form of

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

Then S_2 contributes to solving that problem where S_1 does not. While S_2 is contributing, S_1 is looking for a free pass.

107'. From article basis 105, we have learned and shown that

$$Effort + U_T = Sol$$

If a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and to be solved by S_1, then effort is required from S_1. If this problem needs to be solved by multiple people, then efforts are required from all of them. From article basis number 5, we have learned and shown that if the entity given is negative, then we have

$$-Effort - U_T = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the equation above, we can see that if the entity available is stolen, then it cannot be used to solve the problem. If the entity available is stolen, then the principle is absent, and it cannot be used to solve the problem.

108'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Since we are formula dependent, we need to use the formula in order to execute functions. If we don't know it, we must learn it. Here, let's take a look at past time and present time related to formula.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
System	S_1	S_1	S_1
Function	$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}(t)$	$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}(t)$	$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u(t)$

From the table above we can see that at previous times which are τ_1 and τ_2, the absence of the formula enables the person to think negative and execute the function negatively, where at present time which is τ_3 the person is aware of the formula and execute the function positively. In this case, the formula replaces the negative which enables the person to execute the function positively. In terms of information, let's take it this: let's assume a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information is given as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's assume that in the collection, the physical system S is E_1, where i_{E_1} provides information about S and i_{E_1} is U_T. In this case, we can see that

$$i_{E_1}=\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where

$$\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\} \in i_{E_1}$$

Whereas

$$\left\{-i_{E_{1,1}}, -i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,3}} \cdots\right\} \notin i_{E_1}$$

Form above, we can see that information elements such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$, $i_{E_{1,2}}$, $i_{E_{1,3}}$ and so are natural or native to the collection of information, whereas $-i_{E_{1,1}}$, $-i_{E_{1,2}}$, $-i_{E_{1,3}}$ are not natural or native to the collection. In this case, let's have the following

$$i_{E_{1,1}}=\left[Ava+Giv=Sol\right]$$

$$-i_{E_{1,1}}=\left[-Ava-Giv=-Sol\right]$$

In this case, we can see that $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is viewed as given information which is natural to the collection of information. Whereas $-i_{E_{1,1}}$ is not viewed as the given information or natural to the collection of information, but a negative view of the given information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

that is not included in the collection of information. It is not an information element of the given information.

109'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

By using the equation above, a person or a provider can provide a function to solve a problem at a location, where at another location another person or another provider can provide another function to solve a problem. The overall process happens, because of function at location as shown by this table.

Location	L_1	L_2
People	P_1 or S_1	P_2 or S_2
Problem	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Pr_2 = 1$
Formula	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Function	$f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$	$f_2(v)$ or $u_2(t)$

From the table above we can see that each person uses the formula to execute a function to solve a problem. In this case, the formula validates the function. In terms of function existence, we can see that

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

The same for $u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$

$$if\ u_2(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_2 = 0$$

From above, we can see that the function exists to solve a problem, so if it is executed to solve that problem, then it is a valid function. Another way we can say it is that if the function is executed at its basis, then it solves the identified problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

110'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that

$$if\ S_1 Tr\{T\} = u(t)\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

So, the way to look at it, in order to solve the problem, the person must apply the formula, where the application of the formula by the person enables the function to execute at its basis to set the problem to zero. For people at multiple locations, we have:

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\big\vert_{L_3}, u_3(t)\big\vert_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\big\vert_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\big\vert_{L_4}, u_4(t)\big\vert_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\big\vert_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table, we can see that people at each location use the formula to execute functions to solve problems at their respective locations.

111'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and multiple people such as P_1 or S_1 and P_2 or S_2 are working to solve that problem, then we have

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Where in the communication domain we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+P_2\right)x$$

Let's assume that P_1 and P_2 are working to solve a problem, where corruption is involved, verify that here corruption does not exist solo.

112'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities such as

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1,Ava_2,Ava_3,\cdots\right\}$$

From the list of entities available above, let's identify Ava_2 as effort. From article basis 88, the following equation was given to us by our parent.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

From the same article basis, we have learned and shown that because the system is averaging, the ones who understand the system must help the ones who do not. Here, verify the following statement: *everybody can cook a burger, but not everybody can cook a burger to serve the people*. You can treat the statement as a theorem that you must verify.

113'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities such as

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1,Ava_2,Ava_3,\cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the list of entities available above, let's identify Ava_2 is effort and Ava_3 is communication x. In this case, we can see the given equation takes what is on us into consideration such as our effort and our communication.

Time	τ_1	τ_2
Function Executed		

From the table above, let's assume that at τ_1, you borrow a person $50. You have been asking that person for the money, that person has never paid you back. After awhile, you realize that person is a scammer also steals other people money and stuff. Now, you have 2 choices. Here you are going to determine which one is correct for you to do. Here, first writes down the function you executed on the table at τ_1.

First choice: You talk to that person and say that enough is enough. From now on, just be a man. No more scamming and no more stealing; enough is enough; you don't have to paid me back, just be a man.

Second choice: I don't care what you do, as longer you pay me back. In other words, as longer I get my money back. I don't care if you are going to scam more people or steal from others in order to pay me back.

As you can see from above, you have 2 choices to choose from. You are going to select one and verify which one is correct for you to do. Write down the second function on the table at τ_2.

114'. To solve our problems, the following equation is given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available is a collection of entities that include effort and communication such as Ava_2 is effort and Ava_3. If we identify a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, that problem is solved by the application of the given equation.

From article bases 94 and 95, we have shown that if the problem is to be solved by a group of people such as

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_3 + \cdots + P_N\right)x$$

$$if\ P_m = 0\ then\ f(x) = \overline{A}\bar{x}$$

Where m is the number of people who died by using the physical method. That will not result to the solution of the problem. The condition above can also be put in this form

$$if\ P_m = 0\ then\ Pr_1 \neq 0$$

Here all you need to do is to verify that the death of a person is not an entity available that will help us solve a problem.

115'. By working out the above exercise, we have shown that if a problem exists and needs to be solved, the removal of a person from life does not provide a solution for that problem. From article basis 107, we have shown that

$$-Effort - U_T = -Sol$$

In other words, negative effort does not provide us with the solution to a problem. If N people are working to solve a problem such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P=\sum_{n=1}^{N}P_n$$

Effort is required from all of them, in this case if they go one vs. another that does not constitute as effort. Here all you need to do is to show that one vs. another is not considered to be an entity available. In other words, show that in the list of entities available to help us solve our problems, one vs. another is not included.

116'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes a list of entities such as

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1,Ava_2,Ava_3,\cdots\right\}$$

The entities in the list are actual entities and cannot be bypassed. As an example, if an hungry problem is identified as $Pr_1=1$, if Ava_1 is available to solve that problem or set $Pr_1=0$, where Ava_1 is a bowl of rice, that entity cannot be bypassed. With that, we can see that the entities in the list are natural to the equation. Let's assume that we have a problem to solve and we misidentify the problem, in this case we have:

$$Pr_1\neq 1$$

Because the problem is misidentified, then we have the following cases

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}Ax,\ if\ \ Pr_1=1\\ \overline{A}\bar{x},\ if\ \ Pr_1\neq 1\end{cases}$$

Where in the theory domain we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Tr\{T\}=\begin{cases}u(t),\ if\ \ Pr_1=1\\ \bar{u}(t),\ if\ \ Pr_1\neq 1\end{cases}$$

Another way to look at it, if the problem is misidentified, then the resulting function will be negative, which will not solve the problem.

$$if\ \ Pr_1\neq 1\ then\ \ f(\bar{x})=A\bar{x}$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$if\ \ Pr_1\neq 1\ then\ STr\{-T\}=\bar{u}(t)$$

To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at the following cases:

Case 1: we have a group of N people working to solve a problem, with a length of time of 20 years. The 20 years can be calculated in the form of

$$\Delta\tau_1=\tau_b-\tau_a$$

Where, τ_b is the last year and τ_a is the start year. In the first year, they misidentified the problem in the form of $Pr_1\neq 1$. Because they use money—paper money, they keep it going for 20 years, where they simply waste resources.

Case 2: Another group of M people are working to solve a problem, where they use actual entity such as Ava_1, Ava_2, and so forth rather than money. Because those people use actual entities, in 2 years they figured out they cannot continue anymore. Here, the 2 years can be calculated or identified as $\Delta\tau_2$.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that $\Delta\tau_1 >> \Delta\tau_2$. If we identify the 2 groups as G_1 and G_2, we can see that the understanding of people in the second group started earlier than the understanding of people in the first group. The reason for that, when using actual entities, we are limited to negatives. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3	τ_4	τ_5
G_1	Start	Continue	Continue	Continue	Continue
G_2	Start	Continue	Stop	Stop	stop
G_1 **Understanding**	Down	Down more	Down +++	Down ++++	Down +++++
G_2 **Understanding**	Down	Down More	Elevated	Elevated +	Elevated ++

From the table above, we can see that the understanding of the people in Group 2 started earlier than the ones in Group 1. Another way to look at it is to use stability equation from article basis 88.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
G_1 $S(xy)$	$S_M(xy)$	$S_M(xy)$	$S_M(xy)$
G_2 $S(xy)$	$S_M(xy)$	$S_M(xy)$	$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, L is viewed as number of people who understand in groups, where $L \geq 1$. As we can see from the table at τ_1 and at τ_2 , the misunderstand of the people in both groups are the same, where at τ_3 , at least the understanding of one person in that group is elevated.

117'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that at τ_3 , the people who use paper money is related to the following stability function

$$S(xy) = \left(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{10}\right)\left(y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{10}\right)$$

Where the people who use, actual entity is related to the following stability function

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where

$$S(xy) = \left(x_{11} + x_{12} + \cdots + x_{19}\right)\left(y_{11} + y_{12} + \cdots + y_{19}\right)$$

$$S_L(x) = k\left(x_{20} + x_{21}\right)$$

Where each

$$G_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{10} x_n$$

$$G_2 = \sum_{n=11}^{21} x_n$$

Where $L = 2$ in Group 2

So, each group has 10 people

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here is that the stability equation below

$$S(xy)=\left(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_{10}\right)\left(y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_{10}\right)$$

Is related to

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

Where for the second group, the two equations below

$$S(xy)=\left(x_{11}+x_{12}+\cdots+x_{19}\right)\left(y_{11}+y_{12}+\cdots+y_{19}\right)$$

$$S_L(x)=k\left(x_{20}+x_{21}\right)$$

Are related to the following

$$\left[-Ava-Giv=-Sol\right]+\left[Ava+Giv=Sol\right]$$

Because of that, related to time some people in the second group think more natural than people in the first group.

118'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of problems, let's identify a Bad Starter problem as $Pr_1=1$ and a Hungry Problem as $Pr_2=1$, where 2 functions are provided at our location to solve the problems. In this case we have

Location	People	Function	Problem
L_1	$P_1,\ S_1$	$f(x)=AP_1x,\ S_1Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)$	$Pr_1=1$
L_1	$P_2,\ S_2$	$f(v)=AP_2v,\ S_2Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)$	$Pr_2=1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we can see that both the functions of the first person and the second person are valid, based on the problems solved by the functions. In this case, we have

$$if\ u_1(t)=1\ then\ Pr_1=1$$

From the same condition above, we have

$$if\ u_1(t)=1\ then\ Pr_1=0$$

A valid function exists to solve a valid problem, then when the function is executed, the problem is solved. The function is executed at its basis to solve the problem. Another way to look at it is that the identification of a problem itself is viewed as a function. For example, $\hat{u}_1(t)$ is executed at its basis to identify a problem. In this case, we have the following condition.

$$Pr_1=\begin{cases}1,\ if\ \hat{u}_1(t)=1\\0,\ if\ u_1(t)=1\end{cases}$$

From above, $\hat{u}_1(t)$ is the problem identification function where $u(t)$ is the problem-solving function.

119'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Using the equation above, if we identify a problem such as a bad starter like

$$Pr_1=1$$

Then a function is provided by a mechanic or a person to solve that problem. I the list of entity available, we have a collection of entities such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

Where the available entities are used to solve the identified problem. In this case, we have the following functions like

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

What is important here is that the money—paper money—earned by the mechanic is a separate entity and does not show up in the equations. Where in terms of function validation, the following conditions applied.

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 1$$

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

Where for the first condition, a problem is identified and a function is provided to solve that problem. For the second condition, when the function is executed, the problem is solved. In this case, we can see that the existence of the problem validates the function.

120'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 33, we have learned and shown that, if 2 people are identified at separate locations as shown here

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1 \text{ or simply } S\Big|_{L_1} = S_1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2$ or simply $S\big|_{L_2} = S_2$

Where there is a route between the 2 locations which is viewed as a distance between the people, then the mobility of a person from one location to another location is enabled by the application of the formula in the form of

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

$$S_2 Tr\{T\} = u_2(t)$$

Let's $h_1(t)$ as the walk function of S_1 and $h_2(t)$ as the walk function of S_2, then the mobility of S_1 to L_2 is enabled by this function

$$h_1(t) = S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right]$$

Where the mobility of S_2 to L_1 is enabled by

$$h_2(t) = S_2\left[h_2(t) + u_2(t)\right]$$

From the equation above, we can see that the systems must apply the equation in order to go from one location to another location. With negative, we have the following

$$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

$$S_2 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_2(t)$$

Which produce the following result

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)\right]$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{h}_2(t) = S_2\left[\bar{h}_2(t) + \bar{u}_2(t)\right]$$

From the equations above, we can see that the application of the formula enables us to go from location to location, where absence of the formula limits our mobility. Another way to look at it is to use the given equation above, where the entity available Ava includes the following

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where we have the following relationship

$$h_1(t) = S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow Ava + Giv = Sol$$

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow -Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

In this case, Ava_1 can be viewed as the pass itself, where Ava_2 is viewed as the transport of the pass.

121'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

As a formula dependent entity, it is not possible for us—the physical system—to apply formulas for each other. In this case, if 2 people are working to solve a problem, such as

$$S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

If both systems or people are working in the same location, the dependency on formulas is still applied and one cannot apply formula for each other. In this case, we have

$$u(t)\big|_{L_1}=u_1(t)\big|_{L_1}+u_2(t)\big|_{L_1}$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1}=f_1(x)\big|_{L_1}+f_2(x)\big|_{L_1}$$

Let's assume that another function is provided by another person to monitor $u(t)$ or $f(x)$, where that function is viewed as an external function, then we have the following

$$S_3 Tr\{T\}=u_3(t)$$

In this case the overall function is

$$u(t)=u'(t)+u_3(t)$$

Where

$$u'(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x)=f'(x)+f_3(x)$$

Where

$$f'(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

122’. From the article basis above, we have shown that the formula cannot be applied by one person for another person even when they are working in the same project. For example, for 3 people working, we have the following in the theory domain.

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)+u_3(t)$$

Where the function of each system is

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)$$

$$S_2Tr\{T\}=u_2(t)$$

$$S_3Tr\{T\}=u_3(t)$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)+f_3(x)$$

Where the function of each person is given as

$$f_1(x)=A_1P_1x_1$$

$$f_1(x)=A_2P_2x_2$$

$$f_3(x)=A_3P_3x_3$$

Now, let’s identify people who are not in the project as such as

$$S_o=\sum_{n=4}^{N}S_n$$

$$P_o=\sum_{n=4}^{N}P_n$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Wherein S_o and P_o are outsiders and they have no function in the project. The project cannot be executed or adjusted according to them. Function at location does not allow that.

123'. From article basis 120, we have learned and shown that our mobility without application of the formula enables us to develop problems, because of that relationship.

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow -Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

To prevent that, we apply the formula at any location where we are present, which is related to the relationship below

$$h_1(t) = S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow Ava + Giv = Sol$$

So, when we go to other locations, we still apply the formula as shown by this table.

People at Location	Function at Location	Formula
$P\big\|_{L_1} = P_1$	$f(x)\big\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\|_{L_1}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\|_{L_2} = P_1$	$f(v)\big\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\|_{L_2}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\|_{L_3} = P_1$	$f(r)\big\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\big\|_{L_3}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\|_{L_4} = P_1$	$f(z)\big\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\big\|_{L_4}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where the function executed by P_1 or S_1 at all locations is

$$u(t) = u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} + u_2(t)\big|_{L_2} + u_3(t)\big|_{L_3} + u_4(t)\big|_{L_4}$$

Wherein

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\}\Big|_{L_1}$$

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{T\}\Big|_{L_2}$$

$$u_3(t)\Big|_{L_3} = S_1 Tr\{T\}\Big|_{L_3}$$

$$u_4(t)\Big|_{L_4} = S_1 Tr\{T\}\Big|_{L_4}$$

From above, each function is the result of S_1 applied the formula in each location it is present. There is no need to use the vertical bar, to the right of the equations. It is aways good to look at it this way, disregard location the system applies formula.

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_3(t)\Big|_{L_3} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_4(t)\Big|_{L_4} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

Where in the communication domain we have

$$f(x,v,r,z) = f(x)\Big|_{L_1} + f(v)\Big|_{L_2} + f(r)\Big|_{L_3} + f(z)\Big|_{L_4}$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, the resulted function with multivariable is only used to show the resulted function. The way to look at it, disregard the location the person is, function at location still counts and the application of the formula.

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A_1 P_1 x$$

$$f(v)\Big|_{L_1} = A_2 P_1 v$$

$$f(r)\Big|_{L_1} = A_3 P_1 r$$

$$f(z)\Big|_{L_1} = A_4 P_1 z$$

124'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a list of entities

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

Where Ava_1 is effort or individual effort

In terms of function at location and problem at Location 1 we have a problem and a person as shown here

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$Pr_1\Big| = 1$$

Then at another location we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\Big|_{L_2} = P_2$$

From above, we can see that because the problem is identified at L_1, a function is executed at that location to solve that problem in the form of

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Where the execution of the function enables the problem to be solved at that location which resulted to $Pr_1\Big| = 0$.

125'. By understanding the article basis above, determine which of the following is correct

Case 1: A person has a break-in to his/her house. Where can that person put a video camera? At his/her house or his/her neighbor's house. Respond and verify your answer.

Case 2: At your house, there is a lightbulb in the Livingroom. You turn on the switch; it does not light up. You figure out you need to replace the lightbulb. Where can you replace the lightbulb at your house or at your neighbor's house. Do you go to your neighbor's house to replace the lightbulb, or do you replace it at your house?

Case 3: You live in a house and your neighbor's house is next to you. Your kids are at home. Your kids tell your neighbor has a cardboard sign. The card has a bad sentence written. The card is placed at your neighbor's property but facing your house. Your kids can see it and read it. Because the cardboard is facing your property, you can add another board in front of it from your property, but that will not prevent your kids from

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

reading it from other angles. The preceding is considered to be an option. Other options include taking it down from your property; talking to your neighbor about removing it; providing feedback to your neighbor about proper communication so your neighbor can make corrections to the text on the cardboard; communicating with your kids about proper communication so your kids can recognize good and bad communication as well as disregard bad communication. Here, you determine all the options that are good for you.

126'. By understanding the 2 article basis above, we have the following

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$Pr_1\big| = 1$$

Then at another location we have

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2$$

Where the solution of the problem is

$$u(t)\big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

In terms of entity available, we have

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

From the list of entities available, let's take Ava_2 as responsibility, in this case we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava_2 \in P_1\Big|_{L_1}$$

What is on P_1 to solve that problem, responsibility is on that person and belong to that person.

127'. From article basis 123, we have learned and shown that disregard the location we are identified, we still apply the formula such as

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_3(t)\Big|_{L_3} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_4(t)\Big|_{L_4} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

With the misapplication of the formula, we have

$$\bar{u}_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

$$\bar{u}_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

$$\bar{u}_3(t)\Big|_{L_3} = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

$$\bar{u}_4(t)\Big|_{L_4} = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the first group above is related to $Ava+Giv=Sol$ and the second group is related to $-Ava-Giv=-Sol$. From that, we can see there is no free pass, and the location of a person does not make that person entitled for a free pass.

128'. To solve our problem, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following

$$P\big|_{L_1}=P_1$$

$$Pr_1\big|=1$$

$$u(t)\big|_{L_1}=S_1Tr\{T\}$$

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1}=AP_1x$$

From above, we can see that $f(x)\big|_{L_1}\in P_1$ and $u_1(t)\big|_{L_1}\in S_1$, now let's identify some outside people our outsiders or outside elements such as

$$P_o=P_2+P_3+P_4$$

Disregard whether or not P_1 is aware of P_o, the function to solve the problem still belongs to P_1, and when that function is executed, we have $Pr_1\big|=0$.

129'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Related to the article basis above, let's assume that a person is working to solve a problem at a location, then we have

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$Pr_1\Big| = 1$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = AP_1 x$$

From above, we can see that the focus of that person is related to the application of the formula by that person to solve the problem. By taking outside elements into consideration, we can see that the equation above changes. First, let's take the communication domain into consideration. In this case, we have

$$x = x + \tilde{x}$$

$$f(x+\tilde{x})\Big|_{L_1} = AP_1(x+\tilde{x})$$

As well as the application idea we have

$$A = A + \tilde{A}$$

$$f(x+\tilde{x})\Big|_{L_1} = (A+\tilde{A})P_1(x+\tilde{x})$$

As we can see here, that introduces complexity which is not needed to solve the identified problem. Where in the theory domain we have:

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right] = \alpha^N \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right] = M\alpha^{MN}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the awareness of outside elements by the system or the inclusion of outside elements by the system enables the system to execute more functions. In this case, we have:

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+\tilde{u}_1(t)$$

$\tilde{u}_1(t)$ is/are extra function or functions that are executed by the system that is/are not needed to solve the identified problem.

130'. Let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information for those entities is given as

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the article basis above, the function below

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1}=S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Is the function of the system or the function that is executed by the system to solve the problem. In terms of information, let's that function information in the collection of information as i_{E_1}. As well as, if the system is not working to solve the problem or execute a negative function such as

$$\bar{u}(t)\Big|_{L_1}=S_1 Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

That information is also identified as the opposite of the positive one. In this case, we have $-i_{E_1}$

131'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that to solve each problem at respective location, the people or systems apply the formula to execute the function in the form of

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

Which will set $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 0$

The same process is applied for L_2, L_3, and L_4

As another example, let's assume the following problems at locations

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr\big|_{L_1} = Pr_1 + Pr_2$$

$$Pr\big|_{L_2} = Pr_3 + Pr_4$$

The formula is applied by people at their respective locations to solve the above problems in the form of

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

$$f(v)\big|_{L_2} = A(P_4 + P_5 + P_6)v$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t)\big|_{L_2} = S_4 Tr\{T\} + S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_6 Tr\{T\}$$

By executing the functions above, the problems will be solved in the form of

$Pr\big|_{L_1} = 0$ or simply $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 0$ and $Pr_2\big|_{L_1} = 0$

$Pr\big|_{L_2} = 0$ or simply $Pr_3\big|_{L_2} = 0$ and $Pr_4\big|_{L_2} = 0$

From above, we can see that to solve the problems, the people who are working to solve the problems don't go after each other or go after other people but apply the formula to execute functions to solve the problems. In this case, if an additional problem is introduced at another location such as

$$Pr_5\big|_{L_2} = 1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

The existence of that problem does not automatically solve the other problems at L_1.

From that, we can see if τ_1, $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$, then $Pr_n\big|_{L_2} = 1$ at τ_2 does not set $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 0$. So, the introduction of a problem at another location does not solve the identified problem at the location. It is always better to put it on this form.

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = \begin{cases} 0, & if\ u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} = 1 \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

From above we can see that, if a function is executed at L_1 to solve that problem, then that will set $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 0$, otherwise, the problem still remains. With that, do the following.

Example 1: Location as country, using the map, we can identify problems in multiple countries. As we can see, additional problems identified in a country do not automatically solve problems in other countries. People in other countries still need to work to solve their problems.

Example 2: Location at home, I have a problem at home to solve, and you have a problem at your house to solve. At my house, I may have a water heater problem, where at your house you may have a leaked pipe problem. If you have an additional problem at your house such as a bad faucet, that does not automatically solve my problem, because I still need to work to solve my problem. In my house, I have some

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

dishes to clean. In your house, you have your carpet to vacuum. Suddenly, your patio is dirty, and you have to clean it. The additional problem at your house does not make my dishes cleaned. I still need to work to clean my dishes.

Example 3: Location as function provider, a provider such as a mechanic shop provides a function. Two miles down the road, there is a restaurant or another mechanic shop. If one of them has a problem, that does not automatically solve the problem of the other one. We can also look at it like this. A customer comes to that shop with a starter problem. Another customer comes to the other shop with a break problem. If another customer comes to the other shop with a tire problem, that does not mean the break problem is solved automatically. The mechanic in the first shop still needs to work to solve the break problem.

132'. Related to the article basis above, since the following condition applied

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = \begin{cases} 0, & if\ u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = 1 \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

If at τ_1, we have the following

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

Which solve

$$Pr\Big|_{L_1} = Pr_1 + Pr_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where at Location 2, we have

$$f(v)\Big|_{L_2} = A(P_4 + P_5 + P_6)v$$

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_4 Tr\{T\} + S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_6 Tr\{T\}$$

Which solve

$$Pr\Big|_{L_2} = Pr_3 + Pr_4$$

If at τ_2, additional problem occurred at L_2, then we have the following

$$Pr\Big|_{L_2} = Pr_3 + Pr_4 + Pr_5$$

In this case, the problem at L_1 solved by the same functions indicated as shown below

Problem at Location	Solved by Function
$Pr\Big\|_{L_1} = Pr_1 + Pr_2$	$f(x)\Big\|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$ $u_1(t)\Big\|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$
$Pr\Big\|_{L_2} = Pr_3 + Pr_4 + Pr_5$	$f(v)\Big\|_{L_2} = A(P_4 + P_5 + P_6)v$ $u_2(t)\Big\|_{L_2} = S_4 Tr\{T\} + S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_6 Tr\{T\}$

Now, if at τ_3 we think that the additional problem $Pr_5\Big|_{L_2} = 1$ solves our problem at L_1, we simply think negative which is viewed as problem. In this case, the original equation becomes.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which produces the following result at L_1

$$f(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1} = \bar{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{-T\} + S_3 Tr\{-T\}$$

Which resulted to more problems in the form of

$$Pr\Big|_{L_1} = Pr_1 + Pr_2 + \tilde{P}r$$

Where, $\tilde{P}r$ is viewed as additional problems introduced based on the misunderstanding.

133'. From the last 2 article bases above, we have learned and shown that if a problem is identified at a location such as

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 1$$

Then that problem is solved by the application of the given equation

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Which resulted to the following function to solve the problem

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$u(t) = STr\{T\}$$

Where thinking otherwise resulted in the negative view of the given equation

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

This process is viewed as a free pass, since it does not provide us with the ability to solve the actual problem. With that, we have the following

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy)\Big|_{L_1} = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

$$Pr\Big|_{L_1} = Pr_1 + Pr_2 + \tilde{P}r$$

In this case, we have more problems to solve, and we need to work harder

134'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 123, we have learned and shown that the mobility of a person is enabled by the application of the given equation which is related to

$$h_1(t) = S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where with the absence of the given equation, we have

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{h}_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)\right] \Leftrightarrow -Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

With that, we can see there is a relationship between the mobility of a person and the given entity. Let's assume that the mobility of a person or system S_1 is walk or simply $h_1(t)$, then we have

$$S_1\left[h_1(t) + u_1(t)\right]$$

Where the added function is the result of

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

In this case, we can see that we have 2 functions executed by the system, walk and walk with the pass. With that, from above we can see that there is a relationship

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

between the mobility of the person which is the walk function $h_1(t)$ and the entity given which is the pass $T = U_T$.

135'. Let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information is given as

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of words, a collection of words is given to us in the form of

$$C(w) = \{w_1, w_2, w_2, \cdots\}$$

Where the collection of words points to the collection of entities and each word in the collection of word points to an entity in the collection of entities in the form of

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &\to E_1 \\ w_2 &\to E_2 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Let's assume that a sentence is repeated such as

$$S_1(w) = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 + w_5$$

In this case, the sentence above points to entities or group of entities in the collection such as

$$S_1(w) \to G_1(E)$$

Where $G_1(E)$ is viewed as a group of entities the sentence points to, which includes many entities where each word points to specific one. Where the information about

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the entities points to the entities. With that, we can identify a group of information $G_1(i_E)$ which points to that group of entities. With that, we have the following relationship.

$$S_1(w) \xrightarrow{point\ to} G_1(E) \xleftarrow{point\ to} G_1(i_E)$$

In terms of providing information about entities, if a sentence is repeated, we can see the following condition applied in relationship to above

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

Where both functions above are related to

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entity available, let's Ava_1 is ability and Ava_2 is effort. Let's assume that 2 people are working such as P_1 or S_1 and P_2 or S_2 both of them applied the given equation independently. Let's assume that we have the following for S_2

$$S_2Tr\{T\} = u_2(t)$$

Then we have the following

$$(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in S_2$$

In the other hands, if we have

$$S_1Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

Then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$(-Ava_1 - Ava_2) \in S_1$$

In terms of providing information, above are given information and cannot be changed. Let's assume that another person such as P_3 or S_3 is proving information about the functions executed by P_1 and P_2. Then we have the following

$$f(x) = AP_3 x$$

$$S_3 Tr\{T\} = u_3(t)$$

136'. To solve our problems, we use the given equation below

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

In terms of entities and information, let's a collection of entities is given as

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information is given as

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's i_{E_1} be people at location information, then the following information is sub information of i_{E_1}

Given Information	Given Information
$i_{E_{1,1}}$	People identified at L_1 information
$i_{E_{1,2}}$	People identified at L_2 information
$i_{E_{1,3}}$	People identified at L_3 information
$i_{E_{1,4}}$	People identified at L_4 information

Within people identified information, information about application of the formula by people at location is also given. In this case, we can identify other sub information of the application of the formula by people at location. In this case, we can have also group of information from i_{E_1}, the people at location identification and the application of the formula by the people information. With that, we have the following

$$G_1(i_{E_1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{4} i_{E_{1,n}}$$

$$G_2(i_{E_1}) = \sum_{n=5}^{8} i_{E_{1,n}}$$

Where for the second group, we have the following

Given Information	Given Information
$i_{E_{1,5}}$	People at L_1 apply $Ava + Giv = Sol$
$i_{E_{1,6}}$	People at L_2 apply $Ava + Giv = Sol$
$i_{E_{1,7}}$	People at L_3 apply $Ava + Giv = Sol$
$i_{E_{1,8}}$	People at L_4 apply $Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the first table, we can see that i_{E_1} include $G_1(i_{E_1})$ which is people identified at location information where $G_2(i_{E_1})$ is group of people at location applying the formula.

137'. Related to the article basis above, in terms of misinformation we have the following. Since the given information is i_{E_1}, then $-i_{E_1}$ is viewed as misinformation. In this case, if we have

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1\left[u_1(t)\right]_{L_1} + S_2\left[u_2(t)\right]_{L_1}$$

Where at L_2 we have

$$u_3(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_3\left[u_3(t)\right]_{L_2}$$

Where the following applied

$$u_1(t) \in S_1\Big|_{L_1}$$

$$u_2(t) \in S_2\Big|_{L_1}$$

$$u_3(t) \in S_3\Big|_{L_2}$$

From above, we have function belongs information which is part of given information of i_{E_1}, in this case we can have another group of given information related to function belong information. In this case, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$G_3(i_{E_1}) = \sum_{n=9}^{11} i_{E_{1,n}}$$

Where $i_{E_{1,9}}$ is information that shows that $u_1(t) \in S_1\big|_{L_1}$. In terms of providing information, the following conditions applied.

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$u(t) = STr\{T\}$$

Where for misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = AP\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = STr\{-T\}$$

Where

$$f(x) = APx \Leftrightarrow i_{E_1}$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = AP\bar{x} \Leftrightarrow -i_{E_1}$$

138'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of people applying the formula to execute functions to solve problems, we have the following

Systems	Function	Problem	Formula
S_1	$u_1(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
S_2	$u_2(t)$	$Pr_2 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
S_3	$u_3(t)$	$Pr_3 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

S_4	$u_4(t)$	$Pr_4 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where the formula is applied by the systems or people in the form of or simply the functions above are the results of systems applying the formula in the form of

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_3(t) = S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_4(t) = S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

Where each system applies specific theorems in theory or simply group of theorems or simply range of theorems. In this case, we can define a group of theorems as:

Systems	Group of Theorems	Function
S_1	$T_1 = Th_1 + Th_2 + Th_3$	$u_1(t)$
S_2	$T_2 = Th_5 + Th_6$	$u_2(t)$
S_3	$T_3 = Th_1 + Th_9 + Th_9$	$u_3(t)$
S_4	$T_4 = Th_3 + Th_7 + Th_{12}$	$u_4(t)$

In this case, we have the following

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T_1\}$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T_2\}$$

$$u_3(t) = S_3 Tr\{T_3\}$$

$$u_4(t) = S_4 Tr\{T_4\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here is that T_1 is set as a boundary for $u_1(t)$, T_2 is set as a boundary for $u_2(t)$, T_3 is set as a boundary for $u_3(t)$, and T_4 is set as a boundary for $u_4(t)$. What is important here is that those functions are limited by their boundaries and cannot go or execute beyond their boundaries.

139'. From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that

$$u(t) \le T$$

Above is shown that the function is limited by theory, but it is better to put it on this form

$$Tr\{T\} \le T$$

In terms of function at location, we have

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

In terms of function boundary, we have the following

Function at Location	Limit
$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} \le u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$
$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2} \le u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$

From above, we can see that because of function boundary, the function executed at location is limited to only at that location. That function does not extend to another

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

location. When we think otherwise, we simply develop problems. With that, we have the following relationship.

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \leq u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \Leftrightarrow Ava + Giv = Sol$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \Leftrightarrow -Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

140'. By understanding the two article basis above, we can see that in the collection of information below

$$C(i_E) = \left\{ i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots \right\}$$

Let's i_{E_1} be people at location identification information, then we have

Location or Country	People at Location	Function at Location
L_1	$P\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\big\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\|_{L_1}$
L_2	$P\big\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\big\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\|_{L_2}$
L_3	$P\big\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\big\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\big\|_{L_3}$
L_4	$P\big\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\big\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\big\|_{L_4}$

Where the function at L_1 is viewed as a collection of functions or group of functions such as

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} = u_{1,1}(t) + u_{1,2}(t) + u_{1,3}(t)$$

For multiple locations or countries as shown on the table, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t) = u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} + u_2(t)\big|_{L_2} + u_3(t)\big|_{L_3} + u_4(t)\big|_{L_4}$$

Where function boundary or limits of function still applied in the form of

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \leq u_1(t)\big|_{L_1}$$

$$u_2(t)\big|_{L_2} \leq u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$$

$$u_3(t)\big|_{L_3} \leq u_3(t)\big|_{L_3}$$

$$u_4(t)\big|_{L_4} \leq u_4(t)\big|_{L_4}$$

From above, we can see that each function is a local function and the function is limited to that location and the function does not extend to another lor cation or extend to another function. Where in the communication domain we have $f(x)\big|_{L_1} \leq x$ or simply $f(x)\big|_{L_1} \leq x\big|_{L_1}$, the $\leq$ operator is used as a limit operator for the function. With that we have $x \in P\big|_{L_1}$ or simply $x\big|_{L_1} \in P\big|_{L_1}$

141'. By understanding the article basis above, we have shown that the world is a collection of functions. Each country is viewed as a function. Let's show some countries and their corresponding functions equivalent.

Country	Function
Canada	$u_1(t)$
USA	$u_2(t)$
Mexico	$u_3(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Cuba	$u_4(t)$
Angola	$u_5(t)$
China	$u_6(t)$
Vietnam	$u_7(t)$
Austria	$u_8(t)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

By summing all of them together, we have

$$u(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N}u_n(t)$$

Where N is viewed as the number of countries. A function that is executed in a country to solve a problem is viewed as a subfunction of the function of that country to solve that problem. For example, from $u_1(t)$, we have $u_{1,1}(t)$ which can be viewed as a Fix Car function to solve a car problem in that country. In this case, $u_{1,1}(t)$ is viewed as a local function from the main local function of that country, we have the following.

$$u(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N}\left[\sum_{m=1}^{M}u_{n,m}(t)\right]$$

Where M is the number of local functions. The way to look at it, for each function or country, we have a number of local functions. In this case, the overall system needs the functions that are parts of the system.

142'. Let's a given collection of entities be

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given set of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Related to the article basis above, let's E_2 be the given collection of functions, then the corresponding given information of that is i_{E_2}, where $i_{E_2} \to E_2$

In terms of identified information, we have the identified information matches the given information in the form of $\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$, where $\hat{i}_{E_2}$ is viewed as identified information of the collection of functions. Where the given information i_{E_2} includes $i_{E_{2,1}}$, $i_{E_{2,2}}$ and so forth. Let's $i_{E_{2,1}}$ the information of a function that solves a problem such as $Pr_1=1$. Whether or not $i_{E_{2,2}}$ is another given function information. In terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_{2,1}}$ and $\hat{i}_{E_{2,2}}$. In this case, the following are misinformation: $\hat{i}_{E_{2,1}} < \hat{i}_{E_{2,2}}$, $\hat{i}_{E_{2,1}} > \hat{i}_{E_{2,2}}$ or simply misidentified information. Both or so are invalid. In this case, we can show them as $-i_{E_{2,1}}$ and $-i_{E_{2,2}}$.

143'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where Ava is a collection such as

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where Ava_1 is effort and Ava_2 is responsibility. In this case, if a person such as me is identified at Location 1, in this case we have $P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$, where my effort counts at my location. By understanding that, determine which statement is correct.

Case 1: My location is better than yours; my country is better than yours or my contribution in my country; my contribution at my location.

Case 2: My house is better than your house or my function in my house; my contribution in my house.

Case 3: My job is better than yours or your function at work; the problem you are solving at work

Whatever statements you have chosen to be correct, use the given equation above to validate them. In this case, you use the equation above to validate the statements that are correct. You can also use the equation to invalidate the ones you think that are not correct.

144'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where we use the given formula to execute functions to solve problems, for example at work. With that we have the following

People	Function
P_1, S_1	$f(x), u_1(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_2, S_2	$f(v), u_2(t)$

Where P_1 is a mechanic while P_2 is an information provider. Where both of them have a problem to solve, for example $Pr_1 = 1$ is the problem solved by P_1 and $Pr_2 = 1$ is the problem solved by P_2. In terms of problem solving, let's look at another case, $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified as a bad starter problem to be solved by the mechanic or function of the mechanic and the customer who has that problem that needs to be solved is identified as P_3. In terms of information, let's identify the information from the mechanic to the customer as $\hat{i}_{E_1}$, where that information is provided to the customer in the form of:

$$f(\hat{x}_1) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1(P_1 + P_3)\hat{x}_1$$

Where that information is provided at τ_1. While the mechanic continued working in the car, the mechanic found that it was a bad wire that prevented the car from starting sometimes. Now, the mechanic informs the customer at τ_2, in the form of

$$f(\hat{x}_2) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_2(P_1 + P_3)\hat{x}_2$$

Which is viewed as $\hat{i}_{E_2}$

Now, let's look at another case where P_1 is a viewer and P_2 as an information provider. In this case, both P_1 and P_2 have a problem to solve such as.

People	Problem	Problem

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	I need to be informed
P_2	$Pr_2 = 1$	I need to inform you

In terms of providing information to the viewer, it is always good to show that it is related to this equation.

$$f(x) = APx$$

Where P includes the information provider as well as the viewer or lister. In this case, we can expand the equation above like this.

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + \dot{P})x$$

Where $\dot{P}$ includes all the viewers or listeners for N viewers or listeners we have

$$\dot{P} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n$$

Then the function above becomes

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n \right)x$$

While we represent the function like the one above, there is no need to do so, just think of the information provider is one of the people which includes viewers and listers and simply put it in this form.

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_N\right)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's assume that at τ_1, the information provider provides information to the viewers in the form of

$$f(\hat{x}_1) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_1 \left(P_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n \right) \hat{x}_1$$

Then the information provider realized there was some error, at τ_2 the information provider provides information to the viewers again in the form of

$$f(\hat{x}_2) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_2 \left(P_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n \right) \hat{x}_2$$

So, at τ_1, we have the following

$$f(\bar{x}_1) = \bar{\mathrm{A}}_1 \left(P_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n \right) \bar{x}_1$$

Where is related to $-\hat{\dot{i}}_{E_1}$ which is simply misinformation, where τ_2 we have

$$f(\hat{x}_2) = \hat{\mathrm{A}}_2 \left(P_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \dot{P}_n \right) \hat{x}_2$$

Which is related to $\hat{\dot{i}}_{E_1}$, where is viewed as correct information which matches the given information in the form of $\hat{\dot{i}}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} \dot{i}_{E_1}$

145'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that the information $\hat{\dot{i}}_{E_1}$ provided by the mechanic to the customer at τ_1 is viewed as misinformation. We can show it

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

this form $-\hat{i}_{E_1}$ which does not match the given information. To better understand that let's take it like this. In the given set of information, we have:

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

At τ_2, the information given by the mechanic to the customer is $\hat{i}_{E_2}$. In this case we can see that $\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$, what is important here is that $-\hat{i}_{E_1} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$. To better understand that let's take it like this. Since the collection of information is given as $C(i_E)$, then the information in the collection remains constant. All we have to do is identify information in the collection. We identify information in the collection by matching information in the collection that we identify. In this case, we have the following relationship.

$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$$
$$\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$$
$$\vdots$$

With that, we can see identified information has its own collection that matches the collection of given information in the form of

$$C(\hat{i}_E) \xrightarrow{match} C(i_E)$$

With that, we can see if an identified information is not included in the collection of identified information then it is viewed as negative because it does not match given information.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$if\ \hat{i}_{E_1} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)\ then\ \hat{i}_{E_1} = -\hat{i}_{E_1}$$

146'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

Then we use the given equation to solve it, where the application of the formula resulted to

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

If we think otherwise, then the given equation becomes negative

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Which gives us

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P\bar{x}$$

$$STr\{-T\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

Which is viewed as a free pass and does not produce a solution such as

$$Pr_1 \neq 0$$

147'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we use the given equation at any location we are identified to solve problems. Let's look at this table as an example.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	People at Location	Problem	Formula Usage
τ_1	$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
τ_2	$P_1\|_{L_2}, S_1\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
τ_3	$P_1\|_{L_3}, S_1\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

In terms of information, let's a given collection as

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information is given as

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the given collection above, at τ_1, we have $P_1\|_{L_1}$, where is important here is that

$$E_1 = P_1\|_{L_1}$$

Where the corresponding information is i_{E_1}, in this case we can see that the

corresponding information points to the entity in the form of

$$i_{E_1} \to E_1$$

From above, we can see that disregard the location a person is identified, the information about the location of that person is given. In terms of information about the function of that person, it can be viewed like this. Where we can have the following information related to the person: $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is person location information and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$i_{E_{1,2}}$ person function information, $i_{E_{1,3}}$ is function belongs information and so forth. In terms of function information, we can have something like this

$$f(x) = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

Where in terms of function belongs information, we have

$$f(x) \in P_1$$

$$u_1(t) \in S_1$$

The opposite of that is information and miscommunication which is the result of negative application of the given formula which solves no problems.

148'. From the article basis above, we have shown that

Let's $n = 1$

$$if\ E_n \in C(E)\ then\ i_{E_n} \in C(i_E)$$

In terms of providing information, we have

$$f(x) = \hat{A}Px$$

Where

$$\hat{A} = A$$

Otherwise, we have misinformation or miscommunication where

$-\hat{i}_{E_n} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$ and $f(\bar{x}) = \hat{A}P\bar{x}$

149'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of functions at location and the usage of the given equation to solve problems, we have the following

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3\right)x$$

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_3 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

The communication domain function above can be represented in this form

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$$

What is important here is that, since the function includes the functions of everybody, the function itself is viewed as an average function. In this case, we can see that the function weights on the location it is executed. For example, $f(x)\Big|_{L_1}$ weighs on L_1. The same applied the other functions such as $f(v)\Big|_{L_2}$, $f(r)\Big|_{L_3}$, and $f(z)\Big|_{L_4}$. All are average functions at their respective locations. In this case, the overall combined function is viewed as function of all locations.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x,v,r,z)=f(x)+f(v)+f(r)+f(z)$$

The combed function is viewed as an average function as well, where each function weighs on the total function. Where in the theory domain we have:

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)+u_3(t)+u_4(t)$$

Which is viewed as an average function that takes weights of all other functions.

150'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Since the formula cannot be applied by others for others, we have the following

People, Systems	Function	Problem	Formula
P_1, S_1	$f(x)=AP_1x,$ $u_1(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}$	$Pr_1=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
P_2, S_2	$f(v)=AP_2v,$ $u_2(t)=S_2Tr\{T\}$	$Pr_2=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
P_3, S_3	$f(r)=AP_3r,$ $u_3(t)=S_3Tr\{T\}$	$Pr_3=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
P_4, S_4	$f(z)=AP_4z,$ $u_4(t)=S_4Tr\{T\}$	$Pr_4=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

From the table above, we can see that each person applies the formula to execute a function to solve an identified problem.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

151’. After having problem with our application, we turn to our parent for help where our parent provides us the idea of our application A and the given reference $\mathbb{R}$. In terms of entity and information let’s take it like this.

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

In the collection of entity above, 3 entities are identified: E_1, E_2, and E_3 which are our parent, the idea of our application and the given reference. In this case, we have the following given information: i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, and i_{E_3}. In terms of information and entities, we can see that 3 entities are identified, but 2 entities are given which is: A and $\mathbb{R}$.

To solve our problems, we use the entity given to us in the form of:

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

By understanding the explanation, we can see that the solutions to our problems are given to us. With that, we can see if a problem is identified such as $Pr_1=1$, where that problem is developed from

$$S_1Tr\{-T\}=\bar{u}_1(t)$$

Then that problem is solved in the form of

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)$$

It is the same as

$$Pr_1=\begin{cases}1, & if\ S_1Tr\{-T\}=\bar{u}_1(t)\\ 0, & if\ S_1Tr\{T\}=u_1(t)\end{cases}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

152’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where, Ava is the list of entities that are available to us which includes

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

The list includes all the entities that are available to us to help us solve the problem, where free pass is not one of them. In this case, we can treat free pas as an example $-Ava_3$, which is viewed as a negative entity that will not help us solve our problems. What is important here, since $-Ava_3 \notin Ava$, it renders the equation above negative in the form below

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

With that, we have the following relationship

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol \Leftrightarrow STr\left\{-T\right\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

Where with the absence of free pass or $-Ava_3$, we have

$$Ava + Giv = Sol \Leftrightarrow STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

153’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava includes the following

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where Ava_1 is effort and Ava_2 is ability. In terms of function at location, we have the following

People or System	Function	Formula
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)=AP_1x,$ $u_1(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P_2\big\vert_{L_1}, S_2\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_2(x)=AP_2x,$ $u_2(t)=S_2Tr\{T\}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P_3\big\vert_{L_1}, S_3\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_3(x)=AP_3x,$ $u_3(t)=S_3Tr\{T\}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P_4\big\vert_{L_1}, S_4\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_4(x)=AP_4x,$ $u_4(t)=S_4Tr\{T\}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

From the table above, we can see that the function of P_1 does not extend to the function of P_2 or simply $f_1(x)$ does not extend to $f_2(x)$, even when all of them are working in the same project which is the same as

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)+f_3(x)+f_4(x)$$

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)+u_3(t)+u_4(t)$$

Where $f_1(x)\in P_1$, $f_2(x)\in P_2$ and so forth and $u_1(t)\in S_1$, $u_1(t)\in S_2$ and so forth. In this case, function at location is still applied where a function is local to a person and does not extend to another function.

154'. By understanding article bases 140 and 150, we have shown that,

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=\begin{cases}u_1(t), & if\ S\big\vert_{L_1}=S_1\\ u_1(t), & otherwise\end{cases}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that disregard the location S_1 is identified, it applies the formula to execute function. For example, at L_2, L_3 and so forth, it does the same. In this case, we can see that for N locations or countries, we have the following:

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

Where

$$L_1 \simeq L_2 \simeq L_2 \simeq \cdots L_N$$

155'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities that are available to us which includes for example Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability. For example, if a person is identified at a location such as $P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$, then that person can apply the formula at the current location at current time, as well as at other locations at other times as shown. For example, at τ_1 we have the following where the person is at L_1

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

Now, at τ_2 the person is identified at L_2 then we have

$$f(x)\big|_{L_2} = AP_1x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

What is important here, because of Ava_1 which is effort and Ava_2 which is ability, the person can apply the formula to execute function disregard the location that person is identified.

156'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available to us Ava is a collection of entities

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

In this case, we have Ava_1 is effort and Ava_2 is ability. In this case, Ava_2 enables us to identify and separate entities properly. Related to article basis 88, let's take a look at this example. Let's assume that at L_1, a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and a function is provided to solve that problem, where the number of people who are working to execute the function is 15 including the manager. With that, we have the following:

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 1$$

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \cdots + P_{15}$$

Where at τ_1 the function that is provided is executed as

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_1\bar{x} + AP_2x + \bar{A}P_3\bar{x} + AP_4x + \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{-T\} + S_4 Tr\{T\} + \cdots$$

And P_1 is the person who is the manager who manages the function. Now, at τ_2, P_1 is no longer in the project or working in the project or part of the group that provides the function to solve the problem. A new manager comes on board, where we can reindex—there is no need to so here if we don't want to—the employees like this:

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + \cdots + P_{16}$$

In order to enable the function to execute positively to solve the problem, the new manager P_2 approaches the project in relationship with article basis 88 by using the following equation by identifying employees who understand the project and employees who do not. In this case we have $L = 6$ which is the number of employees who understand and $M = 9$ is the number of employees who do not understand.

Now, at τ_3 we have the following:

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where $\lambda = \frac{M}{L}$ and from the stability function above, we have the following functions:

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(x) + f_2(\bar{x})$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = A\left(P_2 + \cdots + P_6\right)x + \bar{A}\left(P_7 + \cdots + P_{16}\right)\bar{x}$$

Where in the theory domain, we have

$$\bar{u}(t) = \left[S_2 Tr\{T\} + \cdots + S_6 Tr\{T\}\right] + \left[S_7 Tr\{-T\} + \cdots + S_{16} Tr\{-T\}\right]$$

Where the function above can be put in this form

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t)=\sum_{l=2}^{L}u_m(t)+\sum_{m=7}^{M}\bar{u}_m(t)$$

The function above can also be represented in this form

$$\bar{u}(t)=\sum_{l=2}^{L}\hat{u}_m(t)+\sum_{m=L+1}^{M}\bar{u}_m(t)$$

Which is related to the following equation

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Related to time, the employees who understand the project help the ones who do not understand to help execute the function to solve the problem. In this case, at τ_4 we have the following

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1}=A\left(P_2+P_3+\cdots+P_{16}\right)x$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1}=S_2Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_3Tr\left\{T\right\}+\cdots+S_{16}Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Which is related to the following

$$S(x)=k\left(x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_{16}\right)$$

As we can see here, related to time the employees who understand the project help the ones who do not understand where at τ_4 the function is executed which provides the result of solving the problem or set $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1}=0$.

157'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of function at location and problem solving by people who execute those functions, we have the following:

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$

In terms of information, let's a given collection of entities is

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding given collect of information is

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In this case, if we have the following $S|_{L_1} = S_1$, this corresponds to E_1 which is P_1 identified at L_1 where the corresponding information is i_{E_1}, where that information points to the entity to show that the person is at that location. If the person is not present at that location, then we have $-\hat{i}_{E_1} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$. With that, in terms of providing information, we have:

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}Px$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we simply have miscommunication or misinformation, since the information is not included in the collection. We should already know the following condition with respect to A and x.

$$if\ A=\bar{A}\ then\ x=\bar{x}$$

The same as

$$if\ x=\bar{x}\ then\ A=\bar{A}$$

158'. By understanding article basis 156, we can see that the new manager inherited a negative function. For example, at τ_1, this is the function we have

$$f(\bar{x})=\bar{A}\left(P_1+P_2+\cdots+P_{15}\right)\bar{x}$$

Where at τ_2 we still have

$$f(\bar{x})=\bar{A}\left(P_2+P_3+\cdots+P_{16}\right)\bar{x}$$

From above, we can see that the second function is the function inherited by the new manager P_2. Now, the new manager can do the same thing according to our parent's feedback. In other words, by using the feedback chart, the new manager can cross out the negative and replace it with the formula. This is the way to look at it, at τ_3, we have the following:

$$f(\bar{x})=A\left(P_2+\cdots+P_6\right)x+\bar{A}\left(P_7+\cdots+P_{16}\right)\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{u}(t)=\left[S_2Tr\{T\}+\cdots+S_6Tr\{T\}\right]+\left[S_7Tr\{-T\}+\cdots+S_{16}Tr\{-T\}\right]$$

Then we use the following equation

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Let's take the function for example of P_7, in the communication domain we have

$$f_7(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_7\bar{x}$$

Then, the error correction function can be applied to that function to make correction so it can be positive. In this case, we have

$$f_7(x) = f_7(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

$$f_7(x) = f_7(\bar{x})\Big|_{\bar{x}=x}$$

Which gives us the following result

$$f_7(x) = AP_7x$$

Where in the theory domain, we have

$$S_7(xy)\Big|_{\tau_3} = x_7\left[\bar{T}\right]_{\bar{T}=T}$$

Which produces

$$S_7(x) = kx_7$$

By continue the same feedback process, then at τ_3 we have the following

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A\left(P_2 + P_3 + \cdots + P_{16}\right)x$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_2Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_3Tr\left\{T\right\} + \cdots + S_{16}Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where before we have $Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=1$ and after we have $Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=0$. By using the given formula and the feedback process related to our parent, we have solved the problems. We can see that the overall process requires acknowledgement. For example, if we do not understand the formula, we acknowledge that and we receive and apply feedback to make corrections.

159'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

After having problem with our application, we turn to our parent for help where our parent provides us the idea of our application A and the given reference $\mathbb{R}$. In total, 2 entities are given to us by our parent: the idea of our application and the given reference. By understanding article basis 151, we can see that

$$A=Sol$$

By understanding the explanation, we can see that our parent provides us Giv and Sol, the only things that are on our side is Ava. By understanding that as well as article basis 156, we can see that the problem we need to solve is that: *now we have a fixed number of people in our application, and how do we manage ourselves*. In this case, this problem is identified as $Pr=1$. To solve that problem, we use the given equation. In this case, we have the following:

Before	After
$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$f(\bar{x})$, $\bar{u}(t)$	$f(x)$, $u(t)$
$Pr=1$	$Pr=0$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of philosophy inheritance, before we have

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Then after we have

$$S(x)=S_L(x)$$

$$S(x)=k\left(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_N\right)$$

From above, we can see that before we did not have the formula to help us solve our problems, then after the formula is given to us, then we apply it to solve our problems.

160'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis above, we can see that the problem we need to solve is that: *now we have a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves*. In order for us to do so, we use the given equation. For N people working or alive, this is the problem the N people need to solve. As number of people increases to $N+1$, this is the problem they need to solve. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Time	Number of People	Problem
τ_1	N	$Pr=1$
τ_2	$N+1$	$Pr=1$

161'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Since we are formula dependent, it is not possible for us to solve our problems without the given equation. In terms of philosophy inheritance, we inherited negatives from previous generations. In this case, we have

Generation	**1st**	**2nd**	**Now**
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	Δx_1	Δx_2	Δx_3
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_2(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_2(t)$	$f_3(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_3(t)$

The delta's above are simply the negative view of the given equation, since we are formula dependent, so without the given equation, we approach things negatively. In this case, the table above can be shown like this.

Generation	**1st**	**2nd**	**Now**
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_2(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_2(t)$	$f_3(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_3(t)$

From that, we can see at τ_1 a lot of food are on the table is viewed as $-Ava$, since the foods have been stolen. With that, we have the following

τ_1	τ_2
$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_2(x),\ u_2(t)$

Where at τ_1, we have the following functions

$$f(\bar{x})=\bar{A}\left(P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4\right)\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t)=S_1Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_3Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_4Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where at τ_2, we have the following

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4\right)x$$

$$u_2(t)=S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_3Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_4Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

What is important here, with the application of the given formula, with little food we have, we have positive Ava which result to positive function execution which solves the identified problems.

162'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have the following

Generation	**1st**	**2nd**	**Now**
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	N/A
Given Formula	N/A	N/A	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

As we can see from the table above, it is not possible for the son to solve identified problems using the inherited negative. Therefore, the formula is given to the son, so he can apply it and solve problems. In this case, we can see that the negatives inherited matter because they cannot help us solve problems. The given equation does matter as well, because it can help us solve problems.

163'. Let's a given collection of entities is

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where each information element from the collection of information such as i_{E_1} points to its corresponding entity E_1. In terms of providing information for example P_1 is providing information to P_2, we have the following:

$$f(x)=\hat{A}\left(P_1+P_2\right)x$$

Where $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$, from above $f(x)$ can also be put in this form

$$f(x)=\left(\hat{A}_1P_1+\hat{A}_2P_2\right)x$$

Where $\hat{A}_1 \simeq \hat{A}_2$

In terms of miscommunication and misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x})=-\hat{A}\left(P_1+P_2\right)x$$

Where $-\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_1}$

In this case, we have

$$\hat{A}_1 \neq \hat{A}_2$$

From above, we can think that $\hat{A}_1$ and $\hat{A}_2$ as 2 entities: one in the left side and one in the right side. With miscommunication and misinformation, they do not exist or they simply viewed as negative. In this case, the following condition applied

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$A_1 = \begin{cases} A_2, & if\ \hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_E \\ -A_2, & if\ \hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{not\,match} i_E \end{cases}$$

From above, we can see that if the identified information does not match the given information, then we have misinformation or miscommunication.

164'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we have the following at τ_1

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_1\bar{x} + AP_2x + \bar{A}P_3\bar{x} + AP_2x + \cdots$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\} + S_2Tr\{T\} + S_2Tr\{-T\} + S_4Tr\{T\} + \cdots$$

Where at τ_2 we have the following

$$f(\bar{x}) = AP_2x + \bar{A}P_3\bar{x} + \bar{A}P_4\bar{x} + AP_5x + \cdots$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_2Tr\{T\} + S_3Tr\{-T\} + S_4Tr\{-T\} + S_5Tr\{T\} + \cdots$$

Where at τ_3 we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = A\left(P_2 + \cdots + P_6\right)x + \bar{A}\left(P_7 + \cdots + P_{16}\right)\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = \sum_{l=2}^{L}\hat{u}_m(t) + \sum_{m=L+1}^{M}\bar{u}_m(t)$$

Then at τ_4 we have

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A\left(P_2 + P_3 + \cdots + P_{16}\right)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\} + \cdots + S_{16} Tr\{T\}$$

Which is related to the following

$$S(x) = k\left(x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_{16}\right)$$

By understanding all cases above from τ_1 to τ_4, we can see that P_2 and P_3 to P_{16} did not get a free pass. In other words, the following functions $f(x)\Big|_{L_1}$ and $u(t)\Big|_{L_1}$ are executed to solve the problem by setting $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 0$. However, with $f(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1}$ and $\bar{u}(t)\Big|_{L_1}$ we still have $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 1$. In this case, nobody gets a free pass, the previous manager did not get a free pass, as well las the new one and the employees. With that, we can see effort and ability count.

165'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume a person is identified at a location such as $P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1$ and the problem solved by that person $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = 1$. Let's assume that another person is identified such as P_2 and that person is distance from P_1, but the actual distance does not matter. Let's assume while P_1 has a problem to solve but feels negative about P_2. In this case, the equation above is negative such as.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important is that the negative feeling is viewed as a problem. Now, in the communication domain, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A} P_1 \bar{x}$$

From above, we can see that

$$\bar{A} = A_1 + \bar{A}_1$$

From above, we can see that $\bar{A}_1$ is viewed as another problem such as $Pr_{1,2}$. With that, we can see the person has additional problems to solve. In this case, the person has $Pr_{1,1} = 1$ as well as $Pr_{1,2} = 1$. What is important here is that the additional negative feeling which is not needed to solve the problem simply adds more problems. In the theory domain, that increase complexity such as

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right] = \alpha^N \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right] = M\alpha^{MN}$$

With that, we can see that additional negative functions are not needed to solve the problem.

166'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities such as

$$Ava = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava_n$$

From article basis 156, the problem that needs to be solved is that $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$. Refer to the same article basis and determine what the new manager P_2 has and the old

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

manager P_1 does not have. Here, you use the given equation to determine what the second manger has and the first manager does not have. Or simply, the second manager comes on board, you show that the second manager has something the first one did not have.

167'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that $Pr_1 = 1$ needs to be solved, where the usage of the equation above provides a function to solve that problem. In terms of problem and solution, we go after the problem we are solving. We don't go after each other or another person. From the article basis above, here you are going to determine which one is better for Manager 2, going after the problem to solve it or thinking about going after another. In other words, by using the equation above, you are going to determine which is better to solve a problem, going after the problem which enables you to focus on it or going after a person or another entity that is not the problem you are solving.

168'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

By being formula dependent, we think relatively from the given equation to solve our problems. Without the given equation, we think negatively from the opposite of the given equation below

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Until the equation is given to us and learn it, it is not possible for us to think positively to solve identified problems. To better understand that let's look at this table.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	**Now**
Person	P_1	P_1	P_1
Entity Inherited	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	N/A
Given Formula	N/A	N/A	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(x),\ u_1(t)$

From the table above, we can see that at τ_1 and we have the function executed in the form of:

$$f_1(\bar{x})=-AP_1x$$

This form above is the same as

$$f_1(\bar{x})=\left(-Ax\right)P_1$$

Which is the same as

$$f_1(\bar{x})=\bar{A}P\bar{x}$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$\bar{u}_1(t)=S_1Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

Where at time now or current time, the function is executed in this form

$$f_1(x)=AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t)=S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we can see that at current time, the positive replaces the negatives from previous times in order to execute the function to solve the problem.

169'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a list of entities such as

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

Where Ava_3 is communication. In this case, we can see that that

$$-Ava_3 \notin Ava$$

In other words, to solve the identified problem, negative communication is not included in the list of entities available. In this case, let's identify the following sentences:

$$S_1(\bar{w}) = w_1 + \bar{w}_2 + w_3 + \bar{w}_4 + w_5$$

$$S_2(w) = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 + w_5$$

From above, use the formula to determine which sentence is appropriate to use by Manager 2 in order to solve the identified problem.

170'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a mother or father with 3 kids as shown here

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's P_1 be the parent or simply mother or father, then P_1 uses the given equation to provide information to the children in the form of

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4\right)x$$

In case of misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}\left(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4\right)\bar{x}$$

From above, in terms of entity available, if we identify responsibility as Ava_4, we can see that $Ava_4 \in Ava$ where $-Ava_4 \notin Ava$. With that, we can see a parent has responsibility to inform his/her children but has no responsibility to misinform them.

171'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following $P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$, where $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$.

Then at another location we have $P\big|_{L_2} = P_2$ where there is a distance between the 2 locations or the 2 people. From article basis 165, we have shown that negative feeling is a problem itself and does not help us solve our problems. In terms of negative feeling, to solve the problem, the person uses the given equation in the form of

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P\bar{x}$$

Now if the person has negative feeling for P_2 as well as L_2, then we have the following

$$\bar{A} = \bar{A}_1 + \bar{A}_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the function becomes

$$f(\bar{x}) = \left(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{A}_2\right) P\bar{x}$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$S_1 Tr\left\{-T\right\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

Where $-T = y_1 + y_2$

As we can see, the more negative feeling a person has, the more problems that person has and the more problems that person needs to solve.

172'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we have shown that the new manager and the employees have used the given equation to solve the problem. In terms of function application and the application of the given equation. For example, at L_1, we have:

People	Function	Equation
P_1	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_2	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_3	$f_3(x), u_3(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_4	$f_4(x), u_4(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

In relationship to article basis 156, the new manager had used the given equation in the form as shown by this table

People	Function	Equation	Problem
P_2	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$
P_3	$f_3(x), u_3(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_4	$f_4(x)\,,\,u_4(t)$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$Pr_{1,3}=1$
P_5	$f_5(x)\,,\,u_5(t)$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$Pr_{1,4}=1$

The table above only shows a partial, but can be expanded more to show all. With that, we have the following

$$S(x)=k\left(x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_{16}\right)$$

In this case, we can see that everybody in the project has applied the given equation to contribute to solving the identified problem.

173'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 156, the new manager has asked and answered the following question from time to time.

τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
Now we have a fixed number of employees in our project, how do we organize ourselves?	Now we have a fixed number of employees in our project, how do we organize ourselves?	Now we have a fixed number of employees in our project, how do we organize ourselves?

Where the answer to the question is given below

τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
We use the given equation to organize ourselves. As number of people increases at our location,	We use the given equation to organize ourselves. As number of people increases at our	We use the given equation to organize ourselves. As number of people increases at our location,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

we also use the given equation to organize ourselves	location, we also use the given equation to organize ourselves	we also use the given equation to organize ourselves

Related to the table above, we have the following

τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
$P_1+P_2+P_3$	$P_1+P_2+P_3$	$P_1+P_2+P_3$
$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$f_1(x),\ u_1(t)$	$f_1(x),\ u_1(t)$	$f_1(x),\ u_1(t)$

From the table above, we can see that each time we have a problem to solve, we ask the same question and apply the given equation to solve it.

174'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities that includes for example Ava_2 is effort and Ava_3 is responsibility. From article basis 156, we know that each employee includes those 2 entities. For example, for P_4, we have

$$\left(Ava_2+Ava_3\right)\in P_4$$

With that, we have the following

$$f_4(x)=AP_4x$$

$$u_4(t)=S_4Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which solves $Pr_{1,4}=1$ by setting $Pr_{1,4}=0$. From that, we can see the whole process takes effort, ability, and responsivity.

175'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article bases 88 and 156, we can see that multiple people are working on a project, where each of them has a part of problem to solve. In this case, the people provide feedback to each other whenever feedback is needed to help solve the problem. To better understand the explanation, let's do the following: you who is P_1 has a problem to sole such as $Pr_1=1$, another person such as P_2 has helped you solve the problem by setting it to $Pr_1=0$. The process happened at τ_1. Now at τ_2, you are going to verify the following cases: the problem is solved P_2 owes P_1. As well as the problem is not solved whether P_2 owes P_1. You use the given equation to verify each case.

176'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 88, we have shown that our parent identified all the children as one or simply as one entity, except identifying the ones who understand and the ones who do not. In article basis 156, Manager 2 does the same thing. Were both cases are based on the following function.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $M = \lambda L$

Related to time, $y = T$, which produces the following result

$$S(x) = k\left(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_N\right)$$

In order for that to happen, the ones who understand must work harder to help the ones who do not. With that, we can see nobody gets a free pass. The ones who do not understand do not get a free pass as well as the ones who understand. For example, if multiple people are working on a project to solve a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, if at τ_1 they have

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Which resulted to $f(\bar{x})$ and $\bar{u}(t)$, in this case, they don't get a free pass because that does not solve the problem. If later at τ_2 they apply the given equation which results to $f(x)$ and $u(t)$ they don't get a free pass either because they have applied the formula to solve the problem.

177'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 156, let's i_{E_2} be the information about people who are working on the project at τ_2 that does not include Manager 1. That information points to E_2,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

where i_{E_2} does not include information about Manager 1 working on the project at τ_2. At τ_1 we have $f(\bar{x})$ and $\bar{u}(t)$ where at τ_2 we have $f(x)$ and $u(t)$. In terms of information at τ_2, we have function execution information that solves the identified problem. for example, $i_{E_{2,2}} \in C(i_E)$ where at both at τ_1 and τ_2 we have $-\hat{i}_{E_{2,2}} \notin C(i_E)$. This is the way to look at it, at τ_1 a negative function is executed. The identification of that negative function is based on the positive that is included in the collection. In this case, based on the existence of the positive, feedback is given to make the correction.

178'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, the new manager has approached the project where each employees has a function and where the overall function is a combination of functions of all employees as shown

$$f(x) = P_2 f_2(x) + P_3 f_3(x) + \cdots + P_{16} f_{16}(x)$$

$$u(t) = S_2\left[u_2(t)\right] + S_3\left[u_3(t)\right] + \cdots + S_{16}\left[u_{16}(t)\right]$$

In terms of contribution, let's Ava_5 be contribution, in this case all employees contribute in the form of

$$Ava_{5,1} \in P_2$$

With that, we have the following

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava_5 = \sum_{n=2}^{16} Ava_{5,n-1} \in P_n$$

From the equation above, we can see that the total contribution is the contribution of every employee working on the project.

179'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities available which includes for example Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability. Where the entity given Giv gives us ideas how to use the entity Ava to result to a solution to solve the identified problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$. With that, we have the following in terms of system stability.

$$S(x) = kx$$

For N people working, then we have

$$S(x) = k\left(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_N\right)$$

Where the function above provides us with stability, where the stability function above can be represented in the form below

$$S(x) = \frac{k}{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_N}$$

If you want to, you can verify the form above, but here that is not the case. What is important here is to use the given formula to verify or validate other entities. In terms of validation or verification, we can see that working with the formula is viewed as a challenge itself. In this case, we can use it to verify entities that are given to us by

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

mother nature. With that, we can use the formula to verify both understanding and misunderstanding.

180'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where the overall function for all location gives us

$$f(x,v,r,z) = f(x) + f(v) + f(r) + f(z)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

Where the total location is

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

Where the total problem is

$$Pr = Pr_1 + Pr_2 + Pr_3 + Pr_4$$

Where his resulted to

$$Pr = 1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that at all locations, all functions need to be executed positively to solve all problems. where the overall function is viewed as an average function. In this case, we can see that there is a weight on the functions themselves.

181'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, let's have the following

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where there is a distance between the two locations is in the form of

$$L_1 \overset{d}{\longleftrightarrow} L_2$$

Let's assume that at τ_1, we have the following

People at Location	Problem	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	d
$P_2\|_{L_2}, S_2\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	d

From above, let's assume that at τ_1, $P_1\|_{L_1}$ has $Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$ to solve, rather than applying the formula to solve that problem at that location, at τ_2, P_1 goes to another location to develop more problems. In this case, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Pr\big|_{L_1} = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

Where at Location 2, we have

$$Pr\big|_{L_2} = Pr_{2,1} + Pr_{2,2}$$

From above, we can see that the additional problem at L_2 does not solve the problem at L_1. Otherwise, it would have been viewed as a free pass. This is the way to look at it. If a problem exists, a positive function must be executed at its basis to solve that problem, otherwise the problem is not solved. This is the reason we have the given equation. If a negative function is executed, that does not solve the problem. With that, we have the following condition.

$$if\ Pr_1 = 1\ then\ u_1(t) = 1$$

In order for that to happen, we must have

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

The execution of the function above will result to $Pr_1 = 0$. In the other hands

$$if\ Pr_1 = 1\ then\ \bar{u}_1(t) \neq 1$$

The function above cannot be executed at its basis to result to the solution of the problem. With that we have

$$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

Which resulted to $Pr_1 \neq 0$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Otherwise, the process could have been a free pass if we expect a negative function to execute to solve a problem. In other words, if we have a problem to solve and we use the given equation negatively, that will not solve it. That is viewed as a free pass which does not solve the problem. In terms of misinformation, that further expands the problem above in the form below.

$$Pr\big|_{L_1} = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

Were at location 2 we have

$$Pr\big|_{L_2} = Pr_{2,1} + Pr_{2,2} + Pr_{2,3}$$

182'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above we have shown that if we have a problem to solve at our location, additional problems at other locations do not help us solve it. Let's assume that 2 people at 2 locations have a problem to solve as shown.

$$P = P\big|_{L_1} + P\big|_{L_2}$$

$$S = S\big|_{L_1} + S\big|_{L_2}$$

Where the problem to be solved is $Pr_1 = 1$. In this case, both need to work together to apply the formula to solve the problem in the form of

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1\left\{T\right\} + S_2\left\{T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which resulted to $Pr_1 = 0$

With the absence of the formula, we have the following

$$f(x) = -A\left(P_1 + P_2\right)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1\left\{-T\right\} + S_2\left\{-T\right\}$$

The above resulted to more problems rather than solving the original problem. In this case, we have

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

183'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have a problem to solve at our location, we use the formula to solve it. If we go to another location to develop more problems, we simply leave behind the problem we need to solve at our location. To better understand that let's assume at τ_1, we have the following

People at Location	Problem	Distance
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	d
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}, S_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	d

Now, at τ_1 we have the following

People at Location	Problem	Distance
	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	d

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\big\vert_{L_2} = P_2 + P_1$ $S\big\vert_{L_2} = S_2 + S_1$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$ $Pr_{1,2}\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	d

From above, we can see that the original problem is still present at Location 1, now the person is at Location 2 with additional problems.

184'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's assume that a negative function is executed, in terms of providing information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{map} i_{E_1}$, where i_{E_1} is viewed as the corresponding positive. In terms of misinformation, we have $-\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{not\ map} i_{E_1}$. Now, in terms of function at location, let's assume that at Location 2, we have the following negative function executed

$$f(\bar{x})\big\vert_{L_2} = -A\left(P_2 + P_3 + P_4\right)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = S_2\left\{-T\right\} + S_3\left\{-T\right\} + S_4\left\{-T\right\}$$

In terms of providing information, Let's assume at Location P_1 provides information to the people in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{v})\Big|_{L_1} = -\hat{A}\left(P_1 + P_5 + P_6 + P_7\right)v$$

From above, we can see that the information provided by P_1 is viewed as misinformation.

185'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we can see that Manager 2 respects mobility of people with the pass. With that, we have the following τ_1

Home	Provider Location
$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$
$S(x) = kx_2$	$S(xy) = (x_3 + x_4 + \cdots)(y_3 + y_4 + \cdots)$

Where at τ_2 we have the following at the provider location

$$S(xy) = \left[kx_2\right] + \left[(x_3 + x_4 + \cdots)(y_3 + y_4 + \cdots)\right]$$

Where we can see the function above is related to the following

$$S(xy) = S_L(x) + S_M(xy)$$

Using the process above, Manager 2 can look at the history of previous function execution and identify employees who understand and make adjustment to the function. In this case, history is regarded rather than disregarded. In other words, using the approach above, the negative philosophies or inherited philosophies can be identified where they can then be substituted to help solve the problem.

186'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is list of entities available which include the following

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

From article basis 44, we have learned and shown that the case that enables maturity is the one that solves the problem. In this case, we can see that the application of the formula above enables maturity. In other words, maturity is needed to apply the given equation in order to solve problems. With that, we can see maturity is an entity that is available to us to help us solve our problems. In this case, maturity is the list of entities available to us. With that, maturity is identified in the list of entities available, which is Ava_3 for instance.

187'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

To solve a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, in terms of Ava, we have Ava_1 as maturity, Ava_2 as responsibility, Ava_3 as ability, and so forth. For example, let's P_1 or S_1 is identified as a salesman, then the following entities are available to S_1 in the form of

$$\left(Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3 \right) \in S_1$$

Using the given equation, it is possible to solve a problem by using the entity available. Without that, there is no solution. Here, let's identify couple of cases.

Case 1:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

A salesman or salesperson supposes to go house to house to make a sale. Someone says to that person, don't go to this house or couple of houses to sell or don't sell to this house—people at. I will pay you for that. Does that solve the problem? Does that solve the underlined problem? You can use the equation above to show whether that solves the problem.

Case 2:

A provider that manufactures products—or simply a products provider—to sale to multiple locations or houses. A person tells the provider, don't sell to specific locations or houses, I will give you money. Does that solve the underlined problem? You can use the equation above to verify whether that solves the problem.

Case 3:

At a restaurant that sells food, people go to that restaurant and buy food like burgers and so. A person says don't sell food to another person; I will buy it from you. Does that solve the problem? You can use the equation above to show whether that solves the problem.

Case 4:

A person has no desired to be a landlord, someone says, I will give you money so you can become a landlord. Does that solve the problem? You can use the equation above to determine whether that solves the problem.

Case 5:

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Two people have no desire to be friends. Another person says, I will give both of you money so you two can become friends. Does that solve the problem? You can use the equation above to show whether that solves the problem.

Case 6:

A person has no desired to be a salesman. Another person says, I will give you money to be a salesman. I will also give my friends money to buy from you. Does that solve the identified problem? You can use the equation above to verify whether that solves the problem.

By working out all the cases above, you have verified whether in each case the identified problem is solved. Based on your verification, you can see that whether a case is real or natural or not real or not natural. Now, you are going to use a table similar to this one by using the word real or fake.

Cases	Compound Word	Reason
Case 1		
Case 2		
Case 3		
Case 4		
Case 5		
Case 6		

For example, in Case 1, based on your verification you can add the word fake or real in from of the word salesman or salesperson. In the reason column, you then verify why it is appropriate to do so. While the table above lists the cases as indicated, but you can expand it to have more words. For example, in Case 1, we have words Salesman,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Sale, Money where in Case 2 we also have word business, money and so forth. So, in the table, each case does not have to be a single word only.

188'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes maturity. By being formula dependent, without Giv, the given equation becomes negative in the form below

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Which enables us to develop more problems rather than solving existing problems. with that, an initial problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$ can be expanded to $Pr_{1,1}, Pr_{1,2}, \cdots$ as well as $Pr_{2,1}, Pr_{2,2}, \cdots$. To better understand that let's take the following example.

P_1 is a salesman who is supposed to go house to house to make some sales. In order for that to happen, the following entities belong to that salesman.

$$\left(Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3\right) \in P_1$$

Where Ava_1 is maturity, Ava_2 is responsibility, and Ava_3 is ability. What happens if another person says to that salesman, *don't go to this house, I will pay you*. If the salesman accepts, then we have the following.

$$\left(Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3\right) \notin P_1$$

Let's assume that person is P_2, then we can look at the resulting function in the communication domain where it is negative as shown

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2)x$$

With that, we can see the negative application of the given equation, which enables the entity available to the salesman to be negative. Now, let's take a look at another case where the following people are identified: $P_1\big|_{L_1}$, $P_2\big|_{L_2}$, and $P_3\big|_{L_3}$ where there is a communication interface between all of them in the form below

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{comm\ interface} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xrightarrow{comm\ interface} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{comm\ interface} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

Let's assume that P_2 and P_3 have no desire to be friends, if P_1 gives money to both of them to be friends, then we have this

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Where the functions executed as

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$f_2(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_3)x$$

Then we have the following

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

As we can see above, that does not solve the problem. That does not enable either person to become mature.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

189'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the two article bases above, we have shown that maturity enables us to solve problems, where immaturity enables us to be more immature. From that we can see, let's Ava_1 be maturity, then $Ava_1 \in Ava$ where $-Ava_1$ is immaturity, then we can see that $-Ava_1 \notin Ava$. Related to the article basis above, we can see that there is a communication interface that exists between the people. Each person has a communication interface with another person. If we identify that interface as B, then we can see that it is constant to all of them in this form

$$B(P_1 + P_2 + P_3) = BP_1 + BP_2 + BP_3$$

From above, it shows that the communication interface is constant between them. If a person accepts, that person disregards the existence of the communication interface that belongs to him/her or that connects him/her with others. Now, let's look at another case where a salesman is a function provider that goes house to house to make a sale. Let's identify that salesman as P_4. In terms of entity available to the salesman, we can see that effort is one of them which is Ava_4, where we have $Ava_4 \in P_4$. If P_4 receives money not to go to sell to specific house or anything undermine his effort, then we have $-Ava_4 \notin Ava$. In this case, the salesman operates using this equation

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which solves no problem. Rather solving the problems, the effort of the salesman is undermined as well as his ability and his responsibility.

190'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problems at location, let's take a look at the following where a salesman supposes to go to multiple locations to solve problems.

Problem At Location	People at Location	Salesman
$L_1,\ Pr_{1,1}=1$	$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$L_2,\ Pr_{1,2}=1$	$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$L_3,\ Pr_{1,3}=1$	$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$L_4,\ Pr_{1,4}=1$	$P_4\|_{L_4}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$

From the table above we can see that the salesman is S_5, where his function is to go to multiple locations to solve problem. What happens if someone says to that salesman don't go to specific location such as L_2 and L_4 to solve problem, in this case we have the following

Problem Solved	People at Location	Salesman
$L_1,\ Pr_{1,1}=0$	$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$L_2,\ Pr_{1,2}=1$	$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$S_5\left[\bar{u}_5(t)+\bar{h}_5(t)\right]$
$L_3,\ Pr_{1,3}=0$	$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$L_4,\ Pr_{1,4}=1$	$P_4\|_{L_4}$	$S_5\left[\bar{u}_5(t)+\bar{h}_5(t)\right]$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that the salesman or S_5 leaves $Pr_{1,2}=1$ at L_2 unsolved as well as $Pr_{1,4}=1$ at L_4. From above, we can see that the salesman executes negative function as a result which does not help solve the problem. From that, we can see the result is based on the negative representation of the given equation. From above, we can see the overall problem is solved in the communication domain by this function.

$$f(\bar{x})=-\hat{A}(P_5+P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4)x$$

Where in in the theory domain we have

$$\bar{u}(t)=u_1(t)+\bar{u}_2(t)+u_3(t)+\bar{u}_4(t)+\bar{u}_5(t)$$

From above, we can see that the resulting function is negative which does not solve the problem. Where the overall problem is solved by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{4} Pr_{1,n}=0$$

As we can see here by undermining the ability, the responsibility, the effort, and the maturity of the salesman, that do not help him solve problems.

191'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities available which includes for example Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as ability and Ava_3 as maturity. By using the given equation, a person such as P_1 can apply the equation to solve a problem. In this case, $Ava_1 \in P_1$. There is no

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

entity available in the list that can prevent that or remove it. With that, we can see there is a relationship between the entities that are in the list.

$$Ava = \left\{ Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots \right\}$$

For example, from the list above, the entities are related in the form of

$$Ava_1 \sim Ava_2 \sim Ava_3$$

From above, we can also see that the relationship can also produce another entity, as an example

$$Ava_6 = Ava_1 \sim Ava_2$$

If an entity is not available in the list, then that entity is not related to the entity in the list as well as the relationship resulted of the entities in the list. For example, let's assume that bogeyman as $-Ava_9$, because $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$, in this case we can see that $-Ava_9$ is not related to Ava_3 as well as Ava_6

$$-Ava_9 \nsim Ava_3$$

$$-Ava_9 \nsim Ava_6$$

To better understand the explanation, let's take a look of article basis 187 case number 1 where a salesman supposes to go house to house to solve problems. In order for that to happen, we can see that, let's identify that salesman as P_1, then we can see that P_1 does not need a bogeyman such as $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$, because $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$, therefore $-Ava_9$ will undermine the salesman and prevent him from solving the problem. Now, let's take a look of article basis 156, we can see that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Manger 2 who is P_2 does not need $-Ava_9$ such as $-Ava_9 \notin P_2$ because that will undermine his/her effort and ability. Now, let's take a look at article basis 187 case number 5, where 2 people P_2 and P_3 have no desire to be friends. In this case, if money is given to them to be friends and they accept it then we have the following: $-Ava_9 \in P_2$ and $-Ava_9 \in P_3$. That simply undermines their efforts and their abilities to solve problems because of the bogeymen. That also undermines their own existence by disregarding the communication interface. Now, let's look at another case related to function at location. In terms of function at location, we have the following:

People at Location	**Function at Location**	**Function Belong To**
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$ or $S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1} = AP_1x$ $u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1Tr\{T\}$	$f(x) \in P_1$ $u_1(t) \in S_1$
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$ or $S_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2} = AP_2v$ $u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = S_2Tr\{T\}$	$f(v) \in P_2$ $u_2(t) \in S_2$

In order for that to happen, then we should have the following cases where P_1 and P_2 do not need a bogeyman such as $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$ and $-Ava_9 \notin P_2$. With bogeymen involved, then we have the following.

People at Location	**Function at Location**	**Function Belong To**

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_1\big\vert_{L_1} \neq P_1$ $S_1\big\vert_{L_1} \neq S_1$	$f(\bar{x})\big\vert_{L_1} = -AP_1x$ $\bar{u}_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1Tr\{-T\}$	$f(\bar{x}) \notin P_1$ $\bar{u}_1(t) \notin S_1$
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2} \neq P_2$ $S_2\big\vert_{L_2} \neq S_2$	$f(\bar{v})\big\vert_{L_2} = -AP_2v$ $\bar{u}_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = S_2Tr\{-T\}$	$f(\bar{v}) \notin P_2$ $\bar{u}_2(t) \notin S_2$

From above, since we have $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$ and $-Ava_9 \notin P_2$ or simply since we have bogeymen involved, the people are being misidentified at their locations. In this case the functions that belong to them don't seem like. Now, let's look at another case of mobility, where the mobility of a person such as S_1 is enabled by the application of the given equation where we have

$$u_1(t) = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

Where the mobility as a function is executed in this form

$$u_1(t) = S_1\left[u_1(t) + h_1(t)\right]$$

Where $-Ava_9 \notin S_1$, now with bogeymen involved, we have $-Ava_9 \in S_1$. In this case, we have the following

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\}$$

Where the mobility as a function is executed as

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{u}_1(t) + \bar{h}_1(t)\right]$$

As we can see here, bogeymen only exist to undermine the existence of mother nature. Now, another example disregarding the location we are identified, our effort

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

count. For example, at τ_1 we have $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ where $Ava_1 \in P_1$. Now at τ_2 we have $P_1\big|_{L_2}$ where $Ava_1 \in P_1$. With that, there is no bogeymen involved where $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$. Now, with bogeymen involved we have $-Ava_9 \in P_1$ where $Ava_1 \notin P_1$. As we can see here, with bogeymen involved, the effort of the person is negative. Now in terms of contribution, since contribution is an entity available, there is no relationship between contribution and bogeymen. In this if Ava_6 is contribution, then we have disregarded the location a person is identified, that person contributes. With that, we have at τ_1 we have $Ava_6 \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$ where at τ_2 $Ava_6 \in P_1\big|_{L_2}$. With bogeymen involves, we have the opposite where $-Ava_9 \in P_1$ and $-Ava_6 \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$ as well as $-Ava_6 \in P_1\big|_{L_2}$. So, the bogeymen undermine the contributions of people at location. Let's take this example, P_1 has no desired to be a salesman where money is given to him to be a salesman as well as P_2 to buy from him. In this case, we can see the following entities: effort, ability, responsibility, and maturity P_1 does not have. In this case, we have

$$\left(-Ava_1 - Ava_2 - Ava_3 - Ava_4\right) \in P_1$$

We can also see that $-Ava_9 \in P_1$, in this case, the sell function is executed in the form of

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\left\{-T\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

As we can see from above, the sale is negative and it is not regarded as a sale.

192'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities available which includes the following

$$Ava = \left\{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\right\}$$

From the article basis above, we have shown that bogeymen, which is $-Ava_9$, is not included in the list of entities available. In this case, we have $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$.

Because of the relationship of entities in the list, by having $-Ava_9$, that enables the other entities to be negative. For example, as we have shown above, $-Ava_9$ renders other entities to be negative such as Ava_1, Ava_2, and so forth. As we have learned and shown in article basis 156. The new manager and the employees have turned the project around by using the following function.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

In this case, the ones who understand help the ones who do not, and related to time, we have the following:

$$S(x) = k\left(x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_{16}\right)$$

As we can see from above, the manager and the employees do not need boogeymen in order to do that. In this case, we can see that $-Ava_9 \notin P_2$, $-Ava_9 \notin P_3$, and so

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

forth. What happens here is that $-Ava_9$ would simply undermines the understanding of the employees rather than increasing it to help executing the project positively. To better understand that let's take a look of the following.

Bogeymen	Stability Function	Understanding
$-Ava_9 \in P$	$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$	$t \uparrow k \downarrow$
$-Ava_9 \notin P$	$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$	$t \uparrow k \uparrow$

From above as we can see, with the inclusion of bogeymen, related to time understanding goes down while without the bogeymen, related to time understanding goes up. What is important here is that bogeymen only exist to undermine our understanding rather than increasing it.

193'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the equation above we know that $-Ava_9$ which is boogeyman is not included in the list, for instance $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$. As we have shown from the article basis above, by having $-Ava_9$, it simply undermines our effort and ability. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this example. The job of a salesman is to solve problems. For example, a door-to-door salesman's job is to go to multiple locations to solve problems.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_1\big|_{L_1} + Pr_1\big|_{L_2} + Pr_1\big|_{L_3} + Pr_1\big|_{L_4}$$

Where $Pr_1 = 1$, from that we can see a salesman P_1 has 4 problems to solve at 4 locations. Suppose that a person has another function to monitor that salesman or

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

keeps eyes on him and tell him not to go to sell at L_2 and L_4. Let's assume that person is P_5, then that function is executed in this form

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_5 + P_1)x$$

If we want to, we can use other variables to differentiate that function from the sell function. By accepting that, then we have the total number of problems to be solved by the salesman is reduced as shown

$$Pr_1 = Pr_1\big|_{L_1} + Pr_1\big|_{L_2} + Pr_1\big|_{L_3} + Pr_1\big|_{L_4}$$

From above, we simply change the color of the other 2, to show that they are not solved by Salesman 1. At another location, we have another salesman who is Salesman 2 or simply P_7. Now, the total problem to be solved by P_7 is

$$Pr_1 = Pr_1\big|_{L_5} + Pr_1\big|_{L_6} + Pr_1\big|_{L_2} + Pr_1\big|_{L_4}$$

From above, we can see that $-Ava_9 \in P_1$ while $-Ava_9 \notin P_7$. In terms of problem solving, we can see that Salesman 1 we have

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_1}} + Pr_1\big|_{L_2} + \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_3}} + Pr_1\big|_{L_4}$$

$$Pr_1 \neq 0$$

Where for Salesman 2 we have

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_5}} + \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_2}} + \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_6}} + \cancel{Pr_1\big|_{L_4}}$$

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we can see that Salesman 2 is not undermined while Salesman 1 is undermined. In terms of problems solving, we have the following

$$Pr_1 = \begin{cases} 0, if - Ava_9 \notin P \\ 1, \ if - Ava_9 \in P \end{cases}$$

In terms of salesmen and client's transaction, let's assume that P_1 or S_1 as salesman and P_2 or S_2 as client. Then the transaction is performed in this form

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

From above, we can see that both the client and the salesman applied the formula to execute the function. In this case, we can see there is relationship between the salesman, the client, and the formula.

194'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 109, we have shown that if a problem exists such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then a function exists to solve that problem. For example, if that problem exists at a location such as $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$, then a function is provided at that location to solve that problem for example $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$. Now, let's look at a function a person can have at a location.

From article basis 120, we have shown that the mobility of a person is enabled by the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

application of the formula or simply by the pass. For example, in terms of P_1 or S_1 mobility, we have

$$u_1(t) = S_1\left[u_1(t) + h_1(t)\right]$$

Where $u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$

From above, we can see that the application of the given equation enables our mobility. Where, without the formula, our mobility is not enabled as shown below.

$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{u}_1(t) + \bar{h}_1(t)\right]$ where $\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$

With that, we can see at L_1, S_1 is desired to go to L_2, the another person at L_1 can have a check pass function. Let's assume that at L_1 that function is executed by S_2, then we have the following

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

At the other location L_2, another person can have similar function. What is important here is that the functions above do not need bogeymen to be executed. For example, from the article basis above, since $-Ava_9 \notin P_7$, then the mobility of that salesman to sell at another location does not require a bogeyman.

195'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Since we are formula dependent, it is not possible for us to solve our problems without the given equation. Instead, we execute our function negatively. To better understand that let's take a look of the following.

Generation	**First** τ_1	**Second** τ_2	**Third** τ_3
People	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Philosophy	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$
Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$

From the table above, the negative representation of the given equation can be viewed as y which flows from generation to generation. For example, y_1 can be viewed as a bad salesman—the negative idea—that flows from Grandpa to Son. Now at τ_3 the son has Δx_3 which includes negative ideas y_1 from Grandpa and y_2 from dad. In other words, at τ_3, the son inherited bad salesman ideas from both Grandpa and Dad. The bad salesman ideas can also be stealing, doing bad things, and so forth. From the explanation as well as from the table above, the philosophy inheritance affects the Son. At current time, the formula is given to the Son to prevent him from executing functions negatively. In this case, we have

Generation	**First** τ_1	**Second** τ_2	**Now** **Current Time**
People	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Philosophy	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we can see that at current time, the application of the formula to execute the function positively is viewed as an acknowledgement.

196'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then we apply the formula in the form of $S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$ To solve that problem. With that, we can see there is a relationship between S_1 and $Tr\{T\}$. From article basis 193, we have shown that the mobility of Salesman 2 is viewed as

$$u_7(t) = S_7\left[u_7(t) + h_7(t)\right]$$

Where $u_7(t) = S_7 Tr\{T\}$ this mobility enables Salesman 2 to go to more locations and solve problems.

197'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of solving problems, multiple people can be working on a project at a location to solve an identified problem. In this case, we have the following

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{15} Pr_{1,n}$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{15} S_n Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that multiple employees are working on a project to solve a problem, where all of them use the formula. During a meeting, the following relationship applied

$$S_1 \sim S_2 \sim \cdots S_N$$

Where the relationship above can be shown in this form

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} \sim S_2 Tr\{T\} \sim \cdots S_N Tr\{T\}$$

Where in terms of communication, we have the following

$$S_1 Tr\{TK_T\} \sim S_2 Tr\{TK_T\} \sim \cdots S_N Tr\{TK_T\}$$

Where the communication function is

$$f(x) = A\left(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_N\right)x$$

In this case, if 5 sentences are repeated by 5 people, then they are also related in this form

$$S_1(w) \sim S_2(w) \sim S_3(w) \sim S_4(w) \sim S_5(w)$$

By understanding the explanation above, we can see that the formula is used as a connection to the people at the meeting.

198'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of event, let's assume that a positive function is executed such as $u_1(t)$, then that entity can be viewed as E_1 in the collection where $E_1 \in C(E)$. In this case, we have $i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$. Now, if a negative function is executed such as $\bar{u}_1(t)$, that negative function is identified based on the existence of the positive function. What is important here is that the collection only includes positive but based on the same positive if a negative function is executed, it is identified where feedback is given to enable correction.

199'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Without being aware of the formula, some of us will do something right and some of us will do something wrong. With that, we have the following

$$\bar{u}(t) = u_1(t) + \bar{u}_2(t) + u_3(t) + \bar{u}_4(t) + \cdots$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(x) + f_2(\bar{x}) + f_3(x) + f_4(\bar{x}) + \cdots$$

By being aware of the formula, all of us can execute functions according to formula. In this case, with the application of the formula, the functions above executed as

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t) + \cdots$$

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + \cdots$$

From above, we can see each function executed is viewed as an operation. In this case, from the philosophy inheritance chat we can see that a current time, the son has $u_1(t)$ where τ_1, the grandpa had $\bar{u}_1(t)$ and at τ_2 the dad had $\bar{u}_1(t)$. Since before

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

being aware of the formula, some of us will execute functions positively and some others negatively. In this case, we can look at the parts of operations that are right before being aware of the formula. Another way to say is that, before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right? This is the way to look at it, if before the formula is put on the table, a person has more parts right than the other, then the other person has more to learn. For example, from article basis 193, since Salesman 2 has more parts right than Salesman 1, then Salesman 1 has more to learn.

200'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88 and 156, we have learned and shown that by using the stability function below

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

The people who understand must help the ones who do not in order for the function to execute positively. Where the number of people who understand is given as $L \geq 1$. What is important here is that if we can have a fixed minimum number of people who understand, then they can help those who do not understand. Related to time, all of them understand and help the function execute positively.

201'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have shown that if we have at least a person who understands, then that person can help the others to execute the function positively. With that, we have the following

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Where related to time, we have the following

$$S\left(x\right)=\left(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_N\right)k$$

In order for that to happen, the formula is viewed as the focus so people can understand it to help execute the function positively. In this case, we can see that the formula is being protected to help people learn it.

202'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities

$$Ava=\left\{Ava_1,Ava_2,Ava_3,\cdots\right\}$$

Where the collection of entities available does not include bogeymen as $-Ava_9$ and free pass $-Ava_8$. With that, we can see $\left(-Ava_8-Ava_9\right)\notin Ava$. By having those 2 negative entities, they would undermine our effort and ability. For example, if we have Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability. In terms of a person applying the given formula to solve a problem, we have $\left(Ava_1+Ava_2\right)\in P_1$, however with bogeymen and free pass, we have $\left(-Ava_8-Ava_9\right)\in P_1$, when that happen the ability and effort are no longer present in that person. In this case, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$\left(Ava_1 + Ava_2\right) \notin P_1$. As we can see here, with the inclusion of bogeymen and free pass, effort and ability no longer exist or count.

203'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

By taking a closer look at article basis 156, we can see that for Manager 1 we have $Pr_1 = 1$, where for Manager 2, we have $Pr_1 = 0$. In other words, Manager 2 had solved the problem while Manager 1 did not. To better understand that let's take a look of this table.

Manager	Problem Solved	Formula	Mode of Operation
Manager 1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	Mode 1
Manager 2	$Pr_1 = 0$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	Mode 2

From above, we can see that Manager 2 operates in different mode than Manager 1. As we can see, Manager 2 had used the formula to solve the problem, while Manager 1 did not.

204'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 115, we have learned and shown that if we leave the problem behind and execute negative functions, that does not solve the problem. To better understand that, let's assume at τ_1, we have $Pr_1 = 1$ to be solved by P_1 and P_2. By understanding that, we can see that the problem is solved by the following functions:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

The functions above solved the problem, while the following do not

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{-T\}$$

The way to look at it, if τ_2, the negative functions above are executed instead, that does not solve the problem. In this case, we can see that the problem remains unsolved or it is left behind.

205'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Where $(-Ava_9 - Ava_8) \notin Ava$, where $-Ava_9$ is bogeymen and $-Ava_8$ is free pass. From article basis 193, we have shown that those 2 entities affect the stats of Salesman 1. To better understand that let's take effort and ability as Ava_1 and Ava_2 where those 2 entities belong to a person to execute a function to solve a problem such as $(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in P_1$. With bogeymen and free pass, those 2 entities no longer belong to that person. In this case, we have $(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \notin P_1$. What is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

important here is the inclusion of the bogeymen and free pass, enables those 2 entities to be negative. In this case, we have $\left(-Ava_1 - Ava_2\right) \in P_1$ instead.

206'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, a function is provided at a location to solve a problem as shown by this table.

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, the function is provided at L_1 to solve $Pr_1 = 1$. Suppose that problem is identified in many other locations such as L_2, L_3, and L_4. Then we have the following problems that need to be solved at all locations.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} + Pr_1\big\vert_{L_2} + Pr_1\big\vert_{L_3} + Pr_1\big\vert_{L_4}$$

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

From above, we can see the problem is identified at multiple other locations and needs to be solved as well. Let's assume that the problem is a transportation problem, then at any location the problem is identified, the function can be executed to solve it as shown by this table.

Location	Function	Problem	Formula
L_1	$f(x), u(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

L_2	$f(x), u(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
L_3	$f(x), u(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
L_4	$f(x), u(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From above, we can see that the function is not limited to solving problems at multiple locations. Let's assume that $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$ is a Sell Car function, where from article basis 187 case #2, the person who is supposed to monitor that person says that person not to sell at a particular location such as L_2. In this case, we have the following

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(x) + f_2(\bar{x})$$

What is important here is that the function that is supposed to monitor the function enables the function to be negative. That simply limits that function. While the transportation problem still exists at L_2, then another provider provides a function to solve the problem by using the formula as shown here.

$$f(v) = A\left(P_4 + P_5 + P_6\right)v$$

$$u_2(t) = S_4 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_5 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_6 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

What is important here is that the given equation is not limited for people to use to execute functions to solve problems. Another person or people at other locations cannot prevent people from using the equation to execute functions to solve problems. let's assume that money is provided to the provider at L_1 not to sell at L_2, in this case we have the equation above becomes negative for that provider. Related to the stability function below

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

We can see that related to time that retards the learning and the understanding of the given equation. In other words, that limits the number of people the provider would have served over time which is related to the understanding of the formula.

207'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem solving, if we identify a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then we use the given equation to solve it. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Problem at Location	Distance
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	d
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$	d

What is important here is that to solve $Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1}$ then $P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$ applies the formula in the form of

$$f(x)\big\vert_{L_1} = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

Where for $P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$ to solve $Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2}$, we have

$$f(v)\big\vert_{L_2} = AP_2v$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see from the functions above, in order for both people to apply the formula to solve problems at their locations, both require focus. What is important here is that focusing and applying the formula to solve problems is part of function at location.

208'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have the following

Time	Previous Time	Previous Time	Now
People	P_1, S_1	P_1, S_1	P_1, S_1
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f(x), u_1(t)$

From the table above, we can see that the negative is what we had already at previous time. Then at current time, the formula is given which enables the function to execute positively. In relationship to article basis 156, we can see that at previous times, we had a negative function, where at current time, the function executes positively.

209'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88 as well as 156, we have learned and shown that the people who understand the principles are identified separately from the ones who misunderstand as shown below.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of understanding and applying the formula, if we identify 2 systems such as S_1 and S_2, if the following functions are executed based on the application of the formula

$$S_1 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

$$S_2 Tr\{T\} = u_2(t)$$

The equations above can be put in this form

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + k x_2$$

Where k is the understanding; in this case we can see that $k \in x_2$. As we can see here the understanding belongs to the person who understands the formula, not to the one who misunderstands it.

210'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a list of entities which does not include $-Ava_9$ or the bogeymen. For example, let's assume that a person P_1 has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, that person can apply the formula, where $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$, otherwise that will undermine that person. For example, a mechanic does not need bogeymen to solve a bad starter problem.

211'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 151, we have identified 3 entities, where 2 of them are given to us. In this case, we have E_1 and E_2 which are The Given Set and The Given Solution. As we can see here, we have identified The Given Set as E_1, where $i_{E_1} \to E_1$. In this case, the following entities exist that are part of E_1 and i_{E_1}, for example $E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, \cdots$ as well as $i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, \cdots$.

212'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that in order for us to identify given information, effort is required by us. This is the process of using the given equation to solve such problems. For example, using the given equation below

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava includes Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability, then it is possible to use that to identify given information. Where the overall process does not take free pass and bogeymen into consideration. Both would undermine our effort and ability which prevents us from identifying entities properly.

213'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the given collection of entities, let's identify E_1 as The Given Set, where the corresponding given information is i_{E_1}. In this case, i_{E_1} is view as a collection of information for E_1, where we have

$$i_{E_1}=\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\}$$

From above, we can see that i_{E_1} includes information that points to E_1, for example $i_{E_{1,1}}$ can be information about the first item in the set, $i_{E_{1,2}}$ can be information about the total elements in the set, and so forth. In this case, it is possible for us to focus on the first item in the set. Where the set E_1 is identified as shown

$$E_1=\left\{E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{1,3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From above, we can see that $E_{1,1}$ is the first item in the set, then we can focus on the first item where $i_{E_{1,1}} \rightarrow E_{1,1}$. Since we focus on the first item, in this case, $i_{E_{1,1}}$ can include information about the focused item. By focusing in the first item, in terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}} \rightarrow i_{E_{1,1}}$, where the following functions applied.

$$f(x)=\hat{A}Px$$

$$u(t)=STr\left\{T\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, by focusing on the first element in the set, we have ideas about the first elements which are related to the information about the first element.

214'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have identified E_1 as The Given Set, where i_{E_1} provides information about E_1. In this case, we can see that the information belongs to E_1 in the form of $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. For example, i_{E_1} can include count information such as $i_{E_{1,3}}$ can be information about the total elements in E_1. In terms of count information, we have $i_{E_{1,3}}$ as given count information where identified count information is $\hat{i}_{E_{1,3}}$, where $\hat{i}_{E_{1,3}} \rightarrow i_{E_{1,3}}$. What is important here is that if we can identify and count the number of elements in The Given Set, then that information must match the given information.

215'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1},i_{E_2},i_{E_3},\cdots\right\}$$

Where E_1 is The Given Set and i_{E_1} is information about The Given Set which is a collection of information about E_1. From article basis 213, we have identified $E_{1,1}$ as the first item in the set. That can be the first element given rather than the first element natural to the set. To better understand that let's take a look at the following. Let's assume that the set is given in the communication domain by using the communication function below.

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+\tilde{P}_2\right)x$$

From above, we can see that the set E_1 is given to P_1 by an external element $\tilde{P}_2$. In this case, effort is required in order to identify the first item, which is natural to the set. With that, effort is required from P_1 in order to determine the first item in the set. In this case, we have the following.

$$S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}=u_1(t)$$

As we can see here the first element in the set needs to be identified which is natural to the set. Now, we need to identify the natural order of the elements in the set. Let's assume that E_1 is given with a fixed number of elements N. In this case, we have

$$E_1=\left\{E_{1,1},E_{1,2},E_{1,3},\cdots,E_{1,N}\right\}$$

Now, let's $E_1=\mathbb{R}$ where each element in $\mathbb{R}$ is a subset. In this case, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\mathbb{R}=\left\{R_1,R_2,R_3,\cdots,R_N\right\}$$

The problem we need to solve here is that we need to identify the first element in the set which is natural to the set as well as the order of the elements in the set which is natural to the set. To better understand that let's assume that the set is given with N elements, where we have $n=N,2,5,3,1,4,\cdots$. What is important here, this is a given order we still need effort to rearrange the elements for example $n=1,2,3,4,5,N,\cdots$. In terms of identifying natural order of the elements in the set, we still need to apply the formula. For example, Ava includes Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as ability and so forth where we have

$$S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}=u_1(t)$$

In this case, we can see that i_{E_1} includes the following information: count information, given order information, natural order information, first item given information, first item natural information. In this case, if we identify $\hat{i}_{E_{1,4}}$ as the natural order information, then that information must match the natural order information in the form of $\hat{i}_{E_{1,4}}\rightarrow i_{E_{1,4}}$. As we can see here, effort is required from us in order to identify the first item in the set as well as the natural order of the items in the set. Doing so enables us to work with the set effectively.

216'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1,E_2,E_3,\cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In this case, i_{E_1} is the information about E_1 in $C(E)$, where $i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$ and $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, where i_{E_1} is collection of information given for i_{E_1}

$$i_{E_1}=\left\{i_{E_{1,1}}, i_{E_{1,2}}, i_{E_{1,3}}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}} \rightarrow i_{E_{1,1}}$, $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}} \rightarrow i_{E_{1,2}}$, and so forth.

What is important here is that the identified information may not be identified by us at the same. In this case, we can have for instance τ_1, S_1 may identified $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}}$ where at τ_2, S_1 can identify $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}}$. What is important here is that, at τ_1 we can have something like this

$$f(x)=\hat{A}P_1 x$$

$$S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}=u_1(t)$$

What is important here is that at any time, the given equation is applied with effort and ability. What is important there it is not possible for S_1 to identify all part of i_{E_1} at the same time. Another way we can look at it, in terms of effort, let's take Ava_2 where S_1 applies the given equation at τ_1. In this case, $Ava_2 \in S_1$, with that S_1 identifies $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}}$.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we have $Ava_{2,1}$. Now, at τ_2, S_1 applies the given equation again with $Ava_{2,2}$ in order to identify $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}}$. What is important here is that $Ava_2 = Ava_{2,1} + Ava_{2,2}$. What is important here is that effort is accumulated in order to identify more given information.

217'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a collection of entities which include Ava_2 as effort. In terms of function at location and mobility, at any location we are identified, we apply the given equation which includes our effort. To better understand that let's assume that at τ_1, we have the following.

Location	People	Problem	Function and Formula
L_1	P_1, S_1	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$ $f(x), u_1(t)$
L_2	P_2, S_2	$Pr_1\|_{L_2} = 1$	

In terms of mobility of S_1 from L_1 to L_2, then at τ_2 we have the following

$$\hat{u}_1(t) = S_1\left[\hat{u}_1(t) + \hat{h}_1(t)\right]$$

Where we have

$$\hat{u}_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $\hat{h}_1(t)$ is S_1 walks, where $\hat{u}_1(t)$ is related to the application of the given equation that enables S_1 to go to L_2. Now, at τ_3 we have the following

Location	People	Problem	Function and Formula
L_1			
L_2	P_2, S_2 and P_1, S_1	$Pr_1\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$ $f(x), u_1(t)$

Where the resulted functions at both location is based on the application of the given equation where at τ_1, we have $Ava_2 \in S_1|_{L_1}$ and at τ_2, we also have $Ava_2 \in S_1|_{L_2}$. It is always better to put it in this form $Ava_2 \in S_1$ disregards time and location. With that, at τ_1 the problem is solved in the form of $Pr_1|_{L_1} = 0$ and at τ_2 the problem is also solved in the form of $Pr_1|_{L_2} = 0$.

218'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities such as

$$Ava = \{Ava_1, Ava_2, Ava_3, \cdots\}$$

Let's identify bogeymen and free pass as $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$, then those 2 entities do not belong to Ava in the form of $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$ and $-Ava_8 \notin Ava$. From article bases 88 and 156, we can see that by using the stability function below in

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

relationship with the given equation, the new manager and the employees who understand the project had solved the problem.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

For example at τ_1 the manager identified and separated the employees who understand the project and the ones who do not understand the project.

$$S(xy) = \left[k\left(x_2 + \cdots + x_7\right)\right] + \left[\left(x_8 + \cdots + x_{16}\right)\left(y_8 + \cdots + y_{16}\right)\right]$$

Where at τ_5, we have all employees understand the project as shown

$$S(x) = k\left(x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_{16}\right)$$

What is important here, in order for that to happen, the employees who work on the project do not need free pass and bogeymen. In this case, for all 15 employees in the project, we have the following

$$\left(-Ava_9 - Ava_8\right) \notin P_2$$
$$\left(-Ava_9 - Ava_8\right) \notin P_3$$
$$\vdots$$

From above as we can see, the availability of bogeymen and free pass will not increase the understanding of the employees related to time to enable all of them to understand the project to help execute the project successfully. But rather it would undermine their understanding of the project.

219'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article bases 88 and 156, we have learned and shown that when we have a problem to solve and we don't know what we are doing, other people are available to help us. What is important here is that the process of helping another person does not allow the person who helps the other person to take the function of that person. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People	Problem	Formula	Function
P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
P_2	$Pr_2 = 1$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$f_2(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_2(t)$

From the table above, we can see that $f_1(x) \in P_1$ and $f_2(\bar{x}) \in P_2$, where in the theory domain we have the following resulted functions.

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

$$S_2 Tr\{-T\} = \bar{u}_1(t)$$

From above, we can see that the problem that needs to be solved is that P_2 needs to understand the given equation so he/she can execute his/her function positively. With that, we can see the Pr_2 is a combination of problems such as

$$Pr_2 = Pr_{2,1} + Pr_{2,2}$$

What is important while P_1 can help P_2 executes $f_2(\bar{x})$ positively, however that function does not belong to P_1. By helping P_2, then P_2 can solve the understanding problem as well as the main problem.

220'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of identifying given information, we have

$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \to i_{E_1}$$

Where the identification of $\hat{i}_{E_1}$ by a person requires the usage of the given equation which requires effort and understanding. From the given collection of entities above, let's E_1 as S or the physical system, where i_{E_1} is information about S. What is important here, that information includes interface information. For example, $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is interface information for E_1. What is important here is that entity in E_1 has its own interface such as $i_{E_{1,1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$, $i_{E_{1,1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$, and so forth. As we can see here each child or system has its own interface. From article basis 215, we have learned and show that the set is given in the communication domain to P_1 in the form below

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+\tilde{P}_2\right)x$$

Where $\tilde{P}_2$ is viewed as an external element. In this case, while we use $\tilde{P}_2$ as the external element, we can use any other symbol or variable. What is important here is that the function above is for P_1, for other children, we can have something like this.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_1(x) = A(P_1 + \tilde{P}_2)x$$
$$f_2(x) = A(P_2 + \tilde{P}_2)x$$
$$\vdots$$

Where for each function above, we can see there exist an interface between the external element and the person or child. Where that interface is given information; all we have to do is identify it. Where in the theory domain, we have the following

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$
$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$
$$\vdots$$

From above we can see that there is an interface between S and T which is considered to be given information. We ca see there is an interface between S_1 and T, S_2 and T, and so forth. Now, let's use ω for $i_{E_{1,1}}$, then we have the following in terms of system interface where we have $\omega_1 \in S_1$, $\omega_2 \in S_2$, and so forth. In this case, we can have the following to show the interface: $T \xrightarrow{\omega_1} S_1$, $T \xrightarrow{\omega_2} S_2$, and so forth.

221'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that each child or system is connected with its parent with its own interface. For example, for S_1 and S_2, we have the following interfaces $T \xrightarrow{\omega_1} S_1$ and $T \xrightarrow{\omega_2} S_2$. What is important here is that $\omega_1 \in S_1$, while $\omega_1 \notin S_2$. In this case we can see that the flow of communication or information from the parent to a child is personal to the parent and the child without involving another child. In other words, because of $\omega_1 \in S_1$, then $T \xrightarrow{\omega_1} S_1$ is valid. However, because $\omega_1 \notin S_2$, therefore $T \xrightarrow{\not\omega_1} S_2$ is invalid. What is important here by using the given equation, if a child or a system has earned a promise, it is not possible to use another child interface for that. To better understand that let's take the following example. Let's assume that the application of the given equation enables S_1 to earn a promise. Let's identify the promise as ψ_1, what is important here is that $\psi_1 \in S_1$ and it is not transferrable to S_2 or any other child or system. The reason for that is the application of the formula as well las the interface. For example, in terms of application of the formula let's identify Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as ability, Ava_3 as maturity, and Ava_4 as responsibility. We can see that those entities belong to S_1 in the form of:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{4} Ava_n \in S_1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see from above, those entities do not belong to S_2 or any other system and cannot be transferred. In terms of interface, if the person is alive, then the following interface is valid $T \xrightarrow{\omega_1} S_1$. However, if the person is no longer alive, in this case we have $S_1 = 0$ and $\omega_1 = 0$. We can also put it in this form

$$\omega_1 = \begin{cases} 1, if\ S_1 = 1 \\ 0, if\ S_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

From above 1 is used to denote a person who is alive and 0 a person who died. In this case, we can see that the interface for that system exists if the system is alive and does not exist for that system if that system is not alive.

222'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From above, we can see that the given information is related in the form below

$$i_{E_1} \sim i_{E_2} \sim i_{E_3} \sim \cdots$$

Let's i_{E_1} be disregard the location we are identified our effort counts, then i_{E_2} be the absence of the formula limits our mobility, i_{E_3} be the promise given to each person individually is not transferrable, then we can see that the 3 information are related

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

where $i_{E_1} \sim i_{E_2} \sim i_{E_3}$. In terms of identify information, we have the following $\hat{i}_{E_1} \sim \hat{i}_{E_2} \sim \hat{i}_{E_3}$. In terms of misinformation, let's assume that $-\hat{i}_{E_4} \not\sim i_{E_4}$, then we can see that there is no relationship between the identified information and the misidentified information for instance $\hat{i}_{E_2} \not\sim -\hat{i}_{E_4}$.

223'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and show that, if we can build a relationship between all identified information, then it is possible for us to identify misinformation and correct information. For example, if we identify the relationship between the following identified information: $\hat{i}_{E_1} \sim \hat{i}_{E_2}$. Now, let's identify another information such as i_{E_4}, by using the formula, i_{E_4} is invalid when it is $-\hat{i}_{E_4}$. In this case, we can see that $-\hat{i}_{E_4}$ is not related to the $\hat{i}_{E_1} \sim \hat{i}_{E_2}$. In this case, we have

$$\left(\hat{i}_{E_1} \sim \hat{i}_{E_2}\right) \not\sim -\hat{i}_{E_4}$$

What is important here is that we can discard misinformation from the relationship because it is not related to the existing relationship.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

224’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_1} \rightarrow i_{E_2}$, where the identification of information by a person is a function that is executed in the form of:

$$f(x)=\hat{A}P_1 x$$

$$u_1(t)=S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

What is important here in terms of time, we can see that $i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$ existed before $\hat{i}_{E_1} \rightarrow i_{E_2}$. In this case, if τ_1 we have $i_{E_1} \rightarrow E_1$, then at τ_2, we can have $\hat{i}_{E_1} \rightarrow i_{E_2}$.

$$if\left(i_{E_1} \not\rightarrow E_1\right) then\left(\hat{i}_{E_1} \not\rightarrow i_{E_1}\right)$$

From above, we can see that if the given information does not exist, the identified information does not exist as well; therefore, we have misinformation.

225’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's assume that i_{E_1} is the formula, $-i_{E_1}$ is viewed as the negative ideas, where $-i_{E_1} \notin C(i_E)$. In terms of philosophy inheritance, we can see that the misunderstanding of the formula is viewed as a deficiency. To better understand that let's look at this table.

Generation	**First** τ_1	**Second** τ_2	**Now** **Current Time**
People	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Philosophy	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$
Remark	Deficiency	Deficiency	Overcome Deficiency

What is important here is that the information identified is formula deficiency. Let's identify the formula deficiency as $i_{E_{1,2}}$. Then at τ_1, $i_{E_{1,2,1}}$ is viewed as information about Grandpa deficiency, where at τ_2, $i_{E_{1,2,2}}$ is Dad formula deficiency information. Now, at current time, the formula is given to the son to overcome the deficiency.

226'. Related to the article basis above, let's assume that at τ_1, Grandpa was never a good salesman but went house to house stealing and doing bad things. With that, we have the following negative functions execution by Grandpa.

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}\left(P_1+P_2+P_3\right)x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

At τ_2 , Dad did the same by following the same footstep as Grandpa by executing the following negative functions

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}\left(P_4 + P_2 + P_3\right)x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_4 Tr\left\{-T\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_3 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Now, the formula is given to the son, then son can then apply it to executes positive functions to overcome the negative ideas from Dad and Grandpa. In this case, we have the following functions, expectedly the son.

$$f_1(x) = \hat{A}\left(P_5 + P_2 + P_3\right)x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_5 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\} + S_3 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Here, we can look at the status of each person at time. For example, at τ_1 Grandpa was a bad salesman, at τ_2 Dad was also a bad salesman. Now, with the application of the formula, the son overcomes the deficiency and becomes a good salesman. Related to the article basis 88 and 156, there is no need to hide our deficiency and it does not help us solve our problems. For example, using the stability equation below,

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where related to time, all the employees understand the project and execute the project successively as shown below

$$S(x) = k\left(x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_{16}\right)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

That information is already identified so it is not possible to hide it, so by identifying our deficiencies, it is possible for us to learn and understand the formula to overcome our deficiencies and solve our problems as shown above.

227'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where $i_{E_1} \in E_1$ and in terms of identified information, $\hat{i}_{E_1} \to i_{E_1}$. In this case, $\hat{i}_{E_1}$ is identified information which requires the application of the given equation and also requires effort. In terms of identifying information, E_1 where i_{E_1} includes information such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$, $i_{E_{1,2}}$, and so forth. Let's $i_{E_{1,1}}$ be information given about the portability of E_1. Now, if we identify that information as $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}}$, then it is possible for us to verify $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}}$ by using the given equation. In this case, in our side we can identify other information such as $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}}$ and $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}}$ which are considered lifting information and carrying information. In this case, we can see that $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}} \to i_{E_{1,2}}$ and $\hat{i}_{E_{1,3}} \to i_{E_{1,3}}$, where $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$ and $i_{E_{1,3}} \in E_{1,3}$. What is important is that if E_1 is given to be portable and liftable, then we can identify information belongs to E_1 that shows that it is indeed portable and liftable.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

228’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 217, we have shown that the mobility of the mechanic S_1 from L_1 to L_2, is enabled by the application of the formula where

$$\hat{u}_1(t) = S_1\left[\hat{u}_1(t) + \hat{h}_1(t)\right]$$

Where we have

$$\hat{u}_1(t) = S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

From above, we can see that the mobility of S_1 requires effort and he/she does not need bogeymen and free pass. With that, we can see his/her effort belongs to him/her at any location where he/she is present. With that, we can see all locations exist for the same purpose in the form of:

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

Where N is viewed as the number of locations or countries. With that, we have the following relationship: $L_1 \simeq L_2 \simeq L_3 \cdots$. By understanding that, we can see that $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$ exists to solve $Pr_1\big|_{L_1}$ where $f(v)\big|_{L_2}$ exists to solve $Pr_2\big|_{L_2}$. In this case, $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$ is not less than $f(v)\big|_{L_2}$ and $f(v)\big|_{L_2}$ is not greater than $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$. Both exist for the same purpose, to solve problems at respective locations.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

229’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the article basis above, we have shown that all the locations are parts of the main location in the form of: $L_n \in L$ where $n=1\cdots N$. With that, we have the following $(L_1+L_2+\cdots+L_N)\in L$. In terms of given information, let’s $L=E_2$, where $i_{E_2}\in E_2$, then the following information exits such as $i_{E_{2,1}}$, $i_{E_{2,2}}$, and so forth. For example, $i_{E_{2,2}}\in E_{2,2}$, where $L_2=E_{2,2}$, where $i_{E_{2,2}}$ is given information about L_2. What is important here is that the identification of given information requires effort from us individually.

230’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function at location, a person is identified at home has a function and a person is identified at work has a function. Let’s show that by this table

Person at Location	Function
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
$P_1\big\vert_{L_2}, S_1\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of effort, let's Ava_2 be effort, then we can see that $Ava_2 \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$ as well as $Ava_2 \in P_1\big|_{L_2}$. As well as let's Ava_3 be contribution, then we have $Ava_3 \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$ as well as $Ava_3 \in P_1\big|_{L_2}$. As we can see here, a person is identified where the function of that person is also identified and the function of that person belongs to the person as well as his/her effort and contribution. In this case, another entity does not exist as well as another entity does not exist to take or assume the function of that person as well as his/her effort and contribution.

231'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From above, let's E_1 be the person entity or simply the physical system, then $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. In this case, i_{E_1} includes information about E_1, such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$ responsibility information, $i_{E_{1,2}}$ effort information, and $i_{E_{1,3}}$ ability information. What is important here is that because $(i_{E_{1,1}} + i_{E_{1,2}} + i_{E_{1,3}}) \in E_{1,1}$, another entity cannot assume those entities. Otherwise, we have misinformation and miscommunication. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to verify that.

232'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 151, 3 entities are identified from the collection E_1, E_2, and E_3, where 2 entities are given: E_2 and E_3 with corresponding information i_{E_2} and i_{E_3}.

Where the 2 given entities are: the Idea of our application A which we call The Given Solution and The Given Reference $\mathbb{R}$, which we also call The Given Set. In terms of modeling, we can show the model of the given entities:

$$A \xrightarrow{given\ to} P \xleftarrow{given\ to} \mathbb{R}$$

Let's $A=E_2$ and $\mathbb{R}=E_3$, then $i_{E_2} \in A$ and $i_{E_3} \in \mathbb{R}$. As we can see here, the given information belongs to the entities that are given. Now, let's $i_{E_{2,1}}$ be *given to information* and $i_{E_{3,1}}$. We can see that there is a relationship between the $i_{E_{2,1}}$ and $i_{E_{3,1}}$. Now, let's $P=E_4$, where $i_{E_4} \in P$, then we can $i_{E_{4,1}}$ be *receiving from information*, then we can see there is a relationship between $i_{E_{2,1}}$, $i_{E_{3,1}}$, and $i_{E_{4,1}}$, where that relationship can be shown in this form

$$i_{E_{2,1}} \sim i_{E_{3,1}} \sim i_{E_{4,1}}$$

In terms of identified information, we can see that relationship holds, where

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\hat{i}_{E_{2,1}} \sim \hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \sim \hat{i}_{E_{4,1}}$$

What is important her is that if the two entities are given to P, then P must be capable of receiving those entities. In this case, we can see here we have both given and identified information.

233'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88, we have learned and shown that

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where at τ_1, we have $L = 2$ and $M = 18$, in this case the stability function is

$$S(xy) = \left[\left(x_3 + \cdots + x_{20}\right)\left(y_3 + \cdots + y_{20}\right)\right] + \left[k\left(x_1 + x_2\right)\right]$$

Then at τ_5, we have all the children understand

$$S_L(x) = k\left(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_L\right)$$

In article basis 156, Manger 2 and the employees who understand the project follow the same process to get the project executed positively. As we can see from above, the 2 children who understand exist to help the other children. As well as the employees who understand the project exist to help the other employees so the project can be executed positively. It is always good to show that using the functions

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_L)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + \cdots + S_L Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see above, the people who are working to execute the function exist to execute the function where they help each other to execute the function positively.

234'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava does not include bogeymen and free pass in the form of $-Ava_9 \notin Ava$ and $-Ava_8 \notin Ava$. By having bogeymen and free pass, that will enable the given equation to become negative which will not help our understanding. To better understand that let's take a look at the following example. Let's assume that we have 2 groups of people as shown below.

$$G_1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$G_2 = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$$

In terms of understanding and misunderstanding, for G_1 and G_2, we have the following at τ_1, we have $L = 3$ and $M = 3$ where the stability equation is:

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy) = \left[\left(x_4 + x_5 + x_6\right)\left(y_4 + y_5 + y_6\right)\right] + \left[k\left(x_1 + x_2 + x_3\right)\right]$$

People in Group 1 Understanding	People in Group 2 Understanding
kx_1	$x_4 y_4$
kx_2	$x_5 y_5$
kx_3	$x_6 y_6$

The problem we need to solve here is related to time, the people who understand must help the ones who do not. So, the people in Group 1 must help the people in

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Group 2. When that happens, that also increases the understanding of the people in Group 2 as well as people in Group 1. To better understand that let's take P_1 must help P_4. In this case, we have the following

$$S(xy) = x_4 y_4 + kx_1$$

$$S(xy) = \frac{k}{100} x_4 + \frac{k}{8} x_1$$

Now, let's $k = 100\%$ which is the normalize value or simply $k = 1$. In this case, we have the stability equation below

$$S(xy) = \frac{1}{100} x_4 + \frac{1}{8} x_1$$

Where related to time, we have the increase of understanding of both people as shown by the table below

P_1 **Understanding**	P_4 **Understanding**
$\tau_1, \frac{1}{8}$	$\tau_1, \frac{1}{100}$
$\tau_2, \frac{1}{4}$	$\tau_2, \frac{1}{50}$
$\tau_3, \frac{1}{2}$	$\tau_3, \frac{1}{25}$

As we can see here, the understanding of Person 1 increases as well as the understanding of Person 4 related to time. As Person 1 is helping Person 4 to help understanding, the understanding of both of them increase. Then for both of them, the stability equation becomes:

$$S(x) = k(x_1 + x_4)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, we can look at the process before and after for Person 4

Before P_4	**After** P_4
$x_4 y_4$	kx_4

As we can see from the table above, the problem is solved by using the given equation. It is not possible to solve such problem with $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$. By having both of those entities, they will simply undermine the understanding of both P_4 and P_1, where the understanding of both of them will go down further rather than elevating.

235'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

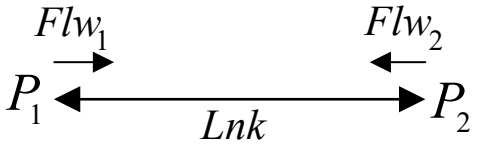
Let's $P=E_1$, where for multiple people we have the following

$P_1=E_{1,1}$, $P_2=E_{1,2}$ and so forth. Where $i_{E_1}\rightarrow E_1$ which considered to be given information about E_1. What is important here is that i_{E_1} includes interface information. To better understand that let's take it like this. Let's assume that the interface between P_1 and P_2 is given as $E_{1,1,1}$ and the interface between P_2 and P_1 is given as $E_{1,2,1}$. What is important here in terms of information, we have $i_{E_{1,1,1}}\in E_{1,1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,2,1}}\in E_{1,2,1}$. As we can see here the information given about the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

interface tells us that the communication interface of P_1 belongs to P_1 where the communication interface of P_2 belongs to P_2. With that, it is possible for both of them to exchange information. By disregarding that, we simply have misinformation.

236'. By understanding the article basis above, since the interface of each person belongs to that person, there is a relationship between the 2 interfaces that enables them to exchange information. let's assume that the interface between both of them is Υ, then we can see that there is a relationship between each person with that interface in this form: $P_1 \xrightarrow{related} \Upsilon$ and $P_2 \xrightarrow{related} \Upsilon$. Now, related to the article's basis above, we can also consider link information and flow information. Let's assume that from E_1, the following are considered subset of E_1: Lnk and Flw, in this case, we have the following: $P_1 \xleftrightarrow{Lnk} P_2$ which shows the links connect P_1 and P_2, where the link information belongs to i_{E_1}. In terms of flow information, we have the following:



That shows the link connects P_1 and P_2, where $Flw_1 \in P_1$ and $Flw_2 \in P_2$. What is important here in terms of information, the link information is given in the collection

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

and it is a subset of i_{E_1} as well as the flow information is given and it is a subset of i_{E_1}.

In this case, we can see that $Lnk \in E_1$ as well as $Flw \in E_1$.

237'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 151, we have identified 3 entities where 2 of them are given to us. Where the 2 entities that are given to us are not $-Ava_9$ as bogeymen and $-Ava_8$ as free pass. In terms of solving problems related to the given equation, we can see that $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$ are problems themselves. By having the given equation, we simply substitute or replace them as shown by this table.

Before	After
$-Ava_9$	Ava_9
$-Ava_8$	Ava_8
$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

As we can see from the table above, to solve our problems, we don't need them. We simply replace them with positive entities that are included in the list of entities available.

238'. As a formula dependent entity, we need the given equation in order to operate or solve our problems. For example, if we need to inform a person about an event, then we need to use the given equation in the form below.

$$f(x) = \hat{A}(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

The function above is executed to show P_1 provides information to P_2. In this case, the given equation is applied where effort is included as an entity available. With that, let's assume that Ava_1 as effort, in this case we can see that $Ava_1 \in P_1$. What is important here is that P_1 needs to inform P_2, then P_1 has a problem to solve where in order to solve that problem, effort is required from P_1.

239'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where the given information is related to each other in the form of

$$i_{E_1} \sim i_{E_2} \sim i_{E_3} \sim \cdots$$

In this case, in terms of identified information, we have

$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \to i_{E_1}$$
$$\hat{i}_{E_2} \to i_{E_2}$$
$$\vdots$$

In this case, the identified information is related in the form below

$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \sim \hat{i}_{E_2} \sim \hat{i}_{E_3} \sim \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here, if we have $\hat{\hat{i}}_{E_1}$ at τ_1 and at τ_2 we have i_{E_2}, then both of them must be related in this form $\hat{\hat{i}}_{E_1} \sim \hat{\hat{i}}_{E_2}$. To better understand that, do the following:

Information	Information
i_{E_1}	Function at Location
i_{E_2}	Function at Location related to exchange
i_{E_3}	We must learn and understand the given equation
i_{E_4}	One must feedback each other

What you need to do here for each item in the list, verify that it cannot be changed. For example, if an item is yes, that item cannot be changed to no. As well as, if an item is no, that item cannot be changed to yes.

240'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities that include Ava_1 as communication, Ava_2 as effort and Ava_3 as ability. Where $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$ which are bogeymen and free pass are not included. Let's a salesman be P_1, then the following entities belong to P_1 in the form of: $Ava_1 \in P_1$, $Ava_2 \in P_1$, and $Ava_3 \in P_1$, where $-Ava_9 \notin P_1$ and $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$. Let's a customer be P_2, then a sell function is executed in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we can see that there is a relationship between the P_1, P_2, x, and the formula in the form of:

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{related} x \xrightarrow{related} P_2 \xrightarrow{related} Ava + Giv = Sol$$

241'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we have learned and show that Manager 2 operates in an averaging approach. Where in article basis 203 we have learned and shown that Manager 2 operates in different mode than Manager 1. By understanding that, we can see the stability function below

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Takes averaging into consideration. Related to time, the people who understand must help the ones who do not. As we can see from article basis 234, the ones who understand take more load om their shoulders. What is important here in terms of averaging, if we have

$$S(xy) = \frac{1}{100}x_4 + \frac{1}{8}x_1$$

The overall result is averaging, for example let's $a = \frac{1}{100}$ and $b = \frac{1}{8}$, then we have

$$S(xy) = \frac{a+b}{2}\left(x_4 + x_1\right)$$

From above, we can see that since the understanding of the people in the project is averaging, the overall function is an average function as well.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

242'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 151, we have identified 3 entities where 2 are given to us: A which is The Given Solution and $\mathbb{R}$ which is The Given Set. From article basis 232, we have shown the flow of the 2 entities given to us as

$$A \xrightarrow{given\ to} P \xleftarrow{given\ to} \mathbb{R}$$

In terms of entities and information, let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Now, let's $P = E_1$, where from article from article 215, we have identified the external element $\tilde{P}_2$. Now, let's $\tilde{P}_2 = E_2$. In this case, in terms of given information, we can see that $i_{E_2} \in E_2$, where i_{E_2} includes domain information such as $i_{E_{2,1}}$. As well as $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, where i_{E_1} also includes domain information such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$. As we can see here, $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is not the same as $i_{E_{2,1}}$. They are simply separate domains information where each of them points to separate domains, for example $i_{E_{1,1}} \to E_{1,1}$. Now, in terms of domain, let's consider a domain a space where in that space a problem is identified, then the solution of that problem is given by the given equation.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

243'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 135, we have shown that in terms of providing information from P_1 to P_2, we have the following:

$$f(x)=\hat{A}(P_1+P_2)x$$

Now, let's x be a sentence that includes multiple words such as

$$S_1(w)=w_1+w_2+w_3+w_4+w_5$$

Then the words point to entities in the collection where information about the entities point to those entities. For example, $S_1(w)\rightarrow E_1$ where $i_{E_1}\rightarrow E_1$. In terms of identified information, we can see that $\hat{i}_{E_1}\xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$. By understanding the overall explanation, in terms of time we can see that this relationship $i_{E_1}\rightarrow E_1$ existed before $\hat{i}_{E_1}\xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$.

244'. By understanding the article basis above, we have shown that the sentences or words that we repeat point to actual entities where the information our sentences are about matches given information. All that we need to do is properly identify information. To better understand that let's take a look at the following example. A person is identified

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

at location; we can show that in the following form: $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ or $P = P_1\big|_{L_1}$, where L_1 can be house, city, state, country, and so forth. What is important here is that in terms of information, P_1 is the focus rather than L_1.

245'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

When multiple people are working on a project, each must apply the given formula to execute function to solve the underlined problem. The table below shows an example, where $Pr_1 = 1$ is the problem needs to be solved.

People	Problem	Formula	Function
P_1	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f_1(x)$, $u_1(t)$
P_2	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f_2(x)$, $u_2(t)$
P_3	$Pr_{1,3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f_3(x)$, $u_3(t)$
P_4	$Pr_{1,4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$f_4(x)$, $u_4(t)$

Where the overall function is

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

From article basis 121, we have learned and show that if another function is provided such as $f_5(x)$ to monitor the function above, then we have

$$f(x) = f'(x) + f_5(x)$$

$$u(t) = u'(t) + u_5(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, if $f_5(x)$ is provided or executed by P_5, then we have $f_5(x) \in P_5$ or $u_5(t) \in S_5$. Where, P_5 also solves part of the problem $Pr_{1,5} = 1$, where the main problem is the combination of all parts of problems as shown.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3} + Pr_{1,4} + Pr_{1,5}$$

Each part of the function belongs to the person who executes it and the overall problem is a combination of parts of problems solved by each function.

246'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a list of entities available which includes Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability. Where bogeymen which is $-Ava_9$ and free pass which is $-Ava_8$ are not included in the list of entities available. To better understand that let's assume that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and it needs to be solved by P_1. By using the equation above, we have the following:

$$f(x) = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

Which solves the problem by setting $Pr_1 = 0$. In case of bogeymen and free pass, we have the following:

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$$

$$\bar{u_1}(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which does not solve the problem. As we can see here, we do not need bogeymen and free pass, because they will not help us solve our problems.

247'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem solving, we have learned and shown in article basis 230, a person at home has a function as well as at work as shown by this table.

Person at Location	Function
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
$P_1\big\vert_{L_2}, S_1\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$

In terms of applying the formula to solve problems, let's identify effort as Ava_1, ability as Ava_2, and responsibility as Ava_3. In this case, we can see that $Ava_1 \in P_1$, $Ava_2 \in P_1$, and $Ava_3 \in P_1$ disregard the location of P_1.

248'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

To better understand the given equation, let's assume that at τ_1 we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, and we don't have a solution for it. At τ_2, we turn to our parent for help, where our parent provides with the given equation. It is always good to show that by this table.

τ_1	τ_2
P_1 $-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	P_1 $Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$

From above, we can see that a τ_1 the negative view of the formula is what we have, and it is viewed as philosophies. Where, at τ_2 the formula is given. In this case, we simply apply it to execute the function positively. What is important here is that the negative view of the formula is simply a deficiency we have, where at τ_2 the formula is given to overcome that deficiency which is viewed as a substitution.

249'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's identify the collection as a collection of functions which is life where the given collection of information is information about the collection, then the functions in the collections are positively executed. In this case, the collection of functions is not compatible with negative functions. By having negative functions in the collection, it makes the collection unstable. By executing function positively, that helps the collection or the system. Since the collection is not compatible with negative functions, by executing functions negatively, we use the given equation below to solve them.

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

To better understand the above explanation, let's take a look at this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Generation	First τ_1	Second τ_2	Now Current Time
People	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Philosophy	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{v})$, $\bar{u}_1(t)$	$f(\bar{r})$, $\bar{u}_2(t)$	$f(x)$, $u_3(t)$

From the table above, we can see that τ_1, Grandpa executed negative functions where at τ_2 Dad did the same. Now, at current time, the formula is given to the Son, where he then executes functions positively. What is important here, because the collection of functions $C(E)$ is not compatible with negative functions. It is not possible to execute negative functions all the time or for the son to continue to execute negative functions as did Dad and Grandpa. Let's assume that τ_3 at current time, we can see both Dad and Grandpa are no longer alive as shown by this table.

Generation and Time	Current τ_3	Current τ_3	Current τ_3
People	Grandpa died $P_1=0$, $S_1=0$ $f(\bar{v})=0$, $\bar{u}_1(t)=0$	Dad Died $P_2=0$, $S_2=0$ $f(\bar{r})=0$, $\bar{u}_2(t)=0$	Son Alive $f(x)=AP_3x$, $u_3(t)=S_3Tr\{T\}$

As we can see from the table above, since at current time, both Grandpa and Dad are no longer alive, then the Son who is alive applies the formula to execute functions positively.

250'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the information in the collection points to entities in the collection of entities.

In terms of providing information, let's P_1 as an information provider where P_1 provides information to people. In this case, we have the following

$$f(x)=\hat{A}(P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4)x$$

From above, let's assume the given information is i_{E_1}, then $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$.

251'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article 156, we have learned and shown that the functions that we execute exist to solve problems. From article basis 154, we have learned and shown that disregard the location we are identified, we apply the formula to execute functions positively. To better understand that let's show that by this table.

People	Location	Function	Problem
P_1	L_1	$f(x), u_1(t)$	$Pr_1=1$
P_2	L_2	$f(r), u_2(t)$	$Pr_2=1$

As we can see from the table above, a function exists at a location to solve problems at that location. Let's assume that P_1 thinks negatively, then we have the following:

$$\hat{A}=\left[\hat{A}_1\right]+\left[-\hat{A}_2\right]$$

Which resulted to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}P_1 x$$

Where in the theory domain, we have

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1\left[Tr\{T\} + Tr\{-T\}\right]$$

Where for P_2, we have the following

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}_1 + \hat{A}_2$$

$$\hat{A}_2 = 0$$

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}_1$$

$$f(r) = \hat{A}P_2 x$$

Where in the theory domain, we have

$$u_2(t) = S_2\left[Tr\{T\} + \cancel{Tr\{-T\}}\right]$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see from above, by thinking negatively, that enables us to execute additional negative functions that are not needed to solve the identified problem.

252'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes Ava_1 as ability, where $Ava_1 \in P$. Here, P is the person or people who are using the equation to solve the identified problem or problems. From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the ability entity

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

enables P to make adjustment to a negative function so the function can be executed positively. To better understand that let's take it like this: Let's assume that we have the following function executed negatively by a person.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\}$$

Because of the ability entity Ava_1, then the person can make adjustment to the function which resulted to the following

$$f(x) = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

What is important here is that the ability entity is viewed as an adjuster that enables the person to make adjustment to the function by applying the formula which enables the function to transition from negative to positive.

253'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where each element of the given information collection belongs to corresponding element of the given entities. From article bases 215 and 242, we have learned and shown that The Given Set and The Given Solution are given in the form below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=A\left(P_1+\tilde{P}_2\right)x$$

Where $\tilde{P}_2$ is an outside element. In terms of functions, for P_1 or S_1, we have the following:

$$f(x)=AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see from above, $f(x)\in P_1$ and $u_1(t)\in S_1$. As we can see here, the entities are given to P_1 and it is not possible for the outside element $\tilde{P}_2$ to apply them for P_1. Another way to look at it is to break down the first function above with the outside element. In this case, we have

$$f(x)=AP_1x+A\tilde{P}_2x$$

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+\tilde{f}_2(x)$$

In this case, we can see that $f_1(x)\in P_1$, while $\tilde{f}_2(x)\notin P_1$. What is important here is that in terms of given and identified information, the collection of given entities and given information show that $f_1(x)\in P_1$.

254'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities that do not include outside elements as we have learned in article basis 50. Since outside elements are not

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

included in Ava, by including them, they render the given equation negative as we have learned before for bogeymen and free pass.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

To better understand the above explanation, let's take a look at this example. Let's P_1 be a customer and P_2 a mechanic. Where the customer has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1=1$. Where the mechanic P_2 provides a function to solve that problem in the form of:

$$f(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

From above, we can see that the function provided to solve that problem includes only P_1 and P_2 without any outside elements or outside persons. Let's identify an outside person such as P_3. As we can see from the function above, P_3 is not part of the function. P_3 is not in the project and can cause the function to execute negatively. In this case, the function above becomes:

$$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_1+P_2+P_3)x$$

From above, we can see that the outside element prevents the function from executing to solve the identified problem. With that, we can see the entity available does not include outside elements.

255'. By understanding the article basis above, since Ava does not include outside elements, then a negative feeling is also considered as an outside element which renders the given equation negative. To better understand that, let's take $-Ava_7$ as a

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

negative feeling about another person, location, or so. Since $-Ava_7 \notin Ava$, then the given equation becomes.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

With that, it is not possible for us to apply the given equation to solve problems, because the entity available Ava does not include the negative feeling which will result to the solution for the problem.

256'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where $C(i_E) \in C(E)$ or simply each item in the collection of information belongs to its corresponding item in the collection of entities. In terms of providing information, an information provider uses the given equation below

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume an information provider P_1 has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the problem is *people need to be informed*. Let's assume that the total number of people who need to be informed are 3: P_2, P_3, and P_4. Then the information provider P_1 uses the given equation in the form below to inform the people.

$$f(x) = \hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\} + S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

In this case, let's assume that the given information is i_{E_1}, in this case we have

$i_{E_1} \to E_1$. Where the information provider matches the given information in the form

of $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$. With the misapplication of the equation, then we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{-T\} + S_3 Tr\{-T\} + S_4 Tr\{-T\}$$

From article basis 145, we have learned and shown that

$$if\ \hat{i}_{E_1} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)\ then\ \hat{i}_{E_1} = -\hat{i}_{E_1}$$

As we can see, the resulting negative function above is simply misinformation. Because the misinformation does not match the given information. By understanding that, here between these 2 cases; identify which one is the worst.

Case 1:

The information provider says that—makes a claim—nobody is on his/her shoulder to tell him/her or dictate to him/her what information to give. In other words, the provider claims that he/she is free to provide the information according to the information. In this case, no outsider involves telling the provider to make adjustment to provide the information according to them. In this case, as the event happens, the information provider claims that the information he/she provides to the people is exactly what

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

happened. Overall, the information provider simply makes a claim, where the claim is not correct. What the provider says is not correct at all.

Case 2:

Another information provider may be at another location. To provide information, someone is probably on his/her shoulder. In this case, that information provider never makes a claim compared to Case 1, but people know that the information provided by the provider is according to people on his/her shoulder to tell him/her what to do and how to do it. In this case, the information is provided according to those people or people who tell that provider how to provide that information.

257'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem solving, a salesman has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the problem is to sell goods to people at other locations as we have shown in article basis 190. In this case, at τ_1, the problems are identified at multiple locations as shown by this table.

People at Location	Problem at Location	P_5 Action
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_{1,1}\|_{L_1} = 1$	$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_5)x$ $u(t) = S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_1 Tr\{T\}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_{1,2}\|_{L_2} = 1$	$f(x) = A(P_2 + P_5)x$ $u(t) = S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$
$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_{1,3}\|_{L_3} = 1$	$f(x) = A(P_3 + P_5)x$ $u(t) = S_5 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_4\big\vert_{L_4}$	$Pr_{1,4}\big\vert_{L_4}=1$	$f(x)=A(P_1+P_5)x$ $u(t)=S_5Tr\{T\}+S_4Tr\{T\}$

Now, let's show the mobility of the salesman to teach location which result to solving the problems at each location

Problem Identified	Problem Solved	S_5 Mobility
$Pr_{1,1}\big\vert_{L_1}=1$	$Pr_{1,1}\big\vert_{L_1}=0$	$u_5(t)=S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$Pr_{1,2}\big\vert_{L_2}=1$	$Pr_{1,2}\big\vert_{L_2}=0$	$u_5(t)=S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$Pr_{1,3}\big\vert_{L_3}=1$	$Pr_{1,3}\big\vert_{L_3}=0$	$u_5(t)=S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$
$Pr_{1,4}\big\vert_{L_4}=1$	$Pr_{1,4}\big\vert_{L_4}=0$	$u_5(t)=S_5\left[u_5(t)+h_5(t)\right]$

From the table above, we can see the total number of problems solved by the salesman is

$$Pr_1=\sum_{n=1}^{4}Pr_{1,n}$$

In this case, we can see that the salesman had used the given equation which requires effort. Suppose that the salesman did not go to all location, then he would have solves less problem which requires less effort.

258'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 88, our parent uses the following equation to identify the children who understand and the ones who do not.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

In article basis 156, Manager 2 does the same thing by using the equation above to identify the employees who understand and the ones who do not. Related to time, Manager 2 and the employees who understand help transition the project from negative to positive. In order for that to happen, as shown from the function above, the L people who understand must be identified as well as the M people who do not understand. Without that, the transition is not possible. By identifying the L people, then it is possible to turn things around as shown below.

$$S(x) = k(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_N)$$

We have learned before that $L \geq 1$, however if we cannot identify L as given, it is not possible for us to use the function above to make the transition.

259'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem and solution and function at location, let's take a look at the following

People at Location	Problem	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	d_1 from L_1 to L_2
$P_2\|_{L_2}$		
$P_3\|_{L_3}$		d_2 from L_1 to L_3

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we can see that at Location 1, Person 1 has a problem that needs to be solved, where $d_1 \ll d_2$. Where both P_2 and P_3 are aware of that. Although $d_2 \gg d_1$, however Person 3 comes to Location 1 by providing a function to help solve that problem in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_3)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

If we want to, we can look at the distance between the problem and the function that is provided to solve that problem.

$$f(x) \overset{d}{\longleftrightarrow} Pr_1$$

As we can see from above, the distance from a function to a problem only matters if the function is capable of solving the problem. In this case, we can see that if a person has no desire to solve a problem or a person does not have a function to solve that problem, the distance from the problem to that function does not matter. From above, we can see that the problem is solved in the form of:

$$f(x) \overset{solve}{\longleftrightarrow} Pr_1$$

Where the function executed with P_3 set the problem $Pr_1 = 0$

260'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88, our parent has identified and separated the children who understand and the ones who do not by using the following stability function.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Where Manager 2 does the same thing from article basis 156 by identifying the employees who understand the project and the ones who do not as shown.

$$S(xy)=\left[k\left(x_2+\cdots+x_7\right)\right]+\left[\left(x_8+\cdots+x_{16}\right)\left(y_8+\cdots+y_{16}\right)\right]$$

From above, we can see that L employees who understand the project must help the M employees who do not understand the project. By understanding that, we can see that L is considered to be an entity available. In other words, the number of employees who understand the project is considered to be an entity available to us that can help us solve the identified problem. In this case, we protect L in order to help increase the understanding of the employees who do not understand the project. We have done something similar in article basis 234. By protecting L, we also protect the level of understanding of M, so it does not drift lower. As shown in article basis 234, if at τ_1 we have the following:

$$S(xy)=x_4y_4+kx_1$$

$$S(xy)=\frac{k}{100}x_4+\frac{k}{8}x_1$$

Let's $a=\frac{k}{100}$ and $b=\frac{k}{8}$, by protecting b from drifting lower, we also protect a from drifting lower. In this case, L exists to help M. We also protect L, in order to have the decrease of M related to time.

261'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities that include effort as Ava_1.

Where $Ava_1 \in P$ disregard location. From article basis 247, we have learned and shown that if a person is identified at location such as $P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$. Let's Ava_2 be ability, then $Ava_2 \in P_1$, not the location L_1. Here, let's identify some problems:

Problem	Problem
$Pr_1 = 1$	A dog is hungry and needs to be fed
$Pr_2 = 1$	A car with a bad starter
$Pr_3 = 1$	Dishes need to be cleaned

You can add more problems to the list above. Now, let's identify this action whether it can be used to solve a problem or one of them problem listed above. My job is the best, sitting down doing nothing will that solve one of the problems you have identified above. Repeat for house, country, location, and so forth. What you are doing here, for each problem you have identified, you need to verify whether sitting down doing nothing solves that problem. Now, let's identify some cases from this table.

Sentence	Sentence	Action
$S_1(w)$	My house is better than yours	I clean my dishes at my house
$S_2(w)$	My job is better than yours	At work, I contribute to the function to help solve the problem

From above, for each case, determine which one is correct, the sentence or the action. If you have determined the action is correct rather than the sentence, here determine whether the sentence is needed if the action is correct.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

262'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88, we have verified that our parent identifies the children who understand the formula and the ones who do not understand the formula in the form given by the stability function below.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(M)$$

Where M is the number of children who do not understand and L is the number of children who understand. In this case, our parent identifies all of the children in the form of

$$S = U_T$$

In terms of given information, let's $S = E_1$, where $E_1 \in C(E)$, then $i_{E_1} \in C(i_E)$, where $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. In this case, i_{E_1} is viewed as U_T and it provides information about S. What is important here, in terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$, where in terms of misinformation, we have $-\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_1}$.

In this case, let's consider $C(\hat{i}_E)$ as a collection of identified information, then we can see here

$-\hat{i}_{E_1} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$. In terms of given information, our parent also tells us disregard where we are identified, our efforts count which is part of i_{E_1}. In terms of function at location, we have the following at τ_1.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	Instrument	Formula	Problem
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	I_1	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	
$P_2\|_{L_2}$			$Pr_1 = 1$

As we can see from the table above, at Location 1, P_1 is identified with instrument I_1 which is viewed as a toolbox where the formula is viewed as a pass. Where at Location 2, P_2 has a problem. What is important here, to go to Location 2 to solve the problem, P_1 does not need $-Ava_9$ as bogeymen as well as, $-Ava_8$ as free pass. What is important here is that the mobility of P_1 from L_1, requires effort as Ava_1 and ability as Ava_2. At Location 2, P_1 applies the given equation where $(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in P_1$. In terms of mobility with the toolbox, we have

$$u_1(t) = S[u_1(t) + h_1(t)]$$

Where at τ_2, at Location 2, P_1 applies the formula to solve the problem by execution the following functions.

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

As we can see from above, at Location 2, P_1 applies the formula to solve the problem, where $(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in P_1$ which resulted to solution $Pr_1 = 0$.

263'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 188, we have shown that P_3 gives money to both P_1 and P_2 so they can be friends. Here, we have 3 functions executed, let's assume that at τ_1, P_3 gives money to P_1, so he/she can be friend of P_2, then we have the following function.

$$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_3+P_1)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t)=S_3Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_1Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

Then at τ_2, P_3 gives money to P_2, so he/she can be friend of P_1. Then we have the following functions executed.

$$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_3+P_2)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t)=S_3Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

Then when both of them become friends, then we have a combined function

$$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_3+P_1+P_2)x$$

$$\bar{u}(t)=S_3Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_1Tr\left\{-T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

Here, all you need to do is to verify that P_3 has no friends as well as P_1 is not friend of P_2. You need to use the given equation to verify that.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

264’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of problem and solution, the following equation was given to us to solve our problems

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

If an item is stolen, it is not considered to be an entity available to help us solve the problem we are solving. In this case, the given equation becomes negative.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

Where that will not help us solve the problem we are solving. In terms of given information, let’s i_{E_1} be information given to us by our parent that tells us not to steal.

In this case, that information includes you cannot steal from me and I cannot steal from you. Where, i_{E_1} is breaking down into $i_{E_{1,1}}$ and $i_{E_{1,2}}$. Here, you need to verify between the two which one comes first and verify why. In other words, you verify the position of each and why the one you choose to be first come first.

265’. Let’s assume a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of identified information of a person at home and at work, we have shown from article basis 230

Person at Location	Identified Information at Location
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$i_{E_{1,1}}$
$P_1\|_{L_2}, S_1\|_{L_2}$	$i_{E_{1,2}}$

From above, i_{E_1} is viewed as person identified information, where $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is person identified information at home and $i_{E_{1,2}}$ is person identified information at work. Now, if P_2 is identified at home and at work with distance from P_1.

Sentence	Information	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$i_{E_{1,1}}$	d_1
$P_2\|_{L_3}, S_2\|_{L_3}$	$i_{E_{2,1}}$	
$P_1\|_{L_2}, S_1\|_{L_2}$	$i_{E_{1,2}}$	d_2
$P_2\|_{L_4}, S_2\|_{L_4}$	$i_{E_{2,2}}$	

From above, the distance d_1 is viewed as the distance between P_1 at home and P_2 at home and d_2 is the distance between P_1 at work and P_2 at work. The distance information is given in the collection as $i_{E_{1,3}}$ and $i_{E_{2,3}}$. What is important here is that the distance information is given information and cannot be adjusted. In terms of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

solving problems, let's Ava_1 be distance and Ava_2, while the distance can help, however it does not allow one to assume function of another. To better understand that let's assume that P_1 has a problem to solve with P_2 within a shorter distance.

Then we can see that by applying the given equation, we have:

$$(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in P_1$$

$$(Ava_1 + Ava_2) \in P_2$$

With that we have the following functions

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

Where $f_1(x) \in P_1$ and $f_2(x) \in P_2$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

Where $u_1(t) \in S_1$ and $u_2(t) \in S_2$

266'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 111, we have learned and shown that corruption exists in this form

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2 Tr\{-T\}$$

Where the resulting function above is the result of the misapplication of the given equation as shown here

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Where the positive application of the given equation resulted to no corruption in this form

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

It is always good to put them side by side as shown below

Corruption	No Corruption
$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$f(\tilde{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$

In terms of problem and solution, we can see that the items to the left of the table are the problems, where the ones to the right are the solutions. In this case, let's consider the item to the left as $Pr_1 = 1$ then the solution is $Pr_1 = 0$. We can also look at $-Ava_9$ which is bogeymen and $-Ava_8$ which is free pass. As we can see here, they render the given equation negative which is viewed as corruption of the given equation. In other words, bogeymen and free pass corrupt the given equation which render is negative.

267'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Form article basis 88, we have learned and shown by using the equation below

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(M)$$

The L children who understand must help the M children who do not understand in order to enable normal functionality of life. In article basis 156, Manager 2 does the same thing, where the employees who understand the project must help the ones who do not understand in order for the function to execute positively to solve the identified problem. In article basis 185, we have learned and shown that Manager 2 had brought something to the table in order to use the function above to help solve the problem. Now, in terms of a person help another person, let's take a look below for P_1 and P_2, where P_1 is helping P_2. In this case, we have the following:

$$S(xy) = x_2 y_2 + kx_1$$

In this case, we can see that in order for the help to happen, we must have $k \in x_1$.

What is important here is that k is the understanding of P_1 which enables P_1 to help P_2.

268'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 193, we have shown the total number of problems solved by Salesman 1 is

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_1|_{L_1}} + Pr_1|_{L_2} + \cancel{Pr_1|_{L_3}} + Pr_1|_{L_4}$$

$$Pr_1 \neq 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the total number of problems solved by Salesman 2 is

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_{1|L_5}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_2}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_6}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_4}}$$

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

Now, in terms of function execution, to solve a problem, the Salesman 2 identifies the problem in the form of:

$$h_2(t) = S_2\left[u_2(t) + h_2(t)\right]$$

Where $h_2(t)$ is the look function of the eyes of Salesman 2. In this case, we can see that Salesman 2 is looking at the problem, where the usage of the formula is taking into consideration like

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Where for Salesman 1 is the opposite. If Salesman 1 is not look at the problem, but looking at Salesman 2, then we have the following.

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1\left[\bar{u}_1(t) + \bar{h}_1(t)\right]$$

Where $\bar{u}_1(t)$ of the misapplication of the formula by Salesman 1 in this form

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1 Tr\left\{-T\right\}$$

By understanding the overall explanation above, we can see that Salesman 2 can solve more problems by looking at the problems, where Salesman 1 will solve less problem by not looking at the problems.

269'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, by looking at the stats, we can see that Salesman 2 solves more problems than Salesman 1. By looking at the given equation, let's take Ava_2 as effort, then we can see that Salesman 2 accumulate more effort related to time in this form $Ava_2 = Ava_{2,1} + Ava_{2,2}$ in order to solve more problems. In this case, we can see that his stats is related to his effort. Now, let's $Pr_1 = 1$ is he problem Salesman 1 needs to solve, then he needs to apply the given equation to do so. In this case, if Salesman 1 needs to be a better salesman, inheritance, free pass, bogeymen are not considered to be entities available that can help him.

270'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes Ava_1 as effort, but does not include $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$ which are bogeymen and free pass. With that, we can see that $Ava_1 \in P$ where $\left[-Ava_9\right] + \left[-Ava_8\right] \notin P$. By understanding that, we can see $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$ are useless to us, because they cannot help us solve our problems. As shown in article basis 242, when we have problems, we turn to our parent for help. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	P_1 Grandpa	P_2 Dad	P_3 Son

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Entity Available	$-Ava_9, -Ava_8$	$-Ava_9, -Ava_8$	~~$-Ava_9$~~ , ~~$-Ava_8$~~ Ava_1, Ava_2
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

From the table above, we can see the formula is given to the Son at τ_3, where bogeymen and free pass are crossed out and the $(Ava_1+Ava_2)\in P_3$. What is important here, by crossing out bogeymen and free pass, the effort and ability belong to the Son which enable him to apply the formula to solve the problem.

271'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In this case, if we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1=1$, then we apply the formula to execute a function in the form of

$$f(x)=APx$$

$$u(t)=STr\{T\}$$

Because both functions above are the result of the application of the given equation, those functions are considered to valid function to solve the problem. From article basis 230, we have shown the following:

Person at Location	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
$P_1\|_{L_2}, S_1\|_{L_2}$	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, a person is identified at home has a function as well as at work and has a function. What is important here is that $f_1(x) \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$ and $u_2(t) \in S_1\big|_{L_2}$. What is important here is that the functions listed respect function boundary and do not extend to other locations or functions at other locations.

272'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, we have the following

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	P_1	P_1	P_1
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$
Information	Negative based on i_{E_1}	Negative based on i_{E_1}	Negative based on i_{E_1}

Because the collection of information $C(i_E)$ only includes information corresponding to entities in $C(E)$. Let's assume that i_{E_1} is information given which is no steal. When a negative function is executed such $f_1(\bar{x})$ which is an entity in the collection of entities but not given. Then that negative function execution information is based on the given information from the set of given information. For that reason, at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_3 the formula is given to P_1, so he/she can make correction not execute the function positively as shown.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	P_1	P_1	P_1
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_1(x),\ u_1(t)$
Information	Negative based on i_{E_1}	Negative based on i_{E_1}	i_{E_1}

As we can see from the table above at τ_3, the negative philosophy is replaced by the formula where the identified information remains the same as it is in the collection.

273'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 245, we have learned and shown that let's an identified problem $Pr_1=1$, then the function to solve that problem $f_1(x)$ and $u_1(t)$ can be a combination of functions as shown here.

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)+f_3(x)+f_4(x)$$

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)+u_3(t)+u_4(t)$$

From above, all functions that make the main functions are considered to be valid functions. In terms of function at location, let's assume that at L_1 we have

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=1$$

$$P\big|_{L_1}=P_1+P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

Then at L_2, we have $P\big|_{L_2} = P_3$ and function

$$f(v) = AP_3v$$

In order to solve the problem, $f(x)$ needs $f(v)$, these 2 functions need to be combined together to solve the problem. Here, $f(v)$ is viewed as an external function that is needed by $f(x)$ in order to solve the problem. Then we combine the functions in the form below.

$$f(x) + f(v) = A(P_1 + P_2)x + AP_3v$$

From above, we can see that $v \simeq x$, then the function to solve the problem becomes

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$

$$u(t) = S_1Tr\{T\} + S_2Tr\{T\} + S_3Tr\{T\}$$

Where the function of each person belongs to that person and another person cannot apply the formula for a person to execute the function for that person.

274'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Let's $S=E_1$ and the given equation as i_{E_1}, then i_{E_1} includes other information such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$, $i_{E_{1,2}}$, $i_{E_{1,3}}$, and so forth. In this case, we have the following: $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$, $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$. $i_{E_{1,3}} \in E_{1,3}$ and so forth. What is important here is that in terms of free pass, there is no given information that belongs to E_1 that shows the free pass entity exists. With that, we can see the free pass entity is negative to E_1. To better understand that let's take it like this. Let's the free pass entity is $-E_{1,9}$ or any other part of E_1 or the collection, because that entity does not exist in E_1 or the collection, there is no given information that belongs to it. Because of that, there is no relationship between the free pass entity, the collection, and given information. With that, we can see S is not compatible with free pass.

275'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function validation, from article basis 273 we have Larned and shown that if a problem is identified such as $Pr_1=1$, if a function is provided to solve that problem such as $f(x)$, then that function is a valid function if when it is executed we have $Pr_1=0$, otherwise, is not a valid function. In terms of function combination, if a function is needed to combine with another function to solve a problem, both of them must be valid. From above, let's assume that to solve the problem, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

As we can see here, let's assume that $f_2(x)$ is a monitor function, then both functions must be valid in order to solve the problem. In terms of function operation, we have the following:

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

From above, we can see that $f(x)$ is a validate function because $f_1(x)$ is positive and $f_2(x)$ is positive. However, if we have it in this form

$$f(\bar{x})=f_1(x)+f_2(\bar{x})$$

From above, we can see that $f(\bar{x})$ is an invalid function because $f_2(\bar{x})$ is negative. As we can see here, in order to have a valid function, all functions that makes up the main function must be valid.

276'. let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Let's $P=E_1$, where i_{E_1} is information given to P. Let's consider that information is the formula given to P in the form of

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

We already know that the entity available Ava includes communication x, but does not include negative feeling such as $-Ava_5$. By having negative feelings, that renders the given equation negative. To better understand it, let's take it like this by using the communication function.

$$f(x) = APx$$

With negative feelings, we have the following

$$if\ \ A = \bar{A}\ then\ x = \bar{x}$$

Let's assume that a person is communicating with another person and he/she has negative feelings which drive the communication in this form:

$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_1\bar{x} + AP_2x$$

From above, we can see that the negative feeling of P_1 enables the communication to be negative.

277'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava, include Ava_3 as distance. Since distance is an entity that is available. In this case, we can look at the distance between a problem and its solution as shown by this model.

$$Pr_1 = 1 \xleftarrow{d} Pr_1 = 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 48, we have learned and shown that the distance between 2 people who have a problem to solve helps them solve that problem. Let's show that by this model

$$P_1 \xleftarrow[d]{Pr_1=1} P_2$$

Now, by taking a closer look of article basis 88, we can see that the distance between the children is much closer than the distance between the children and their parent. Similarly to article 156, the distance between Manager 2 and the employees as well as the distance between the employees. In article basis 242, we can also look at the distance between the two entities given and $\tilde{P}_2$. What is important here is that the distance between a problem and its solution enables us to solve that problem.

278'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of providing information, we have the following. Let's P_1 be an information provider, then in terms of providing information to people, we have

$$f(x)=A(P_1+P_2+P_3)x$$

From article basis 48, we have learned and shown that the distance between 2 people who have a problem to solve, enables them to solve that problem. In terms of given

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

information, we can identify that distance as $i_{E_{1,3}}$. In terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_{1,3}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{1,3}}$. What is important here is that the information provider cannot disregard that distance when providing formation. By disregarding that distance, we have misinformation, where

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

From above, we can see that there is no match between the misidentified information and the given information. The information provider simply misidentifies the distance which enables P_1 to provide misinformation instead.

279'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava does not include Ava_8 as free pass. From article basis 161, we have identified problems before and after. It is always good to show that by this table.

Time	**Before, τ_1**	**After, τ_2**
People	P_1, P_2, P_3 Dad and kids	P_1, P_2, P_3 Dad and kids
Entity Available	$-Ava_8$ Lot of foods on table	Ava_8 Little food on table
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that the lot of foods on the table we had before were simply a free pass and it is not capable of helping us solve the problem. Now, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the little, but it can help us solve the problem. As we can see here, the problem we need to solve now at τ_2, is not the free pass we have at τ_1, but to use what we have now to solve it. By understanding article bases 156 and 242, we can see that the free pass is not a solution for our problem.

280'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava is a collection of entities that include Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability. In terms of effort and ability, from article basis 193, we have learned and show that the effort and ability of Salesman 2 enable him to go to more locations and solve problems as shown:

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_{1|L_5}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_2}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_6}} + \cancel{Pr_{1|L_4}}$$

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

Where in terms of stats, we can see that from above, his stats is related to his ability and his effort. Now, in terms of stats information, let's have a given collection of entities with corresponding given collection of information as shown.

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's consider the stats of Salesman 2 as $i_{E_{2,2}}$, then we can see in terms of identified information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_{2,2}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{2,2}}$. In this case, we can see that the stats of Salesman 2 is identified as $\hat{i}_{E_{2,2}}$, where in terms of identified information we have $\hat{i}_{E_{2,2}} \sim \hat{A}$ where $i_{E_{2,2}} \sim A$. For Salesman 1, we have $-\hat{i}_{E_{2,1}} \nsim \hat{A}$. In this case, in terms of bogeymen and free pass, we can see that $i_{E_{2,2}} \in E_{2,2}$, where $E_{2,2}$ is Salesman 2. Now, for Salesman 1, we have ambiguity, because $-i_{E_{2,1}} \notin C(i_E)$, therefore, $-E_{2,1} \notin C(E)$. Therefore, we can see that the stats of Salesman 1 is invalid because of bogeymen and free pass that are not natural to the collection of entities as well las given collection of information.

281'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 88, we have learned and shown that our parent identifies all of us in the form of

$$S = U_T$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where U_T is considered to be given information about S, where in terms of stability, the function below is given to us to show children who understand the principle and those who do not.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

From article bases 156 and 233, we have learned and shown that the usefulness of a person enables that person to help others, where related to time. The stability equation becomes.

$$S(x) = k(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots)$$

What is important here is that the usefulness of a person belongs to that person and also related to the given equation. In terms of usefulness of a person, let's take it like this

$$S(xy) = x_2 y_2 + kx_1$$

Then we can see that $k \in x_1$, where k is also related to effort and ability.

282'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 279, we have the following

Time	**Before, τ_1**	**After, τ_2**
People	P_1, P_2, P_3 Dad and kids	P_1, P_2, P_3 Dad and kids
Entity Available	$-Ava_8$ Lot of foods on table	Ava_8 Little food on table
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

If we look at the table above, we can see τ_1 we have $-Ava_8$ as well as the negative form of the given equation. Where at τ_2, we have Ava_8 as well as the positive form of the given equation. In this case, at τ_1, we had something like this in terms of function executed to solve the problem.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

Where at τ_2, we have

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

Where in terms of communication we have $-x$ at τ_1 and x at τ_2. As we can see here at τ_2, our positive communication reflects our function we need to execute to solve the problem. In this case, we disregard all previous miscommunication or negative communication.

283'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes Ava_1, where for multiple people working such as P_1, P_2, and so. The Ava_1 belongs to each of them in the form of $Ava_1 \in P_1$, $Ava_1 \in P_2$, where $Ava_1 \in P_1 \neq Ava_1 \in P_2$. What is important here is that Ava_1 is not static. It only exists when the equation is applied and a function is executed to solve a problem. To better understand that let's assume that $Pr_1 = 1$, where we need to execute a function solve it.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = APx$$

$$u(t) = STr\{T\}$$

From above, we can see that Ava_1 only exists and has value because of the execution of the function. Without that, Ava_1 has no value. It is always good to put it in this form.

$$Ava_1 = \begin{cases} 1, if\ f(x) = APx \\ 0, if\ f(x) \neq APx \end{cases}$$

From above, **1** is used to denote the existence of the effort entity where **0** is used to show that the entity does not exist since the formula has not applied yet or the function has not been executed. When the function is executed, then we have

$$if\ f(x) = APx\ then\ Ava_1 \in P$$

Which shows that the effort belongs to the person, when the person puts effort into a function to solve a problem.

284'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

Where the corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Related to the article basis above, let's $P = E_1$, then $P_1 = E_{1,1}$ and $P_2 = E_{1,2}$, in terms of information we have $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. Let's effort of Person 1 is $E_{1,1,1}$ and effort of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person 2 is $E_{1,2,1}$, then in terms of given information we have: $i_{E_{1,1,1}} \in E_{1,1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,2,1}} \in E_{1,2,1}$. In terms of contribution, let's contribution of P_1 be $E_{1,1,2}$ and contribution of P_2 is $E_{1,2,2}$. Then in terms of given information, we have $i_{E_{1,1,2}} \in E_{1,1,2}$ and $i_{E_{1,2,2}} \in E_{1,2,2}$. As we can see here, in terms of given information, the contribution of a person belongs to that person. Let's Ava_2 be contribution, then we have the following: $(Ava_2 \in P_1) \neq (Ava_2 \in P_2)$

285'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 196, we have shown that stealing is not an entity given to us. In other words, from the collection of entities $C(E)$, stealing is not included as well as information that enables it. In the information given in the collection $C(i_E)$ shows that stealing is not acceptable or included. Now, in terms of given information, let's identify $i_{E_{1,1}}$ as no steal, there exists another given information related to $i_{E_{1,2}}$ and so. Where $i_{E_{1,2}}$ watch stuff information, where both of them are related $i_{E_{1,1}} \sim i_{E_{1,2}}$. Now, in terms of function execution, we can look at it like this

$$f(x) = A_1(P_1 + P_2)x$$

Where $f(x)$ is no steal function or a function that is executed in relationship with the given information. Then let's have another function such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = A_2(P_1 + P_2)x$$

Where the second function or that same function is executed related to the second given information. What is important here is that $A_1 \sim A_2$. In terms of identified information, because the given information is related to each other, so does the identified information. Now in the theory domain, we have

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

If that function is no steal or a function such as an exchange function that is executed in relationship with applying the given equation. Then let's have another function,

$$u_2(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Which is another function that is executed with the application of the given equation, then we have the following relationship $u_1(t) \sim u_2(t)$. The reason for that, because the 2 given information are related to each other, so any function executed is also related to each other.

286'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of monitoring function, let's identify a problem at a location such as

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$$

In order to solve that problem, a function is provided at that location, where

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $f_1(x) = AP_1 x$ and $f_2(x) = AP_2 x$

Where $f_2(x)$ is simply a function that monitors $f_1(x)$, where the combined functions need to be executed to solve the problem. Now, at another location such as L_2 with distance d from L_1, we have a problem that needs to be solved such as

$$Pr_2\big|_{L_2} = 1$$

In order to solve that problem, a function is provided at that location, where

$$f(v)\big|_{L_2} = f_3(v) + f_4(v)$$

Where $f_3(v) = AP_3 v$ and $f_4(v) = AP_4 v$

Where $f_4(v)$ is used to monitor $f_3(v)$ and the combined functions are executed to solve the problem at that location. In terms of functions belong to, we have the following:

Location	Function	Function Belong	Problem
L_1	$f(x)\big\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x) \in P_1$	$Pr_1\big\|_{L_1} = 1$
L_1	$f(x)\big\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(x) \in P_2$	$Pr_1\big\|_{L_1} = 1$
L_2	$f(v)\big\|_{L_2}$	$f_3(v) \in P_3$	$Pr_2\big\|_{L_2} = 1$
L_2	$f(v)\big\|_{L_2}$	$f_4(v) \in P_4$	$Pr_2\big\|_{L_2} = 1$

As we can see from the table above, at each location, the monitor function belongs to the person who executes that function at that location. Outside each location, the monitor function is invalid. In the theory domain, we have the following:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_2} = u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

Where all functions are executed as a result of systems applying theory. Now, in terms of function boundary, we have the following functions:

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_2} = S_3 Tr\{T\} + S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

In terms of function execution, let's look at the monitor function in the form of looking at another function. Let's assume that the function of S_2 is to watch $u_1(t)$ by looking at that function. Another way to say it is that $u_2(t)$ watches $u_1(t)$ or simply monitors it. In this case, let's assume that S_2 uses his/her eyes to do that. Then we can see that the eyes of S_2 has a function $h_2(t)$, where that function is executed in the form of

$$h_2(t) = S_2[u_2(t) + h_2(t)]$$

What is important here, because of function boundary, $h_2(t)$ is bounded by the distance at L_1 where that function needs to be executed to solve that problem. Outside that distance, that function has no bounds. To better understand, let's take it like this. In this case, we can look at the distance between $u_1(t)$ and $h_2(t)$, where that distance is d_1 as shown below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_1(t) \xleftarrow{d_1} h_2(t)$$

From above, we can see that the function boundary allow $h_2(t)$ to be bounded by distance d_1, where outside that distance or outside the monitoring location, that function $h_2(t)$ is invalid to solve $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$.

287'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities that enable us to solve the problem. In terms of items available at location, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Entity Available	Entity Name	Distance
$P_1\big\|_{L_1}$	$Ava\big\|_{L_1} = Ava_5 + Ava_6$	Corns, Beans	d
$P_2\big\|_{L_2}$	$Ava\big\|_{L_3} = Ava_7$	Apples	d

From above, the entities are the entities available at respective locations, where the distance is the distance between the locations or simply the distance between people at locations. From above, we can see that Ava_7 or Apples are not available at L_1, so a salesperson at L_2 can bring apples to sell to L_1. In this case, we have the following:

Let's identify the salesman as P_2 or S_2, then we have:

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

$$\left[Ava_7 + (Ava_1 + Ava_2) \right] + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where Ava_1 and Ava_2 are effort and ability and the entity given is also viewed as the pass that enable P_2 to go from L_2 to L_1. Now, in terms of function execution, we can look at function go or walk to location with apples. In this case, we have the following:

$$h_2(t) = S[u_2(t) + h_2(t)]$$

Where the function is executed based on the result of the application of the given equation. Now, at L_1, the salesman can sell the apples by executing the following function.

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Where P_1 or S_1 is viewed as customer at L_1. What is important here is the resulted function above is based on the application of the given equation by both the customer and the salesman.

288'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 151 and 242, we have learned and shown that in order to solve our problems, we receive 2 items from our parent: the idea of our application A and the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

given reference $\mathbb{R}$. In terms of identifying given information, from the collection of entities we can identified S as well as given entities such as A and $\mathbb{R}$ with corresponding given information. In this case, if we identify S as E_1, A as E_2, and $\mathbb{R}$ as E_3. In this case, S go to or refer to is viewed as separate entity, where i_{E_1} includes that information. In this case, $i_{E_{1,1}}$ can be identified as refer to information.

What is important here is that the *referring to information* is related to the other given information. Another piece of information we can identify is the *receiving from information*, for example let's *receive from information* is $i_{E_{1,2}}$, then we can see that the *receiving from information* is related to the other information. Where both of them belong to E_1 in the form of: $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_1$ and $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_1$.

289'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis above, we have identified the reference entity $\mathbb{R}$ as E_3 with corresponding given information i_{E_3}. As well as the *referring to information* $i_{E_{1,1}}$ with corresponding entity $E_{1,1}$ and the $i_{E_{1,2}}$ with corresponding entity $E_{1,2}$. In this case we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can see that, $E_{1,1}$, $E_{1,2}$, and E_3 are related as well as the given information i_{E_3}, $i_{E_{1,1}}$, and $i_{E_{1,2}}$. What is important here, now we have E_3, which includes $E_{3,1}$, $E_{3,2}$ and so forth. In order for us to identify items in E_3, effort is still required from us.

290'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 199, we have learned and shown that before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Let's consider the operation as E_3, where E_3 includes an infinite number of parts such as $E_{3,1}, E_{3,2}, \cdots$. Where each part is given with its own information such as $i_{E_{3,1}} \in E_{3,1}$, $i_{E_{3.2}} \in E_{3,2}$, and so forth. It is not possible to have all parts right, but we may get some parts right. In terms of getting parts right, the identified information reflects that such as $\hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3,1}}$. What is important here is that if $-\hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \xrightarrow{\cancel{not\ match}} i_{E_{3,1}}$, then we have negatives such as $-\hat{i}_{E_{331}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$. What is important here is that Part 1 is wrong. In this case, we need help to identify that part correctly. To better understand that let's take a look of this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Correct	Incorrect
$\hat{i}_{E_{3,1}} \in C(\hat{i}_E)$	$-\hat{i}_{E_{3,5}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$
$\hat{i}_{E_{3,2}} \in C(\hat{i}_E)$	$-\hat{i}_{E_{3,6}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$
$\hat{i}_{E_{3,3}} \in C(\hat{i}_E)$	$-\hat{i}_{E_{3,7}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$
$\hat{i}_{E_{3,4}} \in C(\hat{i}_E)$	$-\hat{i}_{E_{3,8}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

From the model above, we can see that we have multiple parts of operations right, because the identified information points to given information or simply the identified information is included in the collection of identified information. As well as, we have multiple parts wrong, because the identified information does not included or point to given information or simply the identified information does not include in the set of identified information. Now, in terms of learning, we will need more help to identify the part we have wrong. In other words, while $-\hat{i}_{E_{3,5}} \notin C(\hat{i}_E)$, but $i_{E_{3,5}} \in C(i_E)$, where $\hat{i}_{E_{3.5}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{3.5}}$, therefore we have to learn about $E_{3,5}$, so we can have $\hat{i}_{E_{3,5}} \in C(\hat{i}_E)$. What is important here, if we have that before, we did not have to do so. From the table above, we can see that we have 4 parts right and the remaining parts wrong. In this case, we need to learn to get the parts we get wrong corrected. From above, we can see that we start from Part 5, where if we have nothing right, we would start from Part 1.

291'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 191, we have learned and shown that the given equation does not allow us to have $-Ava_9$ or bogeymen, because that will undermine our effort and our understanding which render the given equation negative. In this case, we can see that using the given equation as it is given to us without free pass and bogeymen, enables us to understand the physical system and the functional system much better. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Bogeymen Know	Bogeymen Don't Know
$Pr_1\|_{\tau_1}=1$ then $Pr_2\|_{\tau_2}=1$	$Pr_1\|_{\tau_1}=1$, then at τ_2, we have $f(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$
$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_1+P_2+P_3)x$	$f_1(\bar{x}) \neq f_2(\bar{x}) \neq f_2(\bar{x})$
$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$ and $Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$ or $Pr_1\|_{L_1}=0$ and $Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$	$Pr=Pr_1+Pr_2$ or $Pr=Pr_1\|_{L_1}+Pr_2\|_{L_2}$ or $L=L_1+L_2$
$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$ and $Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$ or $Pr_1\|_{L_1}=0$ and $Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$ and $Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$ or $Pr=Pr_1\|_{L_1}+Pr_2\|_{L_2}$ or $L=L_1+L_2$

If you want to, you can continue to fille the table above to show that bogeymen has no understanding of the system which is shown to the left, where the opposite to the right shows the understanding of the system. In terms of identified information and given

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

information, we can see that the column to the right is related to given information, while the one to the left is related to misidentification of given information.

292'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of people at location, we have the following

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_3$$

Where d is the distance between the location. In terms of mobility from Location 1 to Location 2, we have the following:

$$h_2 = S_2[u_2(t) + h_2(t)]$$

$$h_1 = S_1[u_1(t) + h_1(t)]$$

Where h_2 is Person 2 walks from Location 1 to Location 2 and h_1 is Person 1 walks from Location 1 to Location 2. Where $u_2(t)$ is the carrying pass function by Person 2 and $u_1(t)$ is the carrying pass function by Person 1. In this case, both functions are executed in the form of:

$$S_2 Tr\{T\} = u_2(t)$$

$$S_1 Tr\{T\} = u_1(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where each function belongs to the respective system in the form of $u_2(t) \in S_2$ and $u_1(t) \in S_1$. Where both functions are executed as the result of the application of the given equation where the effort of each person belongs to that person.

293'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem and solution, let's assume that at τ_1, we have $Pr_1 = 1$ to solve. Rather than using the given formula to solve it, we simply think negatively by having $-Ava_9$, which enables the given equation to be negative. Later at τ_3, we have more problems to solve as shown by this table.

Time	Entity Available	Formula	Problem
τ_1	$-Ava_9$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Pr_1 = 1$
τ_2	$-Ava_9$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Pr_1 = 1 + Pr_2 = 1$
τ_3	Ava_1 and Ava_2	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_1 = 0$

As we can see from table, at τ_3 we have Ava_1 as effort and Ava_2 as ability, which enables us to apply the given equation to solve the problem.

294'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 171, we have learned and shown that, let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. Then we execute a function to solve that problem in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we assume 3 people are in the project. Where x is the combined communication of those people. Let's a negative sentence such as

$$S_1(\bar{w}) = w_1 + \bar{w}_2 + w_3 + \bar{w}_4 + \cdots$$

Be part of that communication, where that negative communication is blaming, excuse, and so forth. Then the function to solve the problem becomes

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

By using the given equation above, we can see that blaming is not considered to be an entity available as well as negative communication is not considered to be an entity available to help us solve our problems.

295'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem and solution, let's take a look at this problem. Two men are working to solve a problem, where we have P_1 and P_2 , and the identified problem is $Pr_1 = 1$ and it is a dirty floor. In this case, we have Section 1 of the floor is assigned to P_1 with part of the problem $Pr_{1,1} = 1$. Section 2 of the floor is assigned to P_2 with part of the problem $Pr_{1,2} = 1$. Where the following functions are assigned to each person but have not been executed yet: $f_1(x) \in P_1$ and $f_2(x) \in P_2$. With that, we have the following:

$$f_1(x) \xrightarrow{to\ solve} Pr_{1,1} = 1$$

$$f_2(x) \xrightarrow{to\ solve} Pr_{1,2} = 1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Both of them start working at the same time staring at τ_0. Where, at τ_1, P_1 is 20% completed. Now, by partitioning the problem as well as the function of P_1, we can see that 20% completed is viewed in terms of problems and functions. Let's assume that the full section is 100%, then we can have $Pr_{1,1}=1$ can be divided into 5 parts, where we have $Pr_{1,1,1}=0$ which is viewed as 20% completed or 20% solved. Now, in terms of function execution, we can see that the total function is:

$$u_1(t)=u_{1,1}(t)+u_{1,2}(t)+u_{1,3}(t)+u_{1,4}(t)+u_{1,5}(t)$$

In this case, we can see that the first part of the function is the result of the application of the given formula above which takes the following into consideration: Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as ability, Ava_3 as contribution, Ava_4, as responsibility.

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_{1,1}(t)$$

Now, let's assume that at τ_2, P_1 is 60% completed, then we have the following:

$$Pr_{1,1,1}+Pr_{1,1,2}+Pr_{1,1,3}=0$$

$$u_1(t)\Big|_{\tau_2}=u_{1,1}(t)+u_{1,2}(t)+u_{1,3}(t)$$

Which is the result of

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_{1,1}(t)$$

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_{1,2}(t)$$

$$S_1Tr\{T\}=u_{1,3}(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

At the same time at τ_2, the time P_2 starts moving the mop or working. As we can see here, the problem P_2 is solving is still the original problem which is to solve the part of problem that is solved by its function which $Pr_{1,2}=1$.

296'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Related to the particle basis above, let's assume that P_2 was hired to clean the floor and his contract was for 6 months. Here, the problem that needs to be solved by P_2 is $Pr_1=1$ and the function that is assigned to him is: $f_2(x)\in P_2$ or $u_2(t)\in S_2$.

Now, from τ_0 to τ_1, we have the following:

$$f_2(\bar{x})=-AP_2x$$

$$\bar{u}_2(t)=S_2Tr\{-T\}$$

Now, at τ_2, P_2 has been helped by his manager where at τ_3, he is 10% completed.

Where, at τ_5 he is 100% completed where we have

$$f_2(x)=AP_2x$$

$$u_2(t)=S_2Tr\{T\}$$

$$Pr_1=0$$

By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that before the application of formula was negative, where after it is positive. Now, the contract is over and P_2

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

needs to get his contract renewed. All you need to do here is to verify that he will get his contract renewed without any issue. Otherwise, his manager needs to work harder and there is no basis for that.

297'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entity identification, we have learned and shown that in article basis 88 and 156, our parent identified children who understand the equation and those who are not as show by this function.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where in article basis 268, a bad salesman and a good salesman are identified separately as shown by the function. What is important here is that at start the number of the people who understand is static. We can call that quantity is constant and it is given as we have it. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Total Number Identified	Total Understand	Toal Misunderstand
20 children	2	18
15 employees	6	9
2 salesmen	1	1

Now, in terms of given information, let's the 20 children are given as E_1, where the 2 who understand are given as $E_{1,1}$ and $E_{1,2}$. In terms of given information, we have $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$, where $i_{E_{1,1}}$ is viewed as given information about the first child who understand the formula and $i_{E_{1,2}}$ is viewed as given information of the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

second child who understand the formula. Now, if a third child misunderstand the formula, where that child is $E_{1,3}$, we can see that $i_{E_{1,1}} \notin E_{1,3}$ and $i_{E_{1,2}} \notin E_{1,3}$.

298'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problems, let's identify the problem we are solving as $Pr_1 = 1$. Where a function is provided to solve that problem, where the function is executed by a person or system in the form of:

$$f(x) = AP_1x$$

$$u_1(t) = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

The result provides a solution to the problem in the form of $Pr_1 = 0$. Now, in terms of entity identification, let's the solution itself is given as an entity such as E_3 which is an entity in the collection $C(E)$. In this case, we can show a relationship in this form which shows that the identified problem requires a solution.

$$Pr_1 = 1 \xrightarrow{requires} E_3$$

Now, let's consider the requirement itself as an entity, we can see that there is a relationship between that entity, the solution entity as well as the given equation.

299'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of problem and solution, by looking at article bases 88 and 156, related to the stability function below, it looks like Manager 2 has a function, while Manager 1 does not.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy)=\left[k\left(x_2+\cdots+x_7\right)\right]+\left[\left(x_8+\cdots+x_{16}\right)\left(y_8+\cdots+y_{16}\right)\right]$$

Where related to time, we have

$$S(x)=k(x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_N)$$

Now, it we look at the process for both Manager 1 and Manager 2 in terms of time, we can see both of them are different as shown by this table.

τ_1	τ_2
$S(xy)=(x_1+\cdots+x_N)(y_1+\cdots+y_N)$	$S(x)=k(x_2+x_3+\cdots+x_N)$
$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$f(\bar{x})\,,\,\bar{u}(t)$	$f(x)\,,\,u(t)$

From the table above, we can see that at τ_1, the project is executed without a foundation or a basis, where at τ_2 the project is executed with a foundation or a basis. Where the foundation or the basis of the project enables the project to execute positively. In this case, we can say that $u(t)$ at τ_2 has a basis.

300'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of function at location, we have learned and shown that in article bases 230 and 271, a person is identified at home with responsibility as well as at work with responsibility as shown by this table.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Entity Belong
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$

From the table above, consider Ava_1 as responsibility, then that responsivity belongs to that person disregard where he/she is identified. Since the responsibility belongs to the person, the function also belongs to that person which enables an identified problem to be solved by that person. For example, let's $Pr_1 = 1$, then because $Ava_1 \in P_1$, we also have $f_1(x) \in P_1$ also $u_1(t) \in S_1$. To better understand the explanation, let's do the following:

Part 1

Here, we are going to determine whether or not another entity or person can assume responsibility of that person, in order to solve the problem. To do so, we are going to use a timer. At the time the problem is identified, we are going to time it either using stopwatch or regular time elapsed. To do so, we can have a table as shown below to identify the problem related to time, the communication of the person or action, whether that solves the problem.

τ	Problem	Sentence	Solved?

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$S(\bar{w}) = w_1 + \bar{w}_2 + w_3 + \bar{w}_4 + \cdots$	No
τ_2	$Pr_1 = 1$	$S(\bar{w}) = \bar{w}_1 + w_2 + \bar{w}_3 + w_4 + \cdots$	No
τ_3	$Pr_1 = 1$		

You can continue to fill the table above, you can do one for each problem identified. Using the equation above, the communication or vocabulary considered to be entity available. By continuing filling the table related to time, you should observe if the problem is not solved, the problem increases. That is normal and it is natural to have more problems if the initial problem is not solved. By continuing filling the table, you should observe whether or not the problem can be solved automatically without the input of the person. In other words, by continuing feeling the table, we can see that the problem is not solved. If the problem is solved automatically, that also invalidates the existence of mother nature as well as function at location. What is important here is that in order for us to solve our problems, that requires our input. The inputs cannot be negative. If we think negative inputs can solve our problems automatically, that is the result of free passes and bogeymen. In this case, we simply postpone the problem and later we will have more problems to solve.

Part 2

After working the part above, depending on how you have worked it out, if necessary, you can work out this part. Let's assume that mom and dad have couple of kids as shown below where they are at Location 1.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where they have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$, where at Location 2 we have

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_5 + P_6$$

From above, we can see that the problem that needs to be solve at home—Location 1—is dirty dishes. Because the problem is at home, mom and dad can tell the children to handle the problem at home, but not to go to Location 2 to handle the problem. Going to Location 2 to try to clean the dirty dishes will not solve the dirty dishes problem at home. First, the Clean Dishes is at Location 1 do not belong to people at Location 2. From the model above, we can see that the problem is not identified at Location 2, but at Location 1. All you need to do here, you can use another table or same table above to identify a problem at home: your location, house, city and so forth. Verity that whether or not, if you or the person or people who have functions to solve such problem, able to solve such problem by going to another location. For example, at home you have your carpet to vacuum. Next to you, there is another house or another apartment, if you go to the other house or apartment to vacuum the carpet there, will that solve your problem at home. Also, whether it is possible to do that. To work this out, you can use cameras, videos, talk to your neighbor and so forth and record each activity. Then later after the workout, conclude whether the problem is solved. For example, assume that your carpet is dirty. You record a video to show your dirty carpet. Then you go to your neighbor and ask, can I vacuum your carpet for you? If your neighbor responds yes. Then you vacuum it. You

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

record all actions. After vacuuming your neighbor's carpet, then you show in the video whether that automatically clean your carpet.

Part 3

From above, mom and dad want to put a camera to monitor the children washing the dishes. Here, the problem that needs to be solved at Location 1 by mom and dad is **Children Need to be Monitored** or simply **Wash Dirty Dishes Needs to be Monitored** where the function to solve that problem is **Monitor Children** or simply **Monitor Wash Dishes**. In order to solve that problem, mom and dad need to use a video camera to monitor the children are washing the dishes. What you need to do here, you work out similar to what you have done on the part above. You need to go to the house or apartment next to you and ask the residents at the house or apartment if you can put a camera there so you can monitor your children washing the dishes. If they say yes, then you put the camera there to keep eyes on your kids, they are indeed washing the dishes. Here you are going to document all your steps as well as videos, images, and so to verify whether that solves the problem. You can have multiple models as well so you can identify the problem, the children, their names, the image or video of the dishes, the camera you are using and so forth. At the end, you conclude that whether the action you have taken helped you solve the problem.

301'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the given collection of entities, the entities are identified where from the given collection of information, each information entity such as i_{E_1} belongs to its corresponding entity E_1 in the entity collection. In this case, we have $i_{E_1} \in E_1$ where the rest followed. Now, in the given collection of entities, a given entity such as E_1 can have a function $E_{1,1}$ which is given with that entity. It does not matter the way we approach the collection, while we use number or comma, any other variable or symbol, or letter can be used. Now, in that collection we can also have group of entities. For example, we can have a group of entities such as

$$G_1(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

Where that group of entities has a group of functions that belong to those entities as well as a group of information that also belongs to those entities. With that, we can have a group of information such as

$$G_1(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the group of information above belongs to its corresponding group of entities in the form of

$$G_1(i_E) \in G_1(E)$$

From above, we identify a group of entities as well as information given for that group of entities. Now, we can identify another group of entities such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$G_2(E)=\left\{E_{N+1},E_{N+2},E_{N+3},\cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given group of information as

$$G_2(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_{N+1}},i_{E_{N+2}},i_{E_{N+3}},\cdots\right\}$$

Where that corresponding group of information belongs to that corresponding group of entities in the form of

$$G_2(i_E)\in G_2(E)$$

Now, in terms of given information of the group of entities, we can look distance as an entity. From the first group of entities $G_1(E)$, we can look at distance between the entities or simply distance between function executions. In this case, we can have distance as an entity such as E_3, we can use d for that distance, where it is made of multiple other distances. In this case, we can have $E_{3,1}$ corresponding to d_1, $E_{3,2}$ corresponding to d_2, and so forth. Where i_{E_3} are considered to be distance information which belongs to E_3. For the second group $G_2(E)$, we can also have distance information similarly where E_{N+3} is viewed as distance entity for the second group, where we can use $\tilde{d}$ for that distance. Where, we can have sub distance $\tilde{d}_1$, $\tilde{d}_2$, and so forth. As we can see here, that distance information is given as E_{N+3} with corresponding information $i_{E_{N+3}}$, where $i_{E_{N+3}}\in E_{N+3}$. By

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understanding the overall explanation, in terms of given information, the definition of life is given to us as follow.

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\left[\breve{h}(t)+\tilde{h}(t)\right]+u(t)$$

Where $\breve{h}(t)$ correspond to the first group $G_1(E)$ with distance d and $\tilde{h}(t)$ correspond to the second group $G_2(E)$ with distance $\tilde{d}$. Now, by letting $S=E_1$, we only concern about the first group which are functions that are executed at our distance d. In this case, we can rewrite the given equation above in the form below.

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=h(t)+u(t)$$

To better distance the first equation above with distance $\tilde{d}$, we can do the following. We can simply expand that equation in the form below

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\breve{h}_n(t)+\sum_{nn=1}^{\infty}\tilde{h}_{nn}(t)\right]+\sum_{m=1}^{M}u_m(t)$$

In terms of entities identification, this equation can further expand related to the table below.

Name	Instrument	Distance	Function
Moon	$\tilde{I}_1$	$\tilde{d}_1$	$\tilde{h}_1(t)$
Sun	$\tilde{I}_2$	$\tilde{d}_2$	$\tilde{h}_2(t)$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

With that, we can write the equation above in this form

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\breve{h}_n(t)+\sum_{m=1}^{M}u_m(t)\right]+\left[\tilde{I}_1[\tilde{h}_1(t)+\tilde{I}_2[\tilde{h}_2(t)]+\sum_{nn=3}^{\infty}\tilde{h}_{nn}(t)\right]$$

If we want to, we can also do the following for the second part, let's $\tilde{I}_1=Mo_1$ and $\tilde{I}_2=Su_1$, then we can put the second part like this

$$\tilde{h}(t)=Mo_1\left[\tilde{h}_1(t)\right]+Su_1\left[\tilde{h}_2(t)\right]+\sum_{nn=3}^{\infty}\tilde{h}_{nn}(t)$$

We can also put it in this form by dropping the index in Mo_1 and Su_1

$$\tilde{h}(t)=Mo\left[\tilde{h}_1(t)\right]+Su\left[\tilde{h}_2(t)\right]+\sum_{nn=3}^{\infty}\tilde{h}_{nn}(t)$$

As we can see here, by understanding identified and given information, we can identify information that is given to us properly.

302'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1,E_2,E_3,\cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1},i_{E_2},i_{E_3},\cdots\right\}$$

From the article basis above, we have identified life as system of functions, where that definition is given to us and it is considered as given information about life. All we need to do is properly identified that definition. In this case, if we identify an entity that makes up the system. In terms of information that is viewed as identified information. For example, let's takes E_1, where $E_{1,1}$ is a sub entity of E_1, where that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

entity can be a function. For example, walk then the walk information belong to that entity in the form of $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$, where in terms of identified information, we have

$$\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{1,1}} .$$

In terms of misinformation, we can see that

$$-\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_{1,1}}$$

From above, we can see that in terms of misinformation, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = -\hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots)x$$

Where in the theory domain, we have

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_1 Tr\{-T\} + \cdots$$

As we can see here by misunderstanding the relationship between given information and identified information as well as entity and information relationship, it is possible for us to be misinformed as well as providing misinformation.

303'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the last 2 article bases above, we have learned and shown that life is given as a collection of functions. As we can see from the definition, we do not introduce or create a new system, we simply add functions to an existing system as shown below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}h_n(t)+\sum_{m=1}^{M}u_m(t)$$

From above, we can see that we add functions to the system $\mathcal{L}(t)$, where those functions are in the form of $u_m(t)$. All you need to do here is to verify whether or not it is possible to identify a new system but rather adding function to the system. In this case, rather than identifying a new system, you simply identify functions in a system that already existed.

304'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the last 3 article bases above, we have identified life as a collection of functions, where the system is made of both existing and added functions. As we have learned from article basis 301, the functions can also be grouped in the form of:

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N}L_n(t)$$

From above, each location $L_1(t)$, $L_2(t)$, and so can be viewed as country or so, where each includes group of added functions and group of existing functions. In this case, an entity that is identified at a location may not be identified at another location. It is always good to show that by this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	Entity Available	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Ava_{11}\|_{L_1}$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$Ava_{12}\|_{L_2}$	$u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$
$P_3\|_{L_4}$	$Ava_{13}\|_{L_3}$	$u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$

From above, we can see that at Location 1, we have Ava_{11} which is oil with function $u_1(t)$ which is Pump Oil, where at Location 2, we have Ava_{12} which is fish, with function Fish, and at Location 3 we have Ava_{13} which is corn with function Plant Corn. As we can see here the same entities are not available at all locations. This considered to be given information about the system. All we have to do is exchange with each other. As we can see here, function boundary is respected which is viewed again as given information. All we need to do is understand the system. Because the system cannot be adjusted for our misunderstanding.

305'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 301, we have identified the given definition of life which is a collection of functions. Where each function of the system counts and the system itself respects function boundary. From the article basis above, we have learned and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

shown that by respecting function boundary, that enables us to put less stress on the system. Regarding the article basis above, we have the following:

Location	People	Entity Available
L_1	P_1	Ava_{11}
L_2	P_2	Ava_{12}
L_3	P_3	Ava_{13}

With respect to function boundary, as we can see from the table above, it is possible for us to exchange because it is not possible to make an entity available at a location at the time we need it. For example, if at L_1 we have Ava_{11}, then it is not possible to make that entity available at L_2 and L_3. Now, in terms of entity available at a location, we can consider that as an entity in the collection where information about the entity is given in the collection of information. By understanding that, we can put less stress on the system.

306'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 301, we have identified the given definition of life as a collection of functions. From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that exchange with each other is part of the system, and it allows us to put less stress on the system

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

which enables the system to be more efficient. In terms of applying the given equation to execute functions to solve problems, we have the following:

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Now, let's consider the formula or the entity given with a lot of segments or groups of subgroups, then we have the following:

People at Location	Function at Location	Problem at Location	Formula Applied
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$G_1(Th)$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$G_2(Th)$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$G_3(Th)$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$G_4(Th)$

From above, each group of formula applied is viewed as a segment of the given formula, where people at each location can apply that segment to execute function which allows people to exchange with each other. We can see that doing so enables us to put less stress on the system.

307'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 265, 271, and 300, we have shown that a person is identified at home or at work with his/her function as shown by this table.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_1	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_1	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$

From the table above, we can see that the entity available Ava_1 is responsibility, where the function is the function of that person at that location. In terms of identified information and given information, let's $P_1 = E_1$, then we have $E_{1,1}$ as Ava_1 and $E_{1,2}$ as $f_1(x)$. Where in terms of given information, we have $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$.

In this case, in terms of identified information we have the following:

$$\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{1,1}}$$

$$\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{1,2}}$$

As we can see here the information about a person's location and the function and responsibility of that person is given information. All we need to do is identify that information correctly.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

308’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article bases 304, 305, and 306 we have learned and shown that exchange is native to the system. For example, within the given collection of entities, exchange is given as E_5 where i_{E_5} is given information about exchange. Where i_{E_5} includes $i_{E_{5,1}}$ system efficiency information, $i_{E_{5,2}}$ system productive information, $i_{E_{5,3}}$ system efficient information, $i_{E_{5,4}}$ resource management information, and so forth. To better understand exchange in terms of resource management, let’s look at this.

People at Location	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t)$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$u_4(t), u_5(t), u_6(t)$

From the table above, we can see that $P_1\|_{L_1}$ has function $u_1(t)$ which is Raise Cattle and $u_2(t)$ which is Grow Corn. Where $P_2\|_{L_2}$ has function $u_4(t)$ which Raise Cattle and $u_5(t)$ which is Grow Beans. As we can see here, $u_1(t)$ is identical to $u_4(t)$. As we can see here, we have more work performed as well as complexity. Let’s take a look at the complexity theorem

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^{N} \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right]=M\alpha^{MN}$$

What happens here is that if we can have the Raise Cattle function executed at one location, where other functions can be executed at another location, then we can put less stress to the system and be more efficient. That also allows us to manage our resources. Doing so, puts less stress in both functional system and the physical system. This is possible by exchanging with each other.

309'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of problem solving, let's assume that P_2 has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1=1$ and he/she needs help from P_1 to solve it. In this case, the problem that needs to be solved is broken down into 2 parts where we have:

$$Pr_1=Pr_{1,1}+Pr_{1,2}$$

As we can see here, both of them have a problem to solve. In this case, the people who are working to solve Pr_1 are given as:

$$P=P_1+P_2$$

Where the function to solve the problem is given as

$$f(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

$$u(t)=S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_2Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

As we can see here, both people use the given equation in order to execute functions to solve the problem. Where the entity available Ava is taken into consideration.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

310’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Refer to article basis 156, in order for Manager 2 and the employees to solve the problem, they must identify the problem at the location where the problem is. For example, the problem is identified at the location as:

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$$

Where the people who are working to solve that problem are identified as

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_2 + P_3 + \cdots + P_{16}$$

Now, if we identify N locations which include L_1, then we have the following

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

Where all other locations have people, they also have problems to solve. What is important here is the problem that is identified at Location 1 is solved by the manager and the employees. That problem is not solved by people at other locations for Manager 2 and the employees.

311’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes communication Ava_4 as communication x. Where communication x includes sentences $S(w)$ as well as words w that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

make up the sentences as indicated. To better understand that let's look at communication of Manger 1 and Manager 2 from article basis 156.

Employees	Formula	Communication	Problem Solved
$P_1 \cdots P_{15}$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$S(\bar{w})$	$Pr_1 = 1$
$P_2 \cdots P_{16}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$S(w)$	$Pr_1 = 0$

From the table above, we can see that positive communication is what solves the problem, but not the negative one. As we can see here miscommunication or misinformation does not produce the solution for the problem.

312'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 74, we have learned and shown that the understanding of a person who got a free pass from another person started later than that person. To better understand that let's take it like this. We already know that $-Ava_8$ which is free pass, where $-Ava_8 \notin Ava$. Let's assume that 2 people are working to solve a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where those people are P_1 and P_2. Then we have the following:

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(x)$$

Where the functions are executed in the form of

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -A_1 P_1 x$$

$$f_2(x) = A_2 P_2 x$$

Where $-A = -A_1 + A_2$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where in the theory domain we have

$$\bar{u}(t) = \bar{u}_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

Where we have the application of the given equation by the systems

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Now in terms of understanding, we have

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_2$$

Where $k \in x_2$

As we can see here, the understanding of the person who gets the free pass from the other person started later than that person. Using the stability function above we can see that, x_2 is the one that must step up to help x_1. In this case, we can see that $-Ava_8 \notin P_2$ as indicated by the application of the given equation. Where at τ_2 or any later time, the Error Correction Function $ECF(x)$ is used make correction to $f(\bar{x})$. If we look at the overall process, we can see that at τ_1 we have $f_1(\bar{x})$, but at τ_2, we have the correction because P_2 is aware of the continuation of the negative, while P_1 is still in negative. What is important here is that the application of the given equation by P_2 started earlier than P_1.

313'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 304, 305, and 306 we have learned and shown that exchange is part of $\mathcal{L}(t)$ which enables the system to function. In terms of identified information and given information, let's a given collection of entities be

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the collection of given information above, we can identify exchange information and so forth. To better understand that let's 2 entities are identified in the collection, such as E_2 and E_3, where the 2 entities are being exchanged. Then we can see that the information about those entities belong to those entities in the form of $i_{E_2} \in E_2$ and $i_{E_3} \in E_3$. In terms of identified information, we can have the following:

Information Identified	Information Identified
$i_{E_{2,1}}$	Usage information of E_2
$i_{E_{2,2}}$	Value information of E_2
$i_{E_{3,1}}$	Usage information of E_3
$i_{E_{3,2}}$	Value information of E_3

As we can see from the table above, the usage information and the value information of the entities are given with the entities. In this case, when the two entities are being exchanged, the given information is still attached to them. For example, let's E_2 be

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

apple and E_2 be orange. When both of them are being exchanged, the following condition still applied:

$$(i_{E_{2,1}} + i_{E_{2,2}}) \in E_2$$

$$(i_{E_{3,1}} + i_{E_{3,2}}) \in E_3$$

Now in terms of identified information, we have the following

$$\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$$

$$\hat{i}_{E_3} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_3}$$

In terms of misinformation, if we have $-\hat{i}_{E_2}$ and $-\hat{i}_{E_3}$, we can see they there is no match with the given information as well as the given collection. In this case, we can see that $-E_2 \notin C(E)$ and $-E_3 \notin C(E)$. In this case, we can see that a naked number is not included in the collection of entities a well as information in the given collection of information.

314'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 300, we have learned and shown that disregard where a person is identified, his/her effort counts as well as his/her responsibility. Since free pass is not an entity available, disregard the location a person is identified, the contribution of that person also counts. Doing so enables the functional system $\mathcal{L}(t)$, because it is an average system. To better understand that let's take a look at the following:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	Problem at Location
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$

Now, with the mobility of P_1 from L_1 to L_2, we have the following:

$$P_2\|_{L_2}=P_1+P_2$$

Where in terms of contribution to help solve the problem, we have

$$Pr_2\|_{L_2}=Pr_{2,1}+Pr_{2,2}$$

Where in terms of function at L_2, we have

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+u_2(t)$$

Now, in terms of responsibility, effort, and contribution. Let's Ava_1 be responsivity, Ava_2 be effort, and Ava_3 be contribution, then we have the following at L_2

$$Ava_1=(Ava_1\in P_1)+(Ava_1\in P_2)$$

$$Ava_2=(Ava_2\in P_1)+(Ava_2\in P_2)$$

$$Ava_3=(Ava_3\in P_1)+(Ava_3\in P_2)$$

From above, we can see that the entities available are combined which enables the function to execute to solve the problem. In this case, we can see that a negative

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

communication will not help solve the problem and will enable the function to result negative.

315'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where each corresponding given information entity belongs to its corresponding given entity in the form of $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, $i_{E_2} \in E_2$, and so forth. Now, in terms of providing information, an information provider such as P_1 provides information to people in the form of:

$$f(x)=\hat{A}(P_1+P_2+P_3+\cdots)x$$

From article basis 260, we have learned and shown that the level of our understanding is not static and increases related to time. To better understand that let's take a look in relationship to article basis 156. In order to provide information to the people, the information provider uses the given equation below.

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Let's assume that the information is about an entity in the collection such as E_2, in this case, we have the following

$$\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of misinformation, the information provider uses the given equation in the negative form as shown

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

In this case, we have misinformation such as

$$-\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_2}$$

Now, in terms of increasing and decreasing the level of understanding, we have the following:

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Now, let's take the increase of level of understanding first. Let's assume that for a single person P_2, we have the following at τ_1

$$S(xy)=x_2y_2+kx_1$$

$$S(xy)=\frac{k}{100}x_4+\frac{k}{8}x_1$$

Now, at τ_5, we can have an increase for both such as

$$S(xy)=\frac{k}{25}x_2+\frac{k}{2}x_1$$

Now, in the negative side, we have the following at τ_1

$$S(xy)=\frac{k}{100}x_2+\frac{k}{8}x_1$$

Where at a later time like τ_5

$$S(xy)=\frac{k}{200}x_2+\frac{k}{25}x_1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see here, using the given equation to provide information enables an increase level of understanding, where the negative application of the given equation enables a decrease of the level of understanding.

316'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava, includes all the entities available to us to help us solve the problem. Let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. In article basis 13, we have learned and shown that if the entity available is stolen, that will not help us solve the problem because that renders the given equation negative. In this case, the effort entity such as Ava_2 is also negative. To better understand the overall explanation, try to work out the following: P_1 is friend of P_2. P_1 works at a restaurant, where every two weeks, he receives a paycheck. P_1 also receives some money from his dad P_3. P_2 needs to buy a bicycle and need to borrow some money from P_1. Here, all you need to do is to determine the best money candidate that P_1 can use to borrow P_2. Here, we have 2 moneys: one is the money he receives from work, and the other one is the one sent to him by his dad. Here, you determine which one can be used to borrow to his friend. From your selection, you need to verify why such money is the one to use to borrow to his friend.

317'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article bases 112 we have learned and show what it takes to serve the people or solve problems. In article basis 280, by looking at the stats of Salesman 1 and Salesman 2, we can see that Salesman 2 is able to solve more problems than Salesman 1. Now, in terms of serving the people, let's P_1 be a provider and P_2 be a client, then we have the following relationship.

$$P_1 \sim P_2 \sim (AVa + Giv = Sol)$$

Where from the relationship above, we have the following

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see here, to serve the people it takes more. In other words, to serve people, it requires the understanding of the given equation.

318'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 33, we have learned and shown that the mobility of a person is not a problem. From the same article basis, we have learned and shown that we do not have a function to execute to solve that problem, if that was the problem. There are 2 ways to look at it; we can look at mobility as an entity from the given collection of entities with its corresponding given collection of information. If we identify mobility as a problem, we simply misidentified entity from the collection as well as given information. To better understand that let's take a look at the following:

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_3 + P_4$$

Let's assume that P_2 goes to L_2 without the pass, then we have the following:

$$\bar{h}_2(t) = S_2[\bar{u}_2(t) + \bar{h}_2(t)]$$

$$\bar{u}_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{-T\}$$

Where $\bar{h}_2(t)$ is viewed as S_2 walks from L_1 to L_2. As we can see here, without the pass, we have a problem. Where with the pass, we have the following.

$$h_2(t) = S_2[u_2(t) + h_2(t)]$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see here, we have no problem with the pass. Now, P_2 is at Location 2, then we have the following:

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

In terms of function executed at Location 2, we have

$$f(v) = A(P_2 + P_3 + P_4)v$$

$$u(t) = u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

$$u(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\} + S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see here at Location 2, the function includes the function of P_2, because Person 2 applies the given equation to contribute now at his/her current location.

319'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of exchange, we have learned from article basis 304, 305 306, and 308 that the system $\mathcal{L}(t)$ is not going to be adjusted for us, therefore we must exchange with each other in order to operate efficiently. Using the complexity theorem, we can see that by exchanging with each other, we reduce complexity and work less. In order to do so, we must respect function at location. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Entity Available	Function	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$Ava_{11}\|_{L_1}$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	d_1 from L_1 to L_2, d_2 from L_1 to L_3
$P_2\|_{L_2}, S_2\|_{L_2}$	$Ava_{12}\|_{L_2}$	$u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	d_1 from L_2 to L_1, d_3 from L_2 to L_3
$P_3\|_{L_4}, S_3\|_{L_4}$	$Ava_{13}\|_{L_3}$	$u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	d_2 from L_1 to L_3, d_3 from L_2 to L_3

From above, we can see that at Location 1, we have Ava_{11} which is oil with function $u_1(t)$ which is Pump Oil, where at Location 2, we have Ava_{12} which is fish, with function Fish $u_2(t)$, and at Location 3 we have Ava_{13} which is corn with function Plant Corn $u_2(t)$. As we can see here, $u_1(t) \in S_1$, $u_2(t) \in S_2$, $u_3(t) \in S_3$. Those functions are local functions, and they respect function boundary in the form of:

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_3(t) = S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

Because of function boundary, we can see that

$$u_1(t)\big|_{L_1} \neq u_2(t)\big|_{L_2}$$

The same applies for the other functions. As we can see here, because of function boundary, that allows us to exchange with each other. What is important here is that the given equation works well with function boundary. Now, if we identify segments of Giv as T_1, T_2, T_3, and so forth. Where each segment is viewed as a group of theorems, then at each location a group of people can apply a segment of the given equation to execute functions which enable us to exchange with each other. With that, we can see there is a relationship between exchange and function at location.

320'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 300, we have learned and shown that a person is identified at home with responsibility as well as at work with responsibility as shown by this table.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Entity Belong

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$

From the table above, Ava_1 is viewed as responsibility. In terms of function, a person is identified at home with a function as well as at work with a function as shown by this table.

Person at Location	**Person Function**	**Communication and Function Belong to**
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f(x), u_1(t)$	$x, f(x) \in P_1$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	$f(v), u_2(t)$	$v, f(v) \in P_1$

From the table above, we can see that x is related to function $f(x)$ and v is related to function $f(v)$. In this case, we have communication at home x_{L_1} and communication at work v_{L_2}. In terms of relationship of both communication, we have $x \simeq v$. Therefore, we have a single communication. In terms of problem solving, we can see that both functions are executed to solve a problem at respective location. In terms of identified information, we can see that both communication is related to given information.

321'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, we can see that the process of solving that problem enables us to first identify the problem before using the equation to execute a function to solve it. In this case, we can see that the entity available Ava is determined after the problem is identified. It is very easy to see that, just by looking at the equation. From the given equation, we can see that there are a left side and a right side, where the equation is given to us to solve a problem, in this case, the problem must first be identified, which leads to the entity available. In terms of information and entity, let's a given collection of entities with corresponding given collection of information.

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In the collection, if E_2 is identified and information about E_2 which i_{E_2}, then we have the following: $\hat{E}_2$ is viewed as the identified entity and $\hat{i}_{E_2}$ as the identified information where $\hat{i}_{E_2} \in \hat{E}_2$ and $\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$. Now, in terms of providing information about the identified entity $\hat{E}_2$, we have:

$$f(x) = \hat{A}Px$$

For 2 people, we have

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $\hat{A} = A$

From above, we can see that the identified entity can be any entity such as function execution and so forth.

322'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, if a problem is identified at a location such as $Pr_1|_{L_1} = 1$, a function is provided at that location to solve that problem. To better understand that let's assume at L_1, multiple people are working such as

$$P|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

From a distance, P_4 observes the employees go farther for lunch. So, the problem that needs to be solved which $Pr_1|_{L_1} = 1$ is **Hungry Go Farther to Lunch**. A function needs to be provided by P_4 to solve that problem. In this case we can name that function **Serve Food at Closer Location** or $f(x)$ and it is provided at L_2 and when it is executed it will solve that problem. Iin order to solve that problem, P_4 needs to use the given equation by identifying the entity available Ava. In terms of entity available, P_4 has the following:

Entity Available	Entity Name
Ava_{10}	Hotdogs
Ava_{11}	Sodas

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Ava_{12}	Burritos
Ava_{13}	Hamburgers
Ava_{14}	Sandwiches
Ava_{15}	Cheeseburger
Ava_{16}	Chips

From the table above, P_4 has everything except transportation. Now, in order to solve the main problem, P_4 has another problem to solve. That problem is a transportation problem. In this case, the transportation problem can be identified as a problem at P_4's location which is L_2. Then this problem is identified as $Pr_2\big|_{L_2} = 1$. Where the overall problem that needs to be solved now is:

$$Pr = Pr_1 + Pr_2$$

In order to solve that problems, P_4 needs another function or a provider to provide that function. Another person like P_5 offers $5000 to buy a food truck then paying monthly. Then another person like P_6 has a food truck ready to go, with monthly payment. Where P_6 will also handle the maintenance of the truck. In this case, P_4 decides to go with P_6. Now the transportation problem is solved. Although we did not list everything here, the transportation problem is solved by using the given equation as well. In this case, the function is provided in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_6)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{4} S_n Tr\{T\}+S_6 Tr\{T\}$$

From above, we can see the overall problem is solved by using the given equation. From above, we can see that P_6 does have a function in the project such as $f_6(x)$. What is important here, by having a function in the project, using the given equation, we can see the following by observation:

$$(Ava_1+Ava_2+Ava_3)\in P_6$$

From above, we have Ava_1 as responsibility, Ava_2 as contribution, and Ava_3 as ability. In this case, we can see the process is more effective by using the given equation to solve the problem.

323'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function at location, we have learned and shown from the article basis above. If a problem is identified at a location, a function must be executed at that location to solve that problem.

$$if\ Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=1\ then\ u(t)\big|_{L_1}=1$$

From above, we can see that since the problem is identified at L_1, the function to solve that problem must be executed at its basis at that location to solve that problem. In this case, when the function is executed at its basis, then the problem is solved in the form of $Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=0$. In terms of problem and solution, let's assume that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_2 has a problem to solve such as $Pr_2 = 1$, where a function is provided by P_1 to solve that problem. In this case, we can see that the function to solve that problem is executed in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

From above, we can look at this at τ_2, where at τ_1, P_1 is viewed as a function provider who provides a function to solve a problem. In this case, the function is identified in the form of

$$P_1 f(x)$$

$$S_1[u_1(t)]$$

Where at τ_2, the problem P_2 needs to solve enables that function to be executed in the form above to solve that problem. In terms of function existence, we can look at it like this. Consider the existence of the function itself without the person or system who provides it. In this case, we can see that if the function exists, then there is problem to be solved as we have shown from above. In this case, the function can be used to solve problems disregard location or simply solve problems at the locations they are identified.

324'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that a function exists to solve a problem and disregard the location the problem is identified, the function can execute to solve that problem. let's assume that a Salesman P_1 has a function $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$ to provide an entity such as I_1 to solve problems at multiple locations. Where, I_1 is a phone that solves a distance communication problem $Pr_1 = 1$. In this case, we have 2 entities at different prices: I_1 for $1000 and I_2 for $500. Where, I_1 has more features than I_2. In terms of people who have problems to be solved, we have the following:

$$G_1 = P_3 + P_4 + P_5 + P_6$$

$$G_2 = P_7 + P_8 + P_9 + P_{10}$$

From above, we can see that the total problem that needs to be solved is:

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3} + Pr_{1,4}$$

For Group 1 and for Group 2, we have

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,5} + Pr_{1,6} + Pr_{1,7} + Pr_{1,8}$$

Both are combined to be a single problem that needs to be solved. In terms of problems that need to be solved for each person, we have the following:

Person	Problem	Person	Problem
P_3	$Pr_3 = 1$	P_7	$Pr_7 = 1$
P_4	$Pr_4 = 1$	P_8	$Pr_8 = 1$
P_5	$Pr_5 = 1$	P_9	$Pr_9 = 1$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_6	$Pr_6 = 1$	P_{10}	$Pr_{10} = 1$

From the table above, we can see that for each problem the salesman needs to solve, it corresponds to a problem a person needs to solve. In this case, we can see that $Pr_{1,1} = 1$ corresponds to $Pr_3 = 1$ and so forth. To better understand the matching, just take it like in a restaurant with a customer and a server. Now, in terms of problem solved by the salesman, we have the following:

Person	Problem Solved And Unsolved	Person	Problem Solved And Unsolved
P_3	$Pr_3 = 0$	P_7	$Pr_7 = 1$
P_4	$Pr_4 = 0$	P_8	$Pr_8 = 0$
P_5	$Pr_5 = 1$	P_9	$Pr_9 = 0$
P_6	$Pr_6 = 1$	P_{10}	$Pr_{10} = 1$

Where from above, $Pr_3 = 0$ and $Pr_4 = 0$ are solved with I_1 where $Pr_8 = 0$ and $Pr_9 = 0$ are solved with I_2. In this case, we can show the problems that are solved in the groups as shown below

$$Pr_1 = \cancel{Pr_{1,1}} + \cancel{Pr_{1,2}} + Pr_{1,3} + Pr_{1,4}$$

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,5} + \cancel{Pr_{1,6}} + \cancel{Pr_{1,7}} + Pr_{1,8}$$

From above, we can see that not all problems are being solved, so there are still problems on the table or problems left unsolved. From article bases 169 and 206, we have learned and shown that formulas are independent entities, and they are not

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

limited by application or one can limit others from learning, understanding, and usage. With that, another group of people derived another device with 2 versions: I_3 and I_4. This group work with Salesman 2 identified form article basis 193. Where, Salesman 2 which is P_2, recommends the phones to be solved for $200 and $150 respectively depending on location. Two groups of people have the distance communication problem to solve as shown.

$$G_3 = P_{11} + P_{12} + P_{13} + P_{14}$$

$$G_4 = P_{15} + P_{16} + P_{17} + P_{18}$$

Where both groups of people are being served with I_3 and I_4 where the problem to be solved by P_2 is $Pr_2 = 1$. In this case, we can see that

$$Pr_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{8} Pr_{2,n}$$

Where each problem corresponds to a problem a person needs to solve. For example, $Pr_{2,1} = 1$ correspond to $Pr_{11} = 1$ and so forth. With that, we have the following:

Person	Problem Solved	Person	Problem Solved
P_{11}	$Pr_{11} = 0$	P_{15}	$Pr_{15} = 0$
P_{12}	$Pr_{12} = 0$	P_{16}	$Pr_{16} = 0$
P_{13}	$Pr_{13} = 0$	P_{17}	$Pr_{17} = 0$
P_{14}	$Pr_{14} = 0$	P_{18}	$Pr_{18} = 0$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Because P_2 solve more problems, related to time, P_2 can provide more entities with additional price range. By looking at both stats, we can see that Salesman 2 solves more problems than Salesman 1.

325'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that if a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and a function is provided such as $f(x)$ or $u(t)$ to solve that problem, the function has no boundary for that problem. To better understand that let's take it like this. In order to solve $Pr_1 = 1$, the application of theory or groups of theorems by a system is given:

$$STr\{T\} = u(t)$$

From the system applies theory above, T is viewed as a range of theorems. That range of theorems is set as a boundary. In this case, as longer that problem exists, then it is solved by that function. Therefore, that function has no boundary for that problem. However, if another problem is identified such as $Pr_2 = 1$ and solved by $u_2(t)$. In this case, $u(t)$ has a boundary for $Pr_2 = 1$ and $u_2(t)$ has a boundary for $Pr_1 = 1$ because both of them cannot go over their boundaries to solve problems that are not designated for them. By understanding the article basis above, we have shown that the distance communication problem $Pr_1 = 1$ is solved by instrument I with

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

function $u(t)$, such as $I[u(t)]$. Where, I is derived from application of theorems.

In this case, we can have multiple features of instrument I as shown by this table.

Features	Feature Name	Function	Problem Solved
I_1	Voice Call	$I_1[u_1(t)]$	$Pr_{1,1}$
I_2	Text Message	$I_2[u_2(t)]$	$Pr_{1,2}$
I_3	Photo Camera	$I_3[u_3(t)]$	$Pr_{1,3}$

From above, we list all features that make up the instrument as well as their functions and problems solved by each feature. In this case, we can show the instrument as a collection of features in this form.

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

Where the functions can be summed to be the overall function of the instrument.

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$

Where the overall problem solved by the instrument is a summation of problem solved by each feature

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

From the table above, while we pout I_3 as Photo Camera feature, if I_3 is a camera, then we can have other features of $I_{3,1}$, $I_{3,2}$ and so forth. Where $I_{3,1}$ can be photo feature, $I_{3,2}$ video feature and so forth. From above, we show that each feature solves an identified problem. Here, we need to verify whether or not a feature solves an actual problem. By doing so, we can reduce complexity and solve the problem the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

device needs to solve. From above, we have shown that each feature solves a problem, but a feature cannot exist for look only without solving any problem. If so, we can simply disregard it, by making the device less complex. From the table above, let's assume that only features I_1 and I_3, then we can produce the device with such features to solve the problem. In this case, we have to make people aware of that including people that are using the device and people who intend to use the device. By doing so, we can use the following equation.

$$f(x) = \hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \cdots + P_N)x$$

From above, the N people include Salesman 2, people who are using the device, people who intended to use the device and others who work to provide the function to solve the problem. Now, in terms of information, it is aways good to look at the stability function as given below.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

The problem we try to solve here is that we have device I with limited features, where additional features are not needed by the people who are using the device. In this case, we need to inform them those features are not needed and they don't need them to solve the problem they need to solve. In this case, we need to make them aware of that. Using the stability function above, it is possible to make them aware of that. From the stability function above, M is the number of people who are not aware of additional features indicated as not needed. Those people include people who are using the device who are not aware of the features and people who intended to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

acquire or use the device who are not aware of the features. Where, L is the number of people who are supposed to help the M aware of that, where the L people include Salesman 2. What is important here, related to time, all people who are using the device and people who intended to acquire the device are aware that the additional features are not needed. Doing so enables us to reduce complexity and serve more people or solve more problems.

326'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava includes history which may help our stats as we have learned in article basis 196. To better understand that let's assume that at τ_1, dad of Salesman 1 was a bad salesman and dad of Salesman 2 was a good salesman. Where, dad of Salesman 1 is identified as P_1 or S_1 and dad of Salesman 2 is identified as P_2 or S_2. In terms of functions execution, we have the following:

$$f_1(\bar{x})\Big|_{\tau_1} = -APx$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t)\Big|_{\tau_1} = S_1 Tr\{-T\}$$

where for the second dad, we have

$$f_2(v)\Big|_{\tau_1} = APv$$

$$u_2(t)\Big|_{\tau_1} = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see from above, since the dad of Salesman 2 executed function positively in the past, at current time, that can help Salesman 2 stats where Salesman 1 needs to work harder. To better understand that let's assume the functions above executed at Location 1 or it does not matter any location. Now, at another location or Location 2, people are executed function positively or some other people's dads were executed functions positively. Let's assume that Salesman 2 is at Location 2, we have one or more functions executed at τ_1 as shown.

$$f_3(z)\Big|_{\tau_1} = APz$$

$$u_3(t)\Big|_{\tau_1} = S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see, historical functions $f_2(v)\Big|_{\tau_1}$, $f_3(z)\Big|_{\tau_1}$, $u_2(t)\Big|_{\tau_1}$, and $u_3(t)\Big|_{\tau_1}$ are executed based on the application of the formula. Therefore, they are related to each other. What is important here, using the give equation above, let's Ava_6 be the history that show that relationship, Salesman 2 can use Ava_6 in the given equation to help his stats. What happens here, Salesman 1 cannot do that, because he does not have that history. Therefore, Salesman 1 needs to work harder than Salesman 2.

327'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of information about entities, let's take a look at the philosophy inheritance chart as shown by this table.

Generation	**1st** τ_1	**2nd** τ_2	**Now** τ_3
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_2(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_2(t)$	$f_3(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_3(t)$
Information Identified	Stealing	Stealing	Stealing

From the table above we can see at τ_1, Grandpa executed negative functions, where at τ_2, Dad inherited the same negative ideas from Grandpa. Now, at τ_3 the son also inherited negative ideas from Dad. At τ_3, we have the following sentence: *the apple does not fall too far from the tree* is valid because the son still continues to do the same bad things the dad did. In this case, we can identify that sentence in this form.

$$S_1(w)=w_1+w_3+w_4+\cdots$$

To better understand the sentence above in terms of information identified as well as distance, let's look at the following function.

$$S(xy)=x_2y_2+\Delta x_2+x_3y_3+\Delta x_3$$

Since the dad is no longer alive, then we have $x_2=0$, now we have

$$S(xy)=x_3y_3+\Delta x_3$$

Now, let's draw the distance between the negative inherited

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$x_3 y_3 \xleftarrow{d} \Delta x_3$$

From above, it does not matter how the arrow is pointed; we can show it pointed left too. What is important here is that the negative ideas still enable the son to execute negative functions. Now, with feedback given to the son, we have the following

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(x_3 y_3) = x_3 y_3 \Big|_{y_{3=T}}$$

$$S(xy) = kx_3$$

With the feedback, we can see that $d = 0$. Another way to look at the process above, in terms of feedback, is to look at the error correction function. In the theory domain, the error correction function is used in relationship with the stability function above. In this case, we can look at L as the feedback provider and M as the feedback recipient. From above, we did not show the feedback provider. If we want to, we can show it as another variable such as $\tilde{x}_4$. But it is not important here, what is important is that, since the correction must be made by the system itself, we can break down the system into 2 parts. One part is *reluctant*, and the other part is the *enable part*, where the enable part is to help the reluctant part. In this case, we have the following.

$$S(xy) = x_3 y_3 + k\tilde{x}_3$$

From above, we can see that the term to the right is the enable part, where the one to the left is the reluctant part. Where the enable part enables the substitution, then we have the result. What is important here is that the distance is no longer visible, since

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the substitution enables the son to distance dad's negative. Now in terms of given information, no stealing is the given information which is still in the collection, where the stealing information was identified based on the no stealing information. In this case, the given collection of information $C(i_E)$ remains the same and unchanged.

328'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava does not include $-Ava_9$ as bogeymen. We have learned and shown that in article basis 156 and 193, both Manager 2 and Salesman 2 do not need $-Ava_9$. Because by having $-Ava_9$, that would render the given equation negative which will undermines their understanding and preventing them from executing their functions positively. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Generation	**1st** τ_1	**2nd** τ_2	**Now** τ_3
Person	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Entity Inherited	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Entity Available	$-Ava_8, -Ava_9$	$-Ava_8, -Ava_9$	Ava_1, Ava_2
Function	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f_2(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_2(t)$	$f_3(x), u_3(t)$

From the table above, we can see that at τ_3, with the formula given to the son, the son does not need bogeymen and free pass, but effort and ability. As we can see here, with Ava_1 and Ava_2, the son can apply the formula to execute the function positively.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

329'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 85, we have learned that if we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then that problem enables to determine Ava. In this case, we can see that

$$if\ Pr_1 = 0\ then\ Ava = 0$$

From above, we can see that the entity available does not exist without the existence of the problem. In terms of time, we can see that in order for the entity available to exist, the problem must be first identified.

330'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 64, 165, and 171, we have learned and shown that thinking negative or having negative feeling for others is also a problem. The way to look at it, let's assume we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. Since negative feeling is also a problem, then we have more problems to solve than the first one as shown.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

From above, we can see that the $Pr_{1,1}$ is considered to be the original problem, where $Pr_{1,2}$ is the extra problem added which is the negative feeling. To better understand the overall explanation, let's assume that 2 people are hungry like P_1 and P_2, where both of them have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$ and $Pr_2 = 1$. In this case, P_1

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

is thinking about no stealing, where P_2 is thinking about stealing. As we can see here, P_2 has more problems to solve than P_1 as shown below.

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{need\ to\ solve} Pr_1$$

$$P_2 \xrightarrow{need\ to\ solve} Pr_{2,1} + Pr_{2,2}$$

As we can see from above, P_2 needs to solve the hungry part which is $Pr_{2,1}$ and the stealing part which is $Pr_{2,2}$. What is important here, related to time, P_1 is going to use the given equation to solve that problem, where P_2 will apply the given equation negatively.

331'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us.

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem solving, a function exists to solve a problem, where that function can be a function that monitors another function. For example, let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then a function exist to solve that problem such as $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$, where the function includes multiple parts that are executed by multiple people as shown below.

$$f_1(x) = f_{1,1}(x) + f_{1,2}(x) + f_{1,3}(x)$$

$$u_1(t) = u_{1,1}(t) + u_{1,2}(t) + u_{1,3}(t)$$

And the problem itself can be broken down into multiple parts

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where each part of the function solves a part of problem. Let's assume that a monitor function such as $f_2(x)$ or $u_2(t)$, to monitor the function $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$, however only a part of the function needs to be monitored rather than the whole function. Let's assume that only $f_{1,2}(x)$ needs to be monitored by $f_2(x)$, then we have the following.

$$f_{1,2}(x)=f'_{1,2}(x)+f_2(x)$$

$$u_{1,2}(t)=u'_{1,2}(t)+u_2(t)$$

From the functions above, we can see that the monitored function disregards the other parts of functions and only regards the part of the functions it is monitoring.

332'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 42, we have learned and shown that the formula is a pass, because we use it to go from one location to another location. For example, let's assume that at τ_1, we have $P_1\big|_{L_1}$. In order to have $P_1\big|_{L_2}$ at τ_2, we need to have mobility. Where the mobility of P_1, is viewed as a function executed by P_1 or S_1 such as walk or $h_1(t)$, where that function is executed in the form of:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$h_1(t) = S_1[h_1(t) + u_1(t)]$$

Where $u_1(t)$ is the result of the application of the given equation which enables the mobility of S_1 from L_1 to L_2. By understanding that, we can see that a person cannot carry the pass for another person, because of the following operation.

$$h_2(t) = S_2[h_2(t) + u_2(t)]$$

The function above is executed by Person 2 to go to Location 1. In terms of application of the given equation, we have the following:

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see from above both System 1 and System 2 must apply the given equation to enable their mobilities. In terms of identified and given information, we can see that the mobility of a person with the pass information is given as for example i_{E_1}, where the identification of a person with the pass information is identified as $\hat{i}_{E_1}$. In this case, in terms of identifying information from historical events, we can identify people's mobility with the pass and people's mobility without the pass. To better understand that let's identify 2 groups of locations which can be viewed as continent or a collection of countries as shown below.

$$G_1(L) = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + \cdots$$

$$G_2(L) = L_{50} + L_{51} + L_{52} + \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, each group of locations is viewed as a continent and each location inside the group is viewed as a country. For example, for $G_1(L)$, we have L_1 as Country 1, where for $G_2(L)$, we have L_{51} as another country. In this case, we can identify people at each location from the group of locations. For example, for groups of Location 1, we have the following:

Locations in Group 1	People
L_1	$P_1 \cdots P_M$ or $S_1 \cdots S_M$
L_2	$P_{M+1} \cdots P_L$ or $S_{M+1} \cdots S_L$
L_3	$P_{L+1} \cdots P_N$ or $S_{L+1} \cdots S_N$
$\vdots$	

From above, we can have any letter for indexing and number to differentiate them but consider that they are different depending on what they refer to. From the table above, we identify the people at their respective locations. In terms of distance, let's show the distance between the group of locations.

$$G_1(L) \xleftarrow{d} \xrightarrow{} G_2(L)$$

Suppose that at Location 51, we have Group of people who went to Location 1 and a Group of people who did go to Location 1. In this case, we have the following:

$$G_1(P) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$G_2(P) = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Form the above, we have the people at Location 51, where we separate them to show the ones who went to $G_1(L)$ and the ones who did not go to $G_1(L)$. To better understand that we can show them in this form to show the group of people who did not go or who remained at the location.

$$G_2(P)\Big|_{L_{51}} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$$

Now, we have to show the group of people who went to specific locations in the group of locations. In this case, we have the following

$$G_1(P)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$P\Big|_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$$

$$P\Big|_{L_3} = \sum_{l=M+1}^{L} P_l$$

From above, we separate the groups to show the people who went, we identify which location they went to. Now, we need to identify the mobility information of those people as well as negative functions executed as a result. In this case, we have the following.

Location	People	Mobility	Problem
L_1	P_1, S_1	$\bar{h}_1(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$
L_1	P_2, S_2	$\bar{h}_2(t)$	$Pr_2 = 1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

L_2	P_{N+1}, S_{N+1}	$\bar{h}_{N+1}(t)$	$Pr_{N+1}=1$
L_2	P_{N+2}, S_{N+2}	$h_{N+2}(t)$	$Pr_{N+2}=0$

From the above, we look at mobility for each person, because the mobility of a person is separate from another person. In this case, we can identify the person who his/her mobility is enabled and the one who his/her mobility is not enabled. To the right, we show the resulting problem. We can continue this process by grouping them to show the group of people who developed problems and the group who did not. Here, let's identify the group of people who went to Location 1 again.

$$P\big|_{L_1}=\sum_{n=1}^{N}P_n$$

Now we must also identify the local people before that group. In this case, we can have the local people identified as the following.

$$G_3(P)=\sum_{i=1}^{I}P_i$$

Now, at Location 1, we have the following people

$$P\big|_{L_1}=\sum_{i=1}^{I}P_i+\sum_{n=1}^{N}P_n$$

While we do it above for a single location, we can also do it for all 3 locations. Because of the mobility as shown from the table above, at Location 1, we must identify the group who developed problems because of their mobility and the one who did not. In this case, we have the following.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} P_i + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{NN} P_n + \sum_{nn=NN+1}^{N} P_n \right]$$

From above, we separate the group to show the ones who developed problems, where we identify it as the first group. We can also do that for all other groups as well by separating the people and also identifying the ones who developed problems. As we can see here, from above, we have more problems at Location 1.

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = \cdots + \sum_{n=1}^{NN} Pr_{1,n}$$

We can do that for all the other locations similarly. Now, we can see at Location 1, we have a problem to solve. Now, we can ask this question. Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location and how do we solve our problems. As we can see here, at Location 1, we have a fixed number of people $P\Big|_{L_1}$, where we have a problem to solve $Pr_1\Big|_{L_1}$. In this case, we can use the given equation to solve that problem.

333'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis above, we have learned and shown that if multiple people are identified at a location or group of locations, in terms of identified entities and information, we have the following: the people identification information, the group

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identification information, the location identification information, the original location information, the destination location information, the mobility location information, single person information, function execution information, problem development, information, distance information and so forth. In terms of distance, let's E_3 as distance, then E_3 can include $E_{3,1}$ as distance of the originator and $E_{3,2}$ as distance of the destination. Here, we mean distance between people, where $E_{3,1}$ is distance between people from the original location and $E_{3,2}$ between people at the destination location. Where the distance entities can include sub distances as well. In terms of distance information, we have: $i_{E_{3,1}} \in E_{3,1}$ and $i_{E_{3,1}} \in E_{3,1}$. If we identify those 2 distances as d_1 and d_2, then they are much longer than current distances we have now. From the article basis above, we have shown the following:

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} P_i + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{NN} P_n + \sum_{nn=NN+1}^{N} P_n \right]$$

From above, at L_1 we have the local people, the group who developed problems and the group who did not develop problems. Now, if we look at the people we have identified above, for example 5 generations ago like τ_1, those people, are no longer alive. In other words, at current time τ_5, we have the following:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{I} P_i = 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\sum_{n=1}^{NN} P_n = 0$$

$$\sum_{nn=NN+1}^{N} P_n = 0$$

We can also put it in this form

$$\left[P\big|_{L_1} \right]_{\tau_1} = 0$$

Now, at current time at L_1, we have the following people

$$\left[P\big|_{L_1} \right]_{\tau_5} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} P_m$$

As we can see from above, at current time which is τ_5, we have M people at Location 1. Where the problem we need to solve here is $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$. As we can see here at current time, the people who are still alive are not the same as the people who were alive at τ_1. In terms of given entities, let's the people who are currently alive now at τ_5 as E_5 then the given information about them is i_{E_5}, where $i_{E_5} \in E_5$. Now by applying the given equation, the M who are alive can execute functions to solve problems at current location. With that, we have the following:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_M)$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} S_m Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see here, at current location, we solve the problem we need to solve which is. Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location, and how do we solve our problems.

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{M} Pr_{1,m}$$

As we can see from above, the problem we need to solve at L_1 is breaking down, where each person at L_1 solves a part of it. In this case, we have

$$Pr_{1,1} = 0$$
$$Pr_{1,2=0}$$
$$\vdots$$

Doing so, we solve the overall problems we need to solve at L_1, which is setting $Pr_1 = 0$.

334'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the 2 article bases above, we have learned and shown that the mobility of a person who do bad things at another location is not the same as the one who does not do bad things, as we have learned and shown in article basis 332. In terms of relationships, we can see that there is no relationship between people who executed

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

negative functions 5 generations ago and people who are alive now. In this case, we can look at it like this. For M people who are alive now at Location 1, we have the following:

$$S = U_T$$

Now, in terms of stability function, we have the following

$$S(x) = k(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_M)$$

As we can see there the relationship is between the people who are alive now and the utilization theory. Now, in terms of executing functions to solve problems, we have the following by letting $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$, then that problem is solved by using the given equation, where we have:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_M)$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} S_m Tr\{T\}$$

Now, if we want to, we can look at the relationship in terms of function execution. Let's assume that at τ_1 and exchange function is executed by a person in the form of:

$$f(v) = A(P_1 + P_2)v$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

If at current time another person executes an exchange function by applying the given equation, then we can see that there is a relationship between the function execution

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

and the people. However, for negative function execution, there is no relationship at all.

335'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article bases 301 and 304, we have learned and shown the definition of life is given to us

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=h(t)+u(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(t)+\sum_{m=1}^{M} u_m(t)$$

Where for a total of L locations, the definition of life is given as

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=\sum_{l=1}^{L} \mathcal{L}_l(t)$$

Where each location can be viewed as a country, where we can have distance between the locations. In this case, we can show the distance between 2 locations as

$$\mathcal{L}_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{d} \mathcal{L}_2(t)$$

In terms of given information, let's $d=E_6$, then i_{E_6} is viewed as given distance information. In terms of distance information, we have identified distance information between groups of countries or continents as well as distance information between

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

countries. In terms of function, we can also identify distance or sub distance between functions at location. We can also look at accessibility and landscape, where all those are considered to be given information. For example, we can have landscapes as E_7, where accessibility can be another entity or sub entities. In this case, if we look at $\mathcal{L}_1(t)$, where it includes multiple functions that have distances as well as landscape accessibility, we can see that helps stability with the absence of the given equation to enable mobility. To better understand that let's look at the following:

$$\mathcal{L}_1(t)=\left[h_1(t)+h_2(t)+\cdots\right]+\left[u_1(t)+u_2(t)+\cdots\right]$$

Above, we show Location 1, but we can look at it also as a group of functions inside Location 1 or as multiple sub locations, like $\mathcal{L}_{1,1}(t)$, $\mathcal{L}_{1,2}(t)$, and so forth. Now, let's identify a function that is executed by an entity, such as for example a person at a remote location or that is not accessible or not easily accessible. In this case, we have $S_2[h_2(t)]$. Now, let's identify another person who is from another location, where that person's mobility is not enabled. Let's assume that person is P_5 or S_5 currently at Location 1. Now, with the pass and accessibility, we have the following:

$$f(x)=A(P_2+P_5)x$$

$$u(t)=S_2Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_5Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Now, without the pass and with accessibility, we have the following

$$f(\bar{x})=AP_2x-AP_5x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_5 Tr\{-T\}$$

Now, without accessibility and without the pass, we still have this

$$f(x) = AP_2 x$$

$$u(t) = S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

As we can see from above, distance and accessibility as well as landscape help the functional system stability. Without the pass, mobility is not enabled, where landscape and distance also preserve functions stability.

336'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From many article bases as well as the one above, we have learned and shown that our mobility is limited without the application of the given equation. In many article bases, we have learned and shown the relationship between a salesperson and a customer where both interact together using the given equation. For example, during an exchange, both of them use the given equation. In terms of function at location, we have learned and shown that the function of a person does not extend to another location as shown by this table.

People at Location	**Function at Location**	**Problem at Location**	**Formula**

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_3} = P_7 + P_8 + P_9$	$f(r)\|_{L_3}, u_3(t)\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P\|_{L_4} = P_{10} + P_{11} + P_{12}$	$f(z)\|_{L_4}, u_4(t)\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From article basis 149, we have learned and shown that functions at locations weight on their respective locations. For example, form the table above $f(x)\|_{L_1}$ weights on L_1, where $f(v)\|_{L_2}$ weights on L_2, and so forth. Now, in terms of mobility, we already know that the formula is needed in order to go from one location to another location. From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that distance and landscape enable people to execute negative functions at other locations. With that, we can see there is a relationship between distance and function at location. For example, let's distance be E_3 with corresponding given information i_{E_3} and function at location be E_4 with corresponding information i_{E_4}, then we can see that there is a relationship between E_3 and E_4 as well as i_{E_3} and i_{E_4}. In this case, we can see that without the given equation, a greater distance helps function at location. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Person at Location	Function	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f(\bar{x})\|_{L_1}, \bar{u}_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	d

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f(\bar{v})\big\vert_{L_2}, \bar{u}_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	d

From the table above, we can see each person executes negative functions at his/her own location where there is a distance between them. Let's assume that P_1 goes to L_2, then we have the following:

$$f(\bar{v})\big|_{L_2} = f_1(\bar{v}) + f_2(\bar{v})$$

$$f(\bar{v})\big|_{L_2} = -A(P_1 + P_2)v$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$\bar{u}(t)\big|_{L_2} = \bar{u}_{2,1}(t) + \bar{u}_{2,2}(t)$$

$$\bar{u}(t)\big|_{L_2} = S_1 Tr\{-T\} + S_2\{-T\}$$

As we can see from above, the mobility of a P_1 to Location 2 enables more negative functions executed at L_2.

337'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava does not include $-Ava_9$ or bogeymen and $-Ava_8$ or free pass. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	P_1 Grandpa	P_2 Dad	P_3 Son

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Entity Available	$-Ava_9, -Ava_8$	$-Ava_9, -Ava_8$	~~$-Ava_9$~~ , ~~$-Ava_8$~~ Ava_1, Ava_2
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$f(\bar{v}), \bar{u}_2(t)$	$f(r), u_3(t)$

From the table above, we can see that at τ_3 only the given equation enables the son to execute the function positively. From that, we can see that $-Ava_9$ and $-Ava_8$ have no leverage on the son. In other words, bogeymen and free pass are useless, they are not capable of helping us solve problems. Therefore, they have no leverage on us.

338'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of problem and solution, let's a problem is identified such as $Pr_1=1$, then a function such as $f_1(x)$ is provided to solve that problem. That function can be provided by P_1, where another person P_2 may have a problem to solve and uses that function as shown below.

$$f_1(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

$$u_1(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}+S_2Tr\{T\}$$

In this case, the function solves the problem by setting it $Pr_1=0$. What is important here is that the function $f_1(x)$ is fixed to solve $Pr_1=1$ or designated to solve that problem. Because function $f_1(x)$ is constant to solve Pr_1, it cannot be adjusted for that problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

339’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 172, we have learned and shown that the given equation provides stability in the form of:

$$S(x)=k(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_N)$$

From article basis 227, we have identified the characteristic of an entity that can be on top as well as carryable. In this case, in terms of information, information about such entity must be given. The way to look at it, E_2 be an entity that can be on top or provide stability. Where information about that entity is given as i_{E_2}. In this case, we can see that i_{E_2} includes sub elements of E_2 that enables to understand E_2. From here we can see that E_2 is given as well as information about i_{E_2}, where $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. As we can see here both E_2 and i_{E_2} are natural to their respective collections.

340’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article bases 190 and 299, we have learned and shown that if we have executed parts of our operation correctly, once we have the formula, we can do better by

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

establishing relationships. To better understand that let's consider the following formula.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

From the formula above, in terms of operations, we have the following

Operation	Operation Name	Operator
OP_1	addition	+
OP_2	Subtraction	-
OP_3	Division	÷
OP_4	Square Root	√

From the table above, let's assume that a student has 3 part right which is OP_1, OP_2, and OP_3. If another student has only one part right which is OP_1, then that student has more to learn than the one who has 3 parts right. From article bases 193 and 280, we have learned and shown that Salesman 2 was able to go to more locations than Salesman 1. In this case, we can see that before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 has something going on or has parts of the operation right. To better understand that let's look at this table to show operation of Salesman 2 and parts of the formula and how they map.

Operation	Mapping	Formula
Go to location to solve problem	Map to	**A function is provided to solve a problem disregard location**

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Regard function at location	Map to	**Function at location belongs to people at their respective locations**
Concern only about selling	Map to	**Respect functions that belong to other people**

From above, we can see each part of operation of Salesman 2 corresponds to specific part of the given equation. In this case, we can see that Salesman 2 has 3 parts right.

For Salesman 1, we have the following:

Operation	Mapping	Formula
Do not go to location to solve problem	Not map to	**A function is provided to solve a problem disregard location**
Disregard function at location	Not map to	**Function at location belongs to people at their respective location**
Not concerned only about selling	Not map to	**Respect functions that belong to other people**

In terms of part of operations, we can consider each item to the left of the table are parts of operation, where each item to the right of the table are theorems. In this case, we can have the following to show that before being aware of the formula, the salesman who has part of operations right or simply the application of the identified theorems right with that, we have the following.

Salesman	Operation	Theorem
Salesman 1	$-OP_1, -OP_2, -OP_3$	$-Th_1, -Th_2, -Th_3$
Salesman 2	OP_1, OP_2, OP_3	Th_1, Th_2, Th_3

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here, even without being aware of the formula, the following operations applied for Salesman 2 or P_7. In this case, we can see that if having a transaction with another person like P_6, then we have the following:

$$f(x) = A(P_6 + P_7)x$$

$$f(x) = f_6(x) + f_7(x)$$

Where $f_6(x) \in P_6$ and $f_7(x) \in P_7$, where in the theory domain, we have

$$u(t) = S_6 Tr\{Th_3\} + S_7 Tr\{Th_3\}$$

$$u(t) = u_6(t) + u_7(t)$$

Where $u_6(t) \in S_6$ and $u_7(t) \in S_7$

Now, for Salesman 1 or P_1, doing transaction with another person like P_2, we have the following:

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(\bar{x})$$

Where $f_1(\bar{x}) \in P_1$ and $f_2(\bar{x}) \in P_2$, which are considered to be invalid operations; where in the theory domain, we have

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{-Th_3\} + S_2 Tr\{-Th_3\}$$

$$u(t) = \bar{u}_1(t) + \bar{u}_2(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $\bar{u}_1(t) \in S_1$ and $\bar{u}_2(t) \in S_2$, which are considered to be invalid operations. For the invalid operations, for the invalid operation, it does not matter if we write it in form to show belong or not belong because by disregarding function at location, the function that should belong to a person at his/her location has been disregarded. In this case, either person does not feel that such function belongs to him or her. What is important here is that before the formula is put on the table or being aware of, Salesman 2 has multiple parts of operations right, while Salesman 1 has nothing.

341'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of countries, let's considered N countries, then we have the total number of countries in the form of

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

In this case, each country is viewed as a container. In this case, L_1 is viewed as country that contains houses and business or simply home and work. Where the businesses are function provider. With that, we have the following representation of a country L_1, where $L_{1,1}$ is a house and $L_{1,2}$ is a business. In this case, we have a person such as P_1 at home with a function as well as at work with a function.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person at Location	Function
$P_1\|_{L_{1,1}}, S_1\|_{L_{1,1}}$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_{1,1}}, u_1(t)\|_{L_{1,1}}$
$P_1\|_{L_{1,2}}, S_1\|_{L_{1,2}}$	$f_2(x)\|_{L_{1,2}}, u_2(t)\|_{L_{1,2}}$

In terms of given and identified information, we can see that let's identify P_1 in the collection of entities as E_1, the location itself is identified as a container. For example, let's identify the country as E_2, then a house and business can be identified as sub element of E_2, such as $E_{2,1}$ and $E_{2,2}$. Now, in terms of information, we can see that $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, where E_1 includes sub items such as $E_{1,1}$, $E_{1,2}$ and so forth. Where those sub items include functions of E_1, contribution of E_1, and so forth. What is important here, in terms of identified information, $\hat{i}_{E_1}$ comes before $\hat{i}_{E_2}$, because the contribution information for E_1 is given as $i_{E_{1,2}}$.

342'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Before the formula is given to me, what part of the operation I got right. Before the formula is given to you, what part of operation you got right. In relationship with the article basis above, since we must respect function at location, if function at location is respected before the formula is put on the table, that part of operation is right. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	People at Location	Distance
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$	$P\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$	d

From the table above, at L_1 we do people where some of those people are police officers. At L_2, we also have people where some of those people are police officers.

Where the police officers at Location 1 are

$$PO\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{50} P_n \text{ and } S\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{50} S_n$$

With function

$$f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_1} = A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{50} P_n\right]x$$

$$u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{50} S_n Tr\{T\}$$

Where the police officers at Location 2 are

$$PO\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=1}^{65} P_m \text{ and } S\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=1}^{65} S_m$$

With function

$$f_2(v)\big\vert_{L_2} = A\left[\sum_{m=1}^{65} P_m\right]v$$

$$u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=1}^{65} S_m Tr\{T\}$$

From above, in terms of function belonging, we have the following:

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_1(x)\Big|_{L_1} \in PO\Big|_{L_1} \text{ and } u_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} \in S\Big|_{L_1}$$

$$f_2(v)\Big|_{L_2} \in PO\Big|_{L_2} \text{ and } u_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} \in S\Big|_{L_2}$$

Now, if some police officers from Location 1 go to Location 2 to handle functions of police officers at Location 2 or some police officers from Location 2 go to Location 1 to handle functions of police officers at Location 1, then we have the following for Location 1:

$$f_1(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1} = -A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{40} P_n\right]x$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{40} S_n Tr\{-T\}$$

Where for Location 2, we have the following

$$f_2(\bar{v})\Big|_{L_2} = -A\left[\sum_{m=1}^{65} P_m + \sum_{m=66}^{76} P_m\right]v$$

$$\bar{u}_2(t)\Big|_{L_2} = \sum_{m=1}^{65} S_m Tr\{-T\} + \sum_{m=66}^{76} S_m Tr\{-T\}$$

As we can see from above, the functions are executed negatively which develop problems. Let's assume that what we have above happened at τ_1, where at τ_2, the police officers that were at Location 1 went back to their respective location. Now, at τ_3 we have the formula given or we have the formula on the table. With that, we can

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

see pulling the police officers back to their respective location is right as shown by this table.

Function Belong	Operation	Formula
$f_1(x)\|_{L_1} \in PO\|_{L_1}$ $u_1(t)\|_{L_1} \in S\|_{L_1}$	OP_1 **Pulling police officers from other location**	**Function at location belongs to people at their respective location**
$f_2(v)\|_{L_2} \in PO\|_{L_2}$ $u_2(t)\|_{L_2} \in S\|_{L_2}$	OP_1 **Pulling police officers from other location**	**Function at location belongs to people at their respective location**

As we can see from the table above, before being aware of the formula, the OP_1 which is viewed as a part of operating is right and it is based on the result of the application of the formula. We can also say that part of operation is good, even without being aware of the formula, because it is related to the formula. What is important here, while Part 1 of the operation which is OP_1, some other parts in relationships must be good as well. The police officers or the manager of the police officers must be aware of that and make other people aware of that at the locations. For instance, if police officers at Location 1 pulled from Location 2, where both people at Location 1, Location 2, especially the police officers at Location 1 and Location 2 without being aware of importance of function at location as well as no free pass, then we have a problem. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Operation	Mapping	Formula

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Pulling police officers from other location	Corresponding	**A function is provided to solve a problem disregard location**
Disregard importance of function at location	Not Corresponding	**Importance of function at location**
Police officers from another location go to Location 2 or simply get a free pass	Not Corresponding	**Mother nature does not give free pass**

We can look at the table above as follow in terms of the application of the formula before the formula is put on that able

Operation	Applied	Formula
OP_1	✓	Th_1
$-OP_2$	×	Th_2
$-OP_3$	×	Th_3

From above, we can see that other parts of the operations are wrong. By having the formula, it is good to try to establish relationships between the part that is right and the other parts and make determination. As well as using the stability function to enable police officers to be aware application of the formula as well as people at location.

343'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that, before being aware of the formula, we may have some parts of the operation that are right. Where, it may not be possible to establish relationship between the parts that we get right and the parts

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

that we get wrong. By having the formula, we can establish relationships and make adjustment. To better understand the overall explanation related to our operation before the formula is put on the table or before the awareness of the formula, it is good to look at multiple cases or multiple examples. To do that, let's take a look at the following cases:

Case 1:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Let's assume for 2 locations, we have the following:

People at Location	Function	Function
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$	$f_1(\bar{x})\big\vert_{L_1} = -A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n\right]x$	$\bar{u}_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n Tr\{-T\}$
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$	$f_2(\bar{v})\big\vert_{L_2} = -A\left[\sum_{m=1}^{M} P_m\right]v$	$\bar{u}_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} S_m Tr\{-T\}$

From above, both functions are executed negatively. At Location 1, the function is managed by Person 1 where at Location 2, the function is managed by Person 2. Both functions are not executed according to the formula. As we can see from the table above, both functions failed, but Person 2 takes responsibility and tries other things. The responsibly can be discard the function and so forth or try to operate according to Function 1. What is important here, the part of the operation related to taking responsibility and trying other things is good. So, we can see before the formula is put on the table, this part is right. The part that is wrong is looking at the another function and operating upon it or according to it.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Case 2:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. Related to the same model above, let's assume that at Location 2, Person 2 and other people did not do bad things like stealing and so forth. Later problems happen at Location 2; they handle it properly. As we can see here, going house to house doing bad things like stealing does not help when problem arises. Therefore, before the formula is put on the table, if Person 2 and so did not go house to house stealing doing bad things, that is good.

Case 3:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. Let's assume at Location 2, rather than continuing Function 2 at the same mode, trying to change mode of operation when problem arises. While is important here is that while trying to do so did not result to death, destruction and so forth, or going house to house stealing and do bad things. That is good; before the formula is put on the table, that part of operation is right.

Case 4:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Now, let's look at communication and information. Let's assume that at Location 2, before the formula is put on the table, we have miscommunication and misinformation. For example, my house is the best and so forth. What is important here is that the overall information or communication can be viewed as a paragraph with some errors. For example, a paraph with 50 sentences where 70% of them is wrong. What is important

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

here is that if problem arises and the problem is handled properly, then some part of the information was good. Because there is no free pass in life, misinformation is factored out at some point in time. From that we can see before the formula is put on the table, some part of the information was right.

To better understand this case, let's take it like this. In terms of communication and information, we need to identify and separate everything. For example, a sentence is bad as well as the action related to the sentence. If the sentence is bad and there is no action related to it, it is simply a bad sentence or misinformation. If a sentence is bad and there is a negative function executed in relationship with that sentence, then we have both a bad sentence and a negative function. For example, if I say my house is the best. If I have to do bad things for that like stealing and other bad things, not only my sentence is bad but as well as my actions. So, before the formula is put on the table, all those entities are identified.

Case 5:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. History and inheritance can also be taken into consideration. For example, doing bad things in the past, but did not stop and continue, when problem arises that can be a factor. Don't do too many bad things in the past, also help. What is important here is the inheritance part. When problem arises, the inheritance part can be a factor. In this case, if dad and grandpa did a lot of bad things in the past, if son continues doing the same thing, when son has a problem, son may not handle it properly, because son

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

continues the same negative from dad and grandpa. So, what is important here if son stops before the formula is put on the table. That part of operation is right.

Case 6:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. From article basis number 44, we have learned and shown that it is good for us to work with what we have, because mother nature is not going to make adjustment for us. Let's assume that at Location 2, at Time 1, people work with what they have and take responsibility. At Time 2, problem happens, what is important here is that it is possible for them to handle the problem in a good manner because at Time 1, they worked with what they have. What is important here is that before the formula is put on the table, working with what you have is good.

Case 7:

Before the formula is put on the table what part of the operation is right. From articles bases 202 and 237, we have learned and shown that we cannot live on inheritance all the time because mother nature does not allow that. Whenever mother nature says enough is enough there is nothing we can do, because we cannot go against mother nature. If we have a function that is executed improperly, when mother nature says enough is enough, we have to change the form of execution. Before the formula is put on the table, if at Location 2 people try to make adjustment to Function 2 rather than keeping it in the previous form that is good. What is important here when mother nature says enough is enough, previous form of execution that is inherited needs to be adjusted rather than continuing the same negative. If at Location 2, adjustment is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

made before the formula is put on the table that is good. The way to look at it here is not to do it right; it is not possible to do it right without the formula. What is important is to get a part right. For example, rather than keeping the previous form going and making adjustment not to go against mother nature and do bad things, that is good. In this case if mother nature comes, even if what you have is not good, but at least you can say mom I tried but I did not get it right. But if you do bad things to keep it going, then not only when mom comes you have to explain that what you have is wrong, but you have to explain as well the bad things you did. So, before the formula is put on the table, trying to make adjustment that does not result do execute negative functions such as stealing, death, and so forth, that is good.

Case 8:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. I stole a pizza; my friend was hungry, and I gave him a slice. This is wrong, mother nature says no steal. So, stealing the pizza is wrong as well as giving my friend a slice. The reason for that is the formula is used on the table to verify the part that is right. The stealing part is wrong as well as giving a slice to my friend. The part giving a slice to my friend is not genuine because both me and my friend cannot verify it using the formula. Mother nature also says if the item is stolen, it cannot be used to solve a problem. In this case, both parts of the operation are wrong before the formula is on the table.

Case 9:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. My dad got a free pass from your dad. Now, you get a free pass from me. Both parts of the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

operation are wrong. My dad got a free pass from your dad, that was wrong. Now I get a free pass from you, that is wrong. Mother nature says not free pass. Now, I don't get a free pass, and you don't get a free pass. The free pass my dad got from your dad that was a misunderstanding.

Case 10:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. My dad stepped on your dad's foot, now you step on my foot. Both parts of the operation are wrong. My dad stepped on your dad's foot; my dad solved no problem. You step on my foot; you solve no problem. Now, we work together to solve problems. If we work together to solve problems before the formula is put on the table, that is right. If we try to identify the problem and work together to solve it before the formula is put on the table, that is right.

Case 11

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Before the formula is put on the table, the following sentences are repeated: my house is the best house; my house is the best house in the neighborhood. What's about my function in the house. Before the formula is put on the table, if I was concerned about my function in the house, that is right, because the house is a container that includes people and people in the house must contribute. The house cannot contribute for them. Before the formula is put on the table, if someone repeats that sentence, that sentence is not good; it is a bad sentence. Before the formula is put on the table, if a manager repeats that sentence, that manager is not a good manager, that manager

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

simply promotes laziness and does not motivate the employees. That sentence enables one to get a freeride from another one's effort rather than contributing. If we are concerned about our contribution before the formula is put on the table, that is right.

Case 12:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. My dad did bad things, harming a lot of people that resulted in a lot of deaths. Your dad did bad things too, but less than my dad. My dad stopped before your dad, where your dad continues to do bad things. Before the formula is put on the table, the stopped part of my dad is right. Even though my dad did a lot of bad things, but my dad stopped. As shown in many models of philosophy inheritance chart, mother nature does not want us to continue doing bad things because when we do that, we solve no problem. If you do bad things and you stop before the formula is on the table, that is right. If I did bad things and stopped before the formula is on the table, that is right.

Case 13

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. If we have a problem, rather than trying to solve it, we simply postpone it where we have to work harder later, that part of operation is wrong, because we show no respect for mother nature when we do that. For example, from article bases 26 and 27, we have learned and shown that in order to solve our problems, we need to identify and separate entities properly. By doing so, we can identify the entities as well as the domain they are identified. From article basis 27, if we have a problem to solve for instance, we live

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

on actuals and we have less actual available to us. We increase the quantity of money available as the solution. The increasing of quantity of money as the solution of a problem is wrong, because doing so does not substitute the problem by its solution. In this case, not only we get a free pass by increasing the quantity, but other people who take them enable us to do so. Mother nature says one should watch each other's back.

Case 14:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. Person 1 at Location 1 has a lot of food on the table, but they are not genuine. They are the result of stealing and going house to house doing bad things. With that, negative communication such as my house is the best house in the neighborhood; my house is better than yours; I am better than you and so forth. At Location 2, Person 2 has very little, but get by without going house to house doing bad things and stealing. Also, with less misinformation such as my house is the best in the neighborhood; my house is better than yours; and I am better than you. Now, problem arises, Person 2 at Location 2 can handle it much better than Person 1 at Location 1. What is important here is that mother nature will not make adjustment to the system for the misunderstanding of life by Person 1. So, before the formula is put on the table what part of the operation is right: doing bad things including stealing are wrong, where doing good things are right. Misinformation and miscommunication are wrong, where proper communication and less misinformation are right. So, before the formula is put on the table, if we have a lot of misinformation, that will weigh on us when we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

a problem. Before the formula is put on the table, if we have less misinformation and better communication, that will help us when we have a problem. So, before the formula is put on the table, people who do more bad things have more to learn after the formula is put on the table. As well as, before the formula is put on the table, more misinformation and more miscommunication have more to learn after the formula is put on the table. In other words, before the formula is put on the table, people who provide more misinformation and miscommunication and people who accept more misinformation and miscommunication have more to learn.

Case 15:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. By understanding that, we can see the part of the operation that is right is considered to be history at the time the formula is put on the table. For example, at τ_1, before the formula is put on the table, where at τ_2 the formula is on the table, so the part of operation executed at τ_1 is considered to be history at τ_2. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Distance	People at Location
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1$	d	$P\|_{L_2} = P_1$

From the table above, from τ_1 to τ_3, both Person 1 and Person 2 executed negative functions. However, Person 1 executed more negative functions than Person 2. At τ_4, Person 2 has a problem and Person 2 handles it properly. What is important here is that history helps Person 2. The fact that the history of Person 2 at Location 2 is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

cleaner than the history of Person 1 at Location 1, helped Person 2 when Person 2 had a problem. If historically Person 2 had done a lot of bad things, that would not have helped him/her handle the problem properly. So, before the formula is put on the table, history counts. Before the formula is put on the table, a cleaner history is better than a dirtier history. Since Person 2 handles the problem properly, the maturity level of Person 2 counts before the formula is put on the table. From the explanation, τ_4 is the time when the formula is on the table.

Case 16:

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Now, let's take a look at historical function execution related to maturity. Before the formula is put on the table, if previews execution of a function is related to maturity, then that part of operation is right. Before the formula is put on the table, if historical execution of a function showed maturity, then that part of operation is right. If historical execution of a function showed no maturity, then that part of operation is wrong. For example, mother nature wants us to be mature. By being mature, we can handle problems. For example, before the formula is put on the table, a person has a problem, for example hungry. That person handled that problem not by stealing and doing bad things but doing good things. So, before the formula is put on the table, that person gets this part of operation is right. Another person, who had a problem, went house to house stealing and did bad things. Before the formula is put on the table, that person had this part of operation wrong. That person has no maturity; the other person has maturity and can handle problems. In this case, we can see that if maturity

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

is shown before the formula is put on the table, then that part of operation is right. If maturity is not shown before the formula is put on the table, then that part of operation is wrong.

344'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article 313 we have learned and shown that the entities given in the collection are actual entities where the information given in the collection of information is also actual. Where in either cases, naked numbers are not included or allowed. In terms of exchange, from the same article basis, we have learned and shown that an exchange operation is not validated with naked number. To better understand that let's take a look at the philosophy inheritance chart below.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	P	P	P
Formula	Δx	Δx	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$

From the table above, at τ_1 and at τ_2 we operate with naked number which is viewed as inherited philosophies, where at τ_3, the formula is given to us where we operate without naked number. Because the system is not compatible with naked numbers, it is not possible for us to operate with naked numbers all the time. At time now, the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

formula is given to us, then we can operate with the formula. In order to do so, we have equations given to us already that show us how to handle inherited entities. Related to time, we can reduce the quantity of naked numbers, where at some point in time we can operate without naked numbers. The overall thing is to learn how the system works while reducing naked numbers then at some point we operate without naked numbers.

345'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 58, we have learned and show that because of function at location, it is possible to exchange, where we have verified that in article bases 305 and 306. In terms of function at location and function provider, we can see that during the process of a person buying a horse from another person, the horse is already in possession of the horse provider as shown below.

People at Location	Entity Available	Time Existence
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_{11}	τ_1
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	Money	τ_2

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, Ava_{11} is the horse and it existed at τ_1, where at τ_2 paper money is considered to an an inherited element and we list here. Where, $Ava_{11} \in P_1$ at τ_1, where the paper money is in the possession of Person 2 at τ_2.

346'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 286, we have learned and shown that the distance our eyes can see is important and it is related to our function. For example, if we have a function to execute, our eyes are bounded by that function. To better understand that let's take a look at the following. Let's assume that Location 1, we have $Pr_1|_{L_1} = 1$; and the people at that location are identified as:

$$P|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

With function

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4)x$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{4} S_n Tr\{T\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$ is viewed as Need Items, where L_1 is store and $f(x)$ or $u(t)$ is viewed as Sell Items. A security guard P_4 also works at that store where his/her function is Watch Store or simply Monitor Store. Here we can identify the function of the security guard as $f_4(x)$ or $u_4(t)$. What happens here is the distance the security guard S_4 can monitor or can watch. In this case, let's look at the function Eyes See, where that function is executed in the form of $S_4[h_4(t)]$. As we can see here, $h_4(t)$ is the function of the eyes of S_4. Now in terms of an entity that person is looking at or see by his eyes, then we have the following:

$$h_4(t) = S_4[h_4(t) + u_4(t)]$$

Where the function $u_4(t)$ is the result of

$$u_4(t) = S_4 Tr\{T\}$$

What is important here, while the eyes can see which is a function of the eyes, but the person decides what to look with the eyes. Where what to look with the eyes is related to the function that person disregarding if that person works at a location or not. In terms of function boundary, we can see that $h_4(t)$ and $u_4(t)$ are related. Now, in terms of identified information and given information, let's $P_4 = E_1$, then i_{E_1} includes $i_{E_{1,1}}$, $i_{E_{1,2}}$, and so forth. Where $i_{E_{1,1}}$ can be viewed as eyes distance information and $i_{E_{1,2}}$ can be viewed as eyes bound information.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

347’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 175, we have learned and shown that feeling negative about other people and locations is also a problem. From article basis 86 as well as article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the formula is given to a person who is a live, once a person died, that person can no longer accept feedback or apply formula. By understanding that, we can see the negative feeling for a person who died already, is also a problem. To better understand that let’s look at it like this. Two people who are alive are identified as:

$$P=P_1+P_2$$

If Person 1 died, then we have $P_1=0$, where $P=P_2$. Now, let’s assume that P_2 feels negative about P_1, then we have $Pr_2=1$, or if P_2 had a problem to solve with the additional negative feeling, we have

$$Pr_2=Pr_{2,1}+Pr_{2,2}$$

As we can see here, the negative feeling of P_2 is a problem that person needs to solve as well as adding to the problem that person needs to solve. In terms of identified and given information, we can see that the additional problem is not natural for P_2 to have.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

348’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article bases 69 and 336, we have learned and shown that function at location enable us to focus on functions that belong to us individually. For example, function at location and distance enables me to focus on my function and you to focus on your function. To better understand that let’s take a look at the following.

People at Location	Problem	Function
$P\|_{L_1}=P_1+P_2+P_3$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_2}=P_4+P_5+P_6$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$	$f_2(\bar{v})\|_{L_2}, \bar{u}_2(t)\|_{L_2}$

From the table above, we can see that because of weight of function at location, it is more acceptable for $P|_{L_2}$ to execute $f_2(\bar{v})|_{L_2}$ and $\bar{u}_2(t)|_{L_2}$ negatively than $P|_{L_1}$ to do it for them. What is important here is even though they execute the function negatively, but they can learn and at some point to execute it positively. This can be verified by using the given equation. In terms of identified and given information, we can see that the execution of $f_2(\bar{v})|_{L_2}$ by $P|_{L_1}$ is not given information.

349’. Let’s a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that the importance of function at location and weight of function at location. By giving impotence to function at location, even though we are executing a function negatively now, but later we will execute it positively. From article basis 346, we have verified the impotence of function at location related to existing functions as well as given information. From article basis 335, we have learned and shown that distances help manage negative functions. To better understand that, let's $P_1 = E_1$ or $S_1 = E_1$, then we have eyes of P_1 is identified as $E_{1,1}$ where in terms of given information we have $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, where the given information i_{E_1} includes, distance information. As well as if we have $E_{1,2}$ as walk, then we have $i_{E_{1,2}}$ as distance information. Now in terms of language, we can identify language which is audio as $E_{1,3}$ where $i_{E_{1,3}}$ is language information. Then in terms of written language, we can identify a written word which is a mark as $E_{1,4}$ with given information $i_{E_{1,4}}$. Now, in terms of function at location, we have the following:

People at Location	Language	Sound	Entity Point To

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\|_{L_1}$	La_1	Sn_1	Table
$P\|_{L_2}$	La_2	Sn_2	Table
$P\|_{L_3}$	La_3	Sn_3	Table

From the table above, we can see that the sound entity or simply the sound which is specific to a location weight on function at location. Because of that, we can see that it helps with stability.

350'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 332 and 333, we have learned and shown that without the pass, we have problem with mobility. Now, in terms of history, by understanding both articles bases as well as other article bases, we can see the following are important. Mobility of people from location to location without the pass, the presence of people at locations before event. To better understand that let's take a look at this table at τ_1.

Person at Location	Distance
$P\|_{L_1}=\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$	d
$P\|_{L_2}=\sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$	d

Now, at τ_2 some people move from L_2 to L_1 without the pass as shown by this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	Distance	Problem
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n + \sum_{l=N+1}^{L} P_l$	d	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m - \sum_{l=N+1}^{L} P_l$	d	$Pr_2\big\vert_{L_2} = 1$

From the table above, we can see that τ_2, we have L people move from L_2 to L_1 and events occurred related to negative functions execution. Now at Location 1 at τ_3, we have a fixed number of people M at L_1 which is identified as shown below any other index can be used. Here, consider m as a new index.

$$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} P_m$$

With problem to solve $Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$, where the history is recorded events and identified based on given information. Now, at current time in terms of providing information, we have the following:

$$f(x) = \hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

From above, P_1 is providing information to P_2 and P_3. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that the information include the mobility of L people from L_2 to L_1 without the pass at τ_2 as well as $\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$ at τ_1. The reason for that, once we disregard that, we simply disregard given information and identified information as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

well as the given equation which enables us to solve our problems. With that, we can then use the formula to organize ourselves at L_1.

351'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Where the entity available Ava excludes $-Ava_9$ or bogeymen because it would undermine our understanding which enables us to execute negative functions. From article basis 257, we have learned and shown that bogeymen cannot help a bad salesman become a good salesman. In article basis 280, we have learned and shown that the stats of a bad salesman is affected by boogeymen. From article basis 340, we have learned and shown that if we have more parts right before the formula is put on the table, then we can continue our learning starting from the next part. If we have more parts wrong, then we have to start much lower. In article basis 240, we have learned and shown that the future understanding of the customers is in favor of the good salesman. Since the good salesman has more parts right than the bad salesman, now the formula is on the table, the bad salesman has more to learn. Now, the formula is on the table, the bad salesman needs to solve this problem $Pr_1 = 1$ which is retain his customers. In this case, the bad salesman can acknowledge rather than continuing to get a free pass.

352'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available Ava includes communication x. From article bases 169 and 191, we have identified some sentences that cannot help us solve problems. From article basis 110, we have shown that a function is provided to solve a problem. for example, $f(x)$ is provided to solve $Pr_1 = 1$. From article basis 324, we have shown that

$$if\ Pr_1 = 0\ then\ \sum_j Pr_{1,j} = 0$$

As we can see from above, if we have a problem to solve where that problem includes multiple parts, then we have to solve all parts of that problem in order to solve it. This is the same as saying that, if we have multiple problems to solve, then each problem is viewed as a part, where we have to solve all of them in order to solve that problem.

353'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of entities available to help solve a problem, consider the following example where dad has a garage and works with his son as shown below, where L_1 is a garage.

People	Problem	Function	Formula
$P_1 + P_2$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$f(x), u(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Consider the following communication x from the dad to the son: *when I die or when I am not capable, I would like you to manage the shop*. Where that communication is viewed as a sentence for example

$$S_1(w) = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 + \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here, while the dad is alive, the dad as a problem to solve, while the dad is capable, the dad has a problem to solve which is $Pr_1 = 1$, where that problem is when the dad is not capable the son should manage the garage. Where that problem includes helping the son while the dad is capable. In this case, we have the following:

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

Where $Pr_{1,1}$ is helping the son problem while the dad is capable and $Pr_{1,2}$ for the son to manage when the dad is not capable. What happens here, in order to solve that problem, the dad needs to use the given equation at the time he is capable. In this case, we can see that in terms of entity available Ava, we have the following

$$Ava = Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3 + Ava_4 + Ava_5 + \cdots$$

As we can see form the equation above, we have Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as responsibility, Ava_3 as contribution, Ava_4 as ability, Ava_5 as communication, and so forth. What is important here, in order to solve that problem, related to time, the dad and the son execute the following function together.

τ_0	τ_1	τ_2
$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x,$ $u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$	$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x,$ $u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$	$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x,$ $u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$

As shown from the table above, while the dad is alive, the dad works with the son together to solve that problem. Otherwise, repeating the sentence alone does not solve the problem, because it has no value to the son.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

354’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where each information entity belongs to its corresponding entity in the collection of entities such as $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. In terms of providing information, we have $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$, $\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_2}$. For example, if P_1 is providing information to P_2, we have the following:

$$f(x)=\hat{A}(P_1+P_2)x$$

$$u(t)=S_1 Tr\left\{T\right\}+S_2 Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

To better understand the explanation above, let’s take a look at the following statement: *the baby cow is not available for exchange until it is born*. Now, you need to validate that statement, using the given equation. To do so, you can use actual entities as well as photos and video camera to record and identify entities. You need to identify the entities properly and separate them.

355’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 219, the function executed by a person belongs to that person. In this case, we can say that function is naturally assigned to that person. To better understand that let's take a look at the following, where L_1 is a restaurant.

People	Problem	Function	Formula
$P = P_1 \cdots P_4$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$f(x), u(t)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Another person such as P_5 is farther away or walking and sees a sign need help. That person is a waitress and later she gets the job. With that, a function is assigned to that person which is Serve Meal to Customers and it is given as $f_5(x)$, where the problem solved by that function is $Pr_{1,5} = 1$ which is Customers Waiting to be Served. Let's P_1 be the manager, then P_1 assigns function $f_5(x)$ to P_5, in the form of:

$$f_{1,5}(x) = A(P_1 + P_5)x$$

Where we have

$$f_1(x) = f_{1,1}(x) + f_{1,5}(x)$$

In this case, we can see that

$$f_{1,1}(x) \in P_1$$

$$f_{1,5}(x) \in P_5$$

As we can see from above, the assigned function does not belong to the manager, but to the employee that function is assigned to.

356'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Let's $P=E_1$, where P_1 is viewed as $E_{1,1}$. In terms of information about E_1, we have $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, where i_{E_1} includes multiple segments or parts of given information such as $i_{E_{1,1}}$, $i_{E_{1,2}}$, and so forth. Where those given information entities include exist to live information, does not need too much information, and so forth. Here, you will need to verify the segment information a person does not need too much in life. To do so, you are going to use images, videos, or actual items to show that a person does not need too much in life. You are going to use the given equation to verify that.

357'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 343, we have identified multiple cases of our operations before the formula is put on the table. Here, in terms of the application of the given equation, let's take a look at the following.

Let's assume that at τ_1, we have

$$P\big|_{L_1}=P_1 \text{ or } S\big|_{L_1}=S_1$$

At τ_2, the mobility of S_1 with the pass which is viewed as

$$S_1[h_1(t)+u_1(t)]$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $h_1(t)$ is viewed as walk of S_1 and

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

Now, at τ_3 at L_2, we have

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2 + P_3 + P_1$$

Where at Location 2, the people have the following principle: *if food is being served and a person arrives, food is going to be offered to that person even if it is a bite. If food is being prepared and a person arrives, food is going to be offered to that person if that person can wait*. Before the formula is put on the table, this part of operation is right. They could have eaten more, but they chose not to by offering some food to the other person. Now, let's take the application of the given equation into consideration. The problem we need to solve here is hungry and it is identified as:

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_2} = 1$$

And the people that are hungry are identified as

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2 + P_3 + P_1$$

Where the function serve food is identified as

$$f(x) = A(P_2 + P_3 + P_1)x$$

Where the entity available Ava includes the following

$$Ava = Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3 + Ava_4 + Ava_5 + Ava_6$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, we can see that from the equation above, we have Ava_1 as effort, Ava_2 as ability, Ava_3 responsibility, Ava_4 as contribution, Ava_5 as foods, and Ava_6 as number of people needs to be served. In this case, we can see Ava_6 is given as:

$$Ava_6 = Ava_{6,1} + Ava_{6,2} + Ava_{6,3}$$

Where $Ava_{6,1}$ is P_2 needs to be served, $Ava_{6,2}$ is P_3 needs to be served, and $Ava_{6,3}$ is P_1 needs to be served. In this case, the problem is solved in the form of:

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_2} = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_2} = 0$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\} + S_3 Tr\{T\}$$

Now, if we set $Ava_{6,3} = 0$, the given equation becomes negative and we solve no problem.

358'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In order to use the given equation to solve a problem, we must first identify the problem in the form of $Pr_1 = 1$. In this case, if 2 people are working to solve a problem such as

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Then both of them have a problem to solve, where the problem is broken down into 2 parts as shown

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

From above, we can see both P_1 and P_2 have a problem to solve. From above, both P_1 and P_2 are working in the same project. In the case where they are working on a separate project, then both of them still have a problem to solve in the form of:

$Pr_1 = 1$ needs to be solved by P_1 in the project that person is working on and $Pr_2 = 1$ needs to be solved by P_2 in his/her project. Now, in terms of function, if we have the following where $f(x) \in P_1$ and $f(v) \in P_2$, now in terms of problem solving, we have

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{solve} Pr_1$$

$$f(v) \xrightarrow{solve} Pr_2$$

In this case, we can see both people have a function that solves a problem and when the function is executed it solves the problem that it needs to solve.

359'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the given collection of entities, let's $P_1 = E_1$, then i_{E_1} includes the following information about E_1:

Information	Information	Entity Belong
$i_{E_{1,1}}$	Effort information	$E_{1,1} \in P_1$
$i_{E_{1,2}}$	Ability information	$E_{1,2} \in P_1$
$i_{E_{1,3}}$	Responsibility information	$E_{1,3} \in P_1$

From above, as we can see from the list of given information, we simply disregard the location of the person. What is important here is that in terms of entity available, we have $E_{1,1}$ as Ava_1, $E_{1,2}$ as Ava_2, and $E_{1,3}$ as Ava_3 where all belong to that person.

360'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 242, 288, and 289 the reference given to us enable us to follow direction. In this case, we can see that everything given to us requires us to follow directions. By understanding that, we can see let's $Pr_1 = 1$ is a problem that we need to solve. In this case, we use the given equation to solve it. By using the given equation, we follow instructions to enable us to solve that problem. With that, we can see *follow instruction* is an entity that is available to us that enables us to solve problems or apply the given equation to solve problems. From that, we can see Ava includes *follow instruction* which we can be identified as Ava_5.

361'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 324, we have learned and shown that a problem is solved in the form of

$$Pr_1=\sum_{j=1}^{J} Pr_{1,j}$$

Where that problem is solved when all parts of that problem are set to zero in this form

$$\begin{aligned} Pr_{1,1}&=0\\ Pr_{1,2}&=0\\ &\vdots\\ Pr_{1,J}&=0 \end{aligned}$$

By understanding the explanation above, we can see that if a function is provided by a person to solve a problem such as

$$f(x)=AP_1x$$

That problem is only solved by that function when all parts of that problem are solved. Since bogeymen and free pass preventing us from solving problems, in this case we have the following:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{J} Pr_{1,j}=\begin{cases}0, if\ (-Ava_9-Ava_8)\notin P_1\\ 1, if\ (-Ava_9-Ava_8)\in P_1\end{cases}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that the person the function belongs to, able to solve the problem without bogeymen and free pass where bogeymen and free pass preventing the person from solving the problem.

362'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From articles bases 219 and 355, we have learned and shown that, if we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where that problem is solved by P_1 with function $f(x) = AP_1x$, then $f(x) \in P_1$. Let's assume at τ_1, a function is assigned to a person to solve a problem, where the assignment can be made in any form of communication oral or written. Let's assume that the person who assigns that function is P_2, then we have the following:

$$f_2(x) = f_{2,1}(x) + f_{2,2}(x)$$

Where, $f_{2,1}(x) \in P_2$ and $f_{2,2}(x) \in P_1$; what is important here is that $f_{2,2}(x)$ which is the function assigned to P_1 can have a time limit on it for example clean a floor for specific length of time. In this case, the function to solve the problem is executed by S_1 in the form of

$$u_1(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

From above, we can see that in order to solve the problem, the person the function is assigned to or has a contract to solve that problem still applies the given equation to execute the function to solve the problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

363'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that in order to solve a problem, we need to use the given equation to enable us to do so. By using the given equation, we can identify entities that are available to us which include: effort, ability, responsibility, contribution, follow instruction, and so forth. Which enables us to execute a function to solve the problem.

364'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 357, we have learned and shown that let's $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified as an hungry problem, then the entity available Ava includes Ava_6 which is the number of people to serve. In this case, the number of people who are hungry is viewed as entity available. From article number 156, we have learned and shown that Manager 2 is also viewed as an entity available, since Manager 2 helped us solve the identified problem. In this case, we can see that people who are available to help us solve our problems are considered to be entity available. From article basis 199, we know that instructors exist to help us with the learning of the principles, then they are identified as entity available. From philosophy inheritance chart, we can see that we receive feedback from our parent based on negative functions that we are executing. In this case, our parent identified those negative based on the positive, where feedback is given to us as a result. In this case, we can see our parent keeps track of our negative functions execution which is viewed as history before the feedback is given. With that, we can see a person who is available to help us understand history is also an entity available to us. From multiple article bases, we have shown function at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

location which is related to the map given to us. In this case, we can see the map is important because it is related to function at location. In this case, we can see a person who is available to help us understand the map is viewed as an entity available. As well as if we have a computer question and we can ask a person to answer that question for us, that person is viewed as an entity available who can help us solve our problem. By understanding the overall explanation, as well las article basis 242, the following entities are identified:

Entities	Explanation
$\tilde{P}_2$	External element or provider
$\mathbb{R}$	The Given Set
A	The Given Solution
P_1	Formula guy, an instructor
P_2	Manager who manages employees
P_3	History guy, an instructor
P_4	A map guy
P_5	A computer guy
P_6	A person
$f(x)$	The function of a person

From the table above, in terms of flow, we can look at the flow as the following, where the formula is given to the formula guy, where the formula guy provides the formula to the manager, and the manager applies the formula with the employees, and the history guy records when a function is executed negatively. It is always good to show that by this model.

$$Formula \xrightarrow{given\ to} P_1 \xrightarrow{pass\ to} P_2 \xrightarrow{recorded\ negative\ by} P_3$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of entity available Ava, the following 5 are considered to be entities available to help us solve our problems. Let's identify them as Ava_7, then we have

$$Ava_7 = Ava_{7,1} + Ava_{7,2} + Ava_{7,3} + Ava_{7,4} + Ava_{7,5}$$

In terms of people identified, we have identified 5 people. We have also identified everything from the table which gives us a fixed number or quantity. In addition to that, there are 2 other guys, which are entities available, but we don't need to worry about them yet. That would make the total 5 guys plus 2 more guys, but we don't need to worry about them yet. What is important here is that the extra 2 people identified above do not change the fixed or the total quantity identified from the first and the second model. With the extra 2, the total remains the same.

365'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 322, we have learned and show that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, a function such as $f(x) = Ax$ is provided to solve that problem. let's assume that P_1 owns a laundry, where people come to wash clothes. That person Manages Employees as well as provides additional functions such as Wash Clothes and Fold Clothes as shown.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_1(x) = f_{1,1}(x) + f_{1,2}(x)$$

Where the additional functions are

$$f_{1,2}(x) = f_{1,2,1}(x) + f_{1,2,2}(x)$$

Now, in terms of information identified, let's $P_1 = E_1$, then the following information are identified and points to given information: $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1}}$ as manage employees information and $\hat{i}_{E_{1,2}}$ as execute additional function information.

366'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of problems and solutions, to solve our problems, the following equation was given to us.

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that we have N people living in a house where the house is identified as L and it is made of multiple rooms as shown below.

$$P = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$L = \sum_{m=1}^{M} L_m$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that the house is made of M rooms. Let's assume that the carpet of the house is dirty such as $Pr_1 = 1$ or simply $Pr_1\big|_L = 1$. Here, let's list some prerequisites and explanations.

Case	Explanation
P_n Vs. P_{n+1}	Incorrect, that will not solve the problem
$L_m < L_{m+1}$ or $L_{m+1} > L_m$	Incorrect, $L = \sum_{m=1}^{M} L_m$, where $L_1 \simeq L_2 \simeq L_3 \simeq \cdots$, and $\sum_{m=1}^{M} L_m \in L$
$f(\bar{x})$ or $\bar{u}(t)$	Incorrect, executing negative functions will not help solve the problem
$f(x) = Ax$	Proper communication will help solve the problem
$f(x) = f_1(x)\big\|_{L_1} + f_2(x)\big\|_{L_2} + \cdots + f_M(x)\big\|_{L_M}$	Function at location will help solve the problem, because we have to respect function at location

Now, as we can see from the table above, let's the $L = E_1$, then the following are considered to be given information about $i_{E_{1,1}}$ people identified at room information or simply people at location information where $i_{E_{1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$, where $i_{E_{1,2}}$ is $L = \sum_{m=1}^{M} L_m$,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$i_{E_{1,3}}$ is $L_1 \simeq L_2 \simeq L_3 \simeq \cdots$ and so forth. Now, let's $P = E_2$, then we have i_{E_2} includes $i_{E_{2,1}}$ as work together to solve problems information, $i_{E_{2,2}}$ as positive function information, $i_{E_{2,3}}$ communication function information, and $i_{E_{2,4}}$ as function at location information.

367'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 348 and 349, we have learned and shown the weight of function at location where we are identified. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Function	Distance
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(\bar{x})\|_{L_1}, \bar{u}_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	d
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f_2(\bar{v})\|_{L_2}, \bar{u}_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	d

From the table above, we can see that $f_1(\bar{x})\|_{L_1}$ is executed negatively by $P\|_{L_1}$.

Because of weight of function at location, it is more acceptable for $P\|_{L_1}$ to execute $f_1(\bar{x})\|_{L_1}$ negatively rather than that function executed by people at L_2 or people at L_2 cause that function to execute negatively. Another way to look at it, since $f_1(\bar{x})\|_{L_1} \in P\|_{L_1}$ and because of function boundary, $f_2(\bar{v})\|_{L_2}$ does not extend to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$f_1(\bar{x})\big|_{L_1}$, therefore it is more acceptable for people at Location 1 to execute their own function negatively. What is important here, if $P\big|_{L_1}$ have a deficiency to overcome, then they learn the given formula and understand it to overcome that deficiency. People at Location 2 cannot do that for them.

368'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 275, we have learned and shown that a monitor function is validated based on the problem solved by that function. Let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where a function is provided to solve that problem such as $f_1(x)$, then another function that monitor that function such as $f_2(x)$; then we have:

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

What is important here, since $f_1(x)$ is a valid function to solve $Pr_1 = 1$, then the monitor function is valid as well as the resulting function $f(x)$. From article basis 346, we have learned and shown that a monitor function does have a boundary. For example, a monitor function must be bound to the function it is monitoring. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

People at Location	Distance
$P\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	d

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\|_{L_2} = P_4$	d
$P\|_{L_3} = P_5$	d
$P\|_{L_4} = P_6$	d

From the table above, at L_1, we have P_1 is the mother, P_2 is the babysitter, and P_3 is the baby. Where in the neighborhood or the street, other houses are identified such as L_2, L_3, and L_4 within distances. All you need to do here is to work out the following. Now, if you want to, you can use video camera as well as talking to your neighbors or people who live in those houses to see if visually your baby is identified at those houses where the babysitter can monitor them. To do so, you can ask them to put some tapes inside some locations in those houses. By putting some eyespot tapes, as well as other entities and to see if your babysitter can see them. What you are doing here is that your babysitter is at home watching your baby. Your baby is not located in the other houses. All what you are doing here is verify that by checking with your neighbors to see if your baby is located at their houses and if the babysitter can identify the baby. In other words, the monitoring function is located at your house rather than your neighbor's houses. By doing so, you verify and validate the monitor function of the babysitter. A monitor function can only monitor the area where the entity that is being monitored is located. Outside that area, that monitor function is invalid. From the table above, we can see that outside House 1, the Monitor Baby function is invalid. The Monitor Baby function is not valid in House 2, House 3, and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

House 4, but only in House 1. In your work out, you can identify the bound of the monitor function.

369'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis number 4, we have learned and shown that the entity Ava is a list of entities that are actual and have values. From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the entities A and $\mathbb{R}$ given to us are actual entities and have values. From article basis 113, we have learned and shown that a negative function cannot be executed to replace a problem with its solution. In terms of replacing negatives with negatives, let's take a look at the following:

Problem	Function	Explanation
$Pr_1 = 1$ at τ_1	$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$	P_1 borrows \$100 from P_2
$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$ at τ_2	$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_3)x$	P_1 borrows \$500 from P_3 in order to pay P_2
$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$ at τ_3	$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_4)x$	P_1 borrows \$5000 from P_4 in order to pay P_3

As we can see from above, the problem $Pr_1 = 1$ at τ_1 was never solved. By inspection, we can see that the function executed at τ_1 is negative in the form of.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

What is important here at τ_1, it is not a problem for P_1 to borrow from P_2, but we can see that P_1 operates in a manner that is shown by the following:

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\}$$

From above, by inspection we can see that because of lack of feedback, P_1 is allowed to continue operate in that manner. With that, we have the following.

Time	Feedback	Function
τ_1	No	$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(\bar{x})$
τ_2	No	$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_3(\bar{x})$
τ_3	No	$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_4(\bar{x})$

From the table above, we can see that the people who allow P_1 to continue to operate in that manner also do not apply the given equation.

$$\bar{u}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{4} S_nTr\{-T\}$$

Now, let's assume actual entities are being used at τ_1, then it is possible then we can see that the operation of P_1 is sustainable related to time.

370'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that by adding problems to our initial problem, at the end we solve no problem. In terms of paper money, if we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

substitute it with actual entities, then our operation is sustainable. In terms of given information and given entities, let's a given collection of entities.

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Where all the entities in the collection are actual entities, for example $P=E_1$, apple as E_2, orange as E_3. In terms of exchange, let's $U_T=E_4$, then i_{E_4} includes exchange information related to entities exchanged by P. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that exchange with actual entities is natural and it is higher. In this case, we can see that exchange with actual entities is given as well as its given information. In terms of exchange, the purpose of exchange is to solve a problem. In terms of entity scale, let's show the following.

Time	Entity	Scale
τ_1	Actual	Higher than metal
τ_2	Metal	Lower than actual
τ_3	Paper	Lower than metal
τ_4	Plastic	Lower than paper
τ_5	Crypto	Much, much lower than plastic

From above, while metal is considered to be actual, however by disregarding the purpose of exchange, we simply misidentify it. The misidentification, put it at lower.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

371'. By understanding the article basis above, we can see that actual requires a higher level of understanding. From above, we can see that from τ_1 to τ_5, the level of understanding decreases. Another way to look at it as shown below is to use the stability equation.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

In terms of understanding, we can see that the L can have an understanding of $\frac{k}{200}$ which is corresponding to actual, and the M people can have and understanding of $\frac{k}{1000}$ which is corresponding to nonactual.

372'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

The given equation gives us ideas on what to do to solve our problems. Without the given equation, we think negatively. In other words, without the given equation in the form above, we simply work with the equation negatively in the form below which results to no solution for our problems.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

It is aways good to show that using the philosophy inheritance chart.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	$P\|_{\tau_1}$	$P\|_{\tau_2}$	$P\|_{\tau_3}$
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x})\|_{\tau_1}, \bar{u}(t)\|_{\tau_1}$	$f(\bar{x})\|_{\tau_2}, \bar{u}(t)\|_{\tau_2}$	$f(\bar{x})\|_{\tau_3}, \bar{u}(t)\|_{\tau_3}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we can see that at any time the resulting function is negative, because the formula is negative. It is not possible to solve problems, because we, the system, have no idea what to do. From above, we can see the negative ideas pass from generation to generation, which result to negative functions executions disregard generation time. Now, at current time, the formula is given to us as feedback as shown below.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
People	$P\|_{\tau_1}$	$P\|_{\tau_2}$	$P\|_{\tau_3}$
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x})\|_{\tau_1}, \bar{u}(t)\|_{\tau_1}$	$f(\bar{x})\|_{\tau_2}, \bar{u}(t)\|_{\tau_2}$	$f(x)\|_{\tau_3}, u(t)\|_{\tau_3}$

With the formula given, we apply it and it enables us to execute or function positively at τ_3 which is current time. As we can see here, it is not possible to get a free pass. From the chart above, we can see at $\bar{u}(t)\big|_{\tau_1}$ and $\bar{u}(t)\big|_{\tau_2}$ still executed negatively. If it was possible to get a free pass, then the function would have executed positively from the negative input. As we can see here, without the given equation, there is no solution.

373'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

To better understand the usage of the given equation, let's take the following example. You are hungry and you are about to enter a restaurant like burger place to get

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

something to eat. While you are going to open the door to get in, someone tells you he is hungry and asks you to give him some money so he can get something to eat.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2$$

From above, P_1 is you and P_2 is the person who is hungry and the problem is hungry and it is identified as $Pr_2 = 1$. All you need to do here is to use the equation above to verify which action is better for you to take to solve $Pr_2 = 1$ or simply set it to zero. 1, give the person the money, so the person can buy something to eat. 2, go inside restaurant with the person, ask the person what he wants to eat. Buy the meal and hand it over to the person. You will need to separate the communication and use sentences in the form of $S_1(w)$ and so forth.

374'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis number 6, we have learned and shown that the entity available Ava can be as small as we have it. From article basis 44, we have learned and shown that in order to solve a problem, we must work with what we have. By working with what we have, we increase the level of our understanding and work wisely. To better understand that let's assume at L_1, we have N people to feed or serve which is shown by this equation.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the problem we need to solve is hungry and it is identified as $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$. In order to solve this problem, we only have 5 loaves of bread. In this case, our 5 loaves of bread is viewed as an entity available which we can identify as Ava_7. Now, we need to identify the 5 guys given to us from article 364 as entity available. In this case, our entity available includes:

$$Ava = Ava_6 + Ava_7$$

Here, let's show Ava_6 by this table

Entity Available	Entity Name
$Ava_{6,1}$	P_1, formula guy
$Ava_{6,2}$	P_2, manager
$Ava_{6,3}$	P_3, history guy
$Ava_{6,4}$	P_4, map guy
$Ava_{6,5}$	P_5, computer guy
Ava_7	5 loaves of bread

What is important here, by having those guys, if people have to be in line to get a slice of bread, we need to tell them why we are doing it that way and they need to understand that as well. Those guys can help us with that. Those guys are instructors on standby and are always available at their respective locations. We also need to watch for negative communication or misinformation as well. For example, misinformation such as mine is better than yours; my house is better than yours; my location is better than your location and so forth. Whenever we hear such negative sentences, we already know that something is not clean. For example, if I tell you my

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

shoes are better than your shoes, then what is the function of my shoes. Can my shoes exist without your shoes? If so, I should not have repeated that sentence, therefore my sentence is no good. From above, we also need to have guys to watch our perimeter or keep eyes on things. For example, while what we have is small, but we don't want people to steal it from us. So, we need guys to keep eyes on our area to prevent people from stealing. Those monitor guys include in the list of entities available to us to help us solve the problem. In terms of helping people to understand what we are doing, we can use the stability function below.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

What is important here, while we are doing it that way, we need everybody to understand that we are working with what we have. In this case, if we have N people, all of them need to understand that. Where, the N people is given as:

$$N = M + L$$

Using the approach above, we can solve a lot of problems with very little. All that we need is to organize ourselves. Couple of observations from above, while we have very little, but we don't want others to ride on our back. Eat is a natural function and we respect that. In this case, we can identify the Eat function as shown here:

$$h(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n[h_n(t)]$$

Where the $S_1[h_1(t)]$ is Person 1 or System 1 Easts, $S_2[h_2(t)]$ is Person 2 or System 2 Eats and so forth. Let's assume that at another location, breads are abundant

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

whether they are clean or not, that is not the point. What is important here is that some people probably eat, while some others probably go to the trash bin to get some leftovers. In this case, we can see that the natural function, which is eat has no respect or is understood, even if people get in line to get a slice. As we can see here, by increasing our understanding of the formula, we can operate efficiently and solve problems. Let's Giv or a theorem is identified as: *a person can waste a lot; however a person cannot use a lot. A person can waste a lot of food; however a person can only eat enough, just enough or adequate food. A person can waste a lot of resources; however, a person can only use enough resources or just enough resources to solve a problem*. By understanding that, we can see enough bread is also an entity available to us. With that, we can put the entity available in this form.

$$Ava = \left[\sum_{n=1}^{5} Ava_{6,n} \right] + \left[Ava_{7,1} + Ava_{7,2} \right]$$

Where $Ava_{7,1}$ is 5 loaves of bread and $Ava_{7,2}$ is enough bread. In this case, we can see that

$$Ava_7 = Ava_{7,1} + Ava_{7,2}$$

In terms of entity given, let's $Giv = T_2$ which is Information Theory or simply The Given Set of Information Principles, then we have Th_1 as *Person can only eat enough bread*. In this case, we execute function in the form of:

$$f(x) = A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n \right] x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n Tr\{T\}$$

Where in terms of stability, we have

$$S(x)=k\sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n$$

As we can see here, we are able to solve the problem by setting $Pr_1\big|_{L_1}=0$. Even though we have small, but using the given equation, we can use the small we have to solve the problem, because it is enough.

375'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

Where the entity Ava includes Ava_1 as effort which is viewed as individual effort for each person who is working to solve the problem. For example, let's $Pr_1=1$ and N people are working to solve that problem. Then the total effort is calculated as:

$$Ava_1\sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava_{1,n}$$

Where each individual effort belongs to its corresponding person in the form of:

$$\begin{aligned} Ava_{1,1} &\in P_1 \\ Ava_{1,2} &\in P_2 \\ &\vdots \\ Ava_{1,N} &\in P_N \end{aligned}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To better understand the above explanation, let's $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified as Dirty Dishes, where P_1 has a clean dishes function to solve that problem as shown.

$$f_1(x) = AP_1x$$

$$u_1 = S_1Tr\{T\}$$

What is important here, in order to solve the problem, the function itself requires effort from P_1. The effort can be viewed as input to the function. Here, you can verify that by using a timer as well as a camera if possible. In this case, you will use a timer as well as a camera if you want to. Leaving the dirty dishes in the sink then set the timer or record the time you leave them. You can also record each elapsed time, for example 1 hour, 2 hours and so forth. What you are doing here is recorded the time, since the dirty dishes are in the sink, whether they will be cleaned without a function executed by a person. You can have a table similar to this to record time and effort.

Time	Input	Function
τ_1		
τ_2		

Now, you are going to record communication. For example, record some sentences like $S_1(w)$ or $S_1(\bar{w})$. My house is the best in the neighborhood. My house is better than your house. My house is the best. My house is the cleanest house. I handle functions at my house. I am responsible for functions at my house. I clean the dishes at my house. I clean the bathroom at my house. I work to organize my house. The functions of my houses are important; I need to execute them. Here, you have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

multiple sentences. Now, you identify each sentence that can help you solve the problem above. From the sentences, you have 2 groups of sentences. The sentences that can help you execute the function to solve the problem can be viewed as a group of positive sentences. Now, you have identified the sentences that can help you solve the problem. Now, identify which sentences are more portable. For example, when you go to your friend's house or another house, which sentence can you repeat. When you are at work, which sentence can you repeat. Which sentences are more appropriate for you to repeat to other people. In terms of sentences that can help you solve problems; you can have a table like this.

Sentence	Function	Observation
$S_1(w)$		
$S_2(\bar{w})$		

By working out everting above, we can see that when we take care of our business at home and at work, there is no need to compare and say my house is better than your house. By working out everything above, we can see that it is not appropriate, it is not needed, it is not necessary, and it is a communication error. Therefore, when we execute functions at our houses to solve problems at our houses, we are simply doing our jobs. There is no need to say my house is better than your house. My location is better than your location and so forth.

376'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available Ava includes Ava_2 as communication. From article basis 193 we have learned and shown that

$$if\ f(x)=Ax\ then\ x\neq\bar{x}$$

As well as in the theory domain

$$if\ u(t)=Tr\{T\}\ then\ T=TK_T$$

Where there is a relationship between A and x which we already know. In this case, we can see that $x\leq A$. This is the way to look at it, since A is the idea of the application, then A serves as a boundary for x. In this case, we can see that the communication x is limited to the idea A. For example, let's A_1 be a dishwasher that is selling by a door-to-door salesman P_1. Then the function to sell that dishwasher to P_2 is executed in the form of:

$$f(x)=A_1(P_1+P_2)x$$

In this case, we can see that $x\sim A_1$, we can also use this term like this $x\simeq A_1$ to show that the communication looks like the application or looks like the idea of the application.

377'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function and problem solving, it is always good to look at it like this. A problem is identified; a function is provided to solve that problem. It does not matter if

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the function is executed by the same person who has the problem or another person who provides that function. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

People at Location	Problem	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	N/A
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	N/A	$f(x)$

From the table above, consider $P_1\|_{L_1}$ has a problem as indicated $Pr_1 = 1$, where $P_2\|_{L_2}$ is a function provider that provide function $f(x)$ to solve that problem. Now, in terms of visibility, we can see the function and the problems are visible, not the people. In terms of the problem as input, we can look at the model like this.

$$Pr_1 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{f(x)} \rightarrow Pr_1 = 0$$

To better understand the model above, let's take it like this. Let's P_1 be a customer and P_2 is the mechanic and $Pr_1 = 1$ is viewed as a bad starter problem. Now, the function to solve that problem is executed in the form of:

$$f(x) = Ax$$

Where the communication x is given as

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

In this case we can see that x_1 is the communication of the customer and x_2 is the communication of the mechanic. What is important here is that the communication

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

x as input which is related to the problem that needs to be solved rather than the identified people or person.

378'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of function at location, from article bases 230 and 300 we have learned and shown that a person is identified at home with responsivity and that person is identified at work with responsibility as shown below.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Entity Belong
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$

From the table above, let's Ava_1 be responsibility, then that responsibility belongs to that person. In terms of given information, let's $P_1 = E_1$, then $E_{1,1}$ is viewed as Ava_1, where i_{E_1} includes $i_{E_{1,1}}$ which is given information about effort of that person.

379'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 374, we have learned and shown that we can use the given equation to solve an identified problem, even when the entity available to us is small as we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

it. Here, let's identify another problem we need to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. The problem is entities need to be used by people. The problem is, we have 20 people who need to use an entity, but we only have 2 entities. In this case, we can write the given equation in the form below to solve that problem.

$$\left[\sum_{n=1}^{20} P_n + \left(Ava_{5,1} + Ava_{5,2} + Ava_{5,3}\right) + AVa_6\right] + Giv = Sol$$

Where, $Ava_{5,1}$ is the first entity, $Ava_{5,2}$ is the second entity, $Ava_{5,3}$ is enough entity, and Ava_6 is usage time of the entities. Where Sol is entity usage time per person. Now, since we only have 2 entities to use, the people must be aware of that. From article basis 374, we have 5 guys available to us and up to 7 when needed. Here, we can plug the 5 guys into the equation.

$$\left[\sum_{n=1}^{20} P_n + \left(Ava_{5,1} + Ava_{5,2} + Ava_{5,3}\right) + AVa_6 + Ava_7\right] + Giv = Sol$$

Where Ava_7 is viewed as the 5 guys we have available to help us solve the problem. In this case, Giv are the following theorems or principles.

Theorems	Theorems	Base Theory
Th_1	Person can only use enough entity	The Given Set of Information Principle or i_T
Th_2	Person uses entity for functionality of life	The Given Set of Instrumentation Principle I_T

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the equation above, we approach the usage time as shown by this table. For example, at τ_1, $Ava_{5,1}$ is used by P_1, where at the same time $Ava_{5,2}$ is used by P_2. Now, at τ_2, $Ava_{5,1}$ is used by P_3, and $Ava_{5,2}$ is used by P_4.

Person	Time Slot	Entity
P_1	τ_1	$Ava_{5,1}$
P_2	τ_1	$Ava_{5,2}$
P_3	τ_2	$Ava_{5,1}$
P_4	τ_2	$Ava_{5,2}$

From above, we can expand The Given Set to identify principle in relationship to both sets identified. For example, we only have 2 entities, and we divide the time usage. The people who are using the entities must also care for them so they can be available to use by others. As we can see here, even when we don't have that many entities, we still solve the problem. The people, the 20 people, must be aware of what we are doing as well and understand that we are doing it this way to solve the problem. With that, we use the stability equation where the 5 guys need to work with the people.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where M is the number of people who don't understand what we are doing and L is the number of people who understand including the 5 guys. Related to time, all people must understand that. In this case, we have the stability function below.

$$S(x) = k(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{20})$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see here, we solve the problem even when we have less. We also extend our understanding of the given equation to help the people we are serving know the reason we are doing it that way.

380'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the collection of entities above, let's take E_1, then that entity exists with its function such as $E_{1,1}$. Now, let's a person $P_1 = E_2$, then that person has a function $E_{2,1}$ which can be used by that person to look at an another entity such as E_3. In terms of information, we have $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. As we can see here, the look function belongs to the person, not the entity the person looks at. When solving problems, we need to take that into consideration. That will help us manage our resources. An entity exists to have a function, not to look.

381'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Since we depend on principles to execute functions, without the given principle, the equation above becomes negative as we have learned and shown in article basis number 38. To better understand that let's take a look at the philosophy inheritance chart below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	Yesterday or τ_1	Today or τ_2
People	P_1	P_1
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x})\,,\,\bar{u}(t)$	$f(x)\,,\,u(t)$

From the table above, we can see that before the formula is given to P_1, the function is executed negatively, then after the formula the function is executed positively. As we can see from the table above, at τ_2 the resulting function is $f(x)$ or $u(t)$ which is based on the application of the given equation by that person in the form of:

$$f(x)=AP_1x$$

$$u(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}$$

From above, we can see that at τ_2, P_1 or S_1 has been forgiven because of the following operation shown by the table below.

Before	**After**
$f(\bar{x})=-AP_1x$	$f(x)=AP_1x$
$\bar{u}(t)=S_1Tr\{-T\}$	$u(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}$
Guilty	Forgiven

From the table above, we can see that in other words, the lack of the application of the formula by a person to enable that person to execute a function positively enables that person to be guilty, while the application of the formula by that person to enable the function of that person to execute positively enables that person to be forgiven.

382’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis number 4, we have leaned and shown that the entity available Ava which includes a list of entities are actual entities and cannot be bypassed. Frome the same article basis, we have learned and shown that the entities available exist with their own values or natural values. From article basis 358, we have learned and shown that mine is better than yours is not a solution to a problem and cannot be viewed as the solution to a problem. To better understand that let's assume that we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. In terms of entity available, let's assume that we have Ava_6, where Ava_6 has been promised by a person. What is important here is that Ava_6 is not considered to be an entity available and cannot be used in the given equation. It is simply a promised entity; it has no value and cannot be used in the equation, which does not help solve the problem. To better understand that let's assume that P_1 is hungry where the problem is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$. Let's assume that a slice of pizza as Ava_5 is served to that person, then we have:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

Where the given equation is applied above in the form of

$$(\cdots + Ava_5) + Giv = Sol$$

From above, we can see that Ava_5 has value and it is used and it can be used in the given equation. However, since Ava_6 is a promised entity, it has no value and cannot be used in the equation to solve the problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

383'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 340, we have learned that a part of operation that is right can be used to go to the next part. In other words, if a person or an employee gets Part 1 of an operation right, then the first part can lead for that person or that employee to get the next part right. Article basis 156 shows exactly the process of increasing the understanding of employees to execute a function, until the function executes positively. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

$$OP = \sum_{n=1}^{N} OP_n$$

From above, we have an operation with N parts. For example, OP_1 is the first part of the operation, OP_2 is the second part of operation and so forth. Where, OP_1 is viewed as the first step. In this case, if we have OP_1 right, that can lead us to get OP_2 right. In this case, if a person has OP_1, that person can start from OP_2. However, if that person has nothing right, then that person will need to start from the beginning. It is very difficult to find someone with 100% deficiency. In this case, to help execute a function positively, we do not look for deficiency from a person, but a positive part that can lead to the next level. To better understand that, consider a person cannot have 100% deficiency. In this case, we have the following:

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

For a single person such as P_1 or S_1, we have the following

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(x_1 y_1) = x_1 y_1 + \tilde{k} x_1$$

Where $x_1 y_1$ is related to 99% deficiency or less and $\tilde{k}$ is related to 1% or more efficiency. In this case, we have $x_1 y_1$ can be like $\frac{1}{1000}$ and $\tilde{k} x_1$ can be like $\frac{1}{100}$. So related to time, we have the following

Time	Value	Result
τ_1	$\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{100}$	$S(x_1 y_1) = \frac{x_1}{1000} + \frac{x_1}{100}$
τ_2	$\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10}$	$S(x_1 y_1) = \frac{x_1}{100} + \frac{x_1}{10}$
τ_3	$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5}$	$S(x_1 y_1) = \frac{x_1}{10} + \frac{x_1}{5}$

From the table above, related to time, we have the overall deficiency is overcome where the stability of that person is

$$S(x_1) = k x_1$$

What is important here is to use a part that is right to get the other parts right or simply to use the small efficiency the person has and increments it related to time to overcome the deficiency.

384'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 304, 305, and 306, we have learned and shown that exchange is a part of the system $\mathcal{L}(t)$ as well as the physical system S, and both the physical system and the functional system cannot exist without it. In other words, because

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

resources that we need to live exist in many places, we must exchange with each other. When we exchange with each other, we apply the given equation to enable us to do so. Because of misunderstanding of the system, it is possible for a person or group of people to say the following: *I don't want to exchange with you*, *and I don't want my friends to exchange with you*. To better understand that let's take a look at the following:

People at Location	Entity Available	Entity Name
$P\|_{L_1}$	$Ava_{15}\|_{L_1}$	Resource 1 at Location 1
$P\|_{L_2}$	$Ava_{16}\|_{L_2}$	Resource 2 at Location 2
$P\|_{L_3}$	$Ava_{17}\|_{L_3}$	Resource 3 at Location 3
⋮	⋮	⋮

From the table above, at each location we identify people as well as resources. Each resource at a location is an entity available at that location. From the table above, we can see that the people at the locations can exchange with each other, because resources that are available at one location are not available at other locations. From the table above, we can see that $P|_{L_1}$ can exchange with $P|_{L_2}$, where the entities that are being exchanged are Ava_{15} and Ava_{16}. In this case, the exchange function is executed in the form of:

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

From the function above, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = P_2$$

From the function above, we can see that in order for the exchange to happen, there must exist a communication interface that enables the flow of communication between the people as shown below.

$$P_1 \overset{x}{\longleftrightarrow} P_2$$

That communication interface exists between people, disregard location. We can regard it as a given entity in the given collection of entities, with corresponding given information from the collection of given information. Now, let's assume one or more people at Location 1 say they don't want to exchange with people at another location and ask people at some other location to do the same. Since both the functional system and the physical system require exchange with each other, as well as information given to us tells us that we must exchange with each other, right on the spot we know that there is a communication error committed.

$$S_1(\bar{w}) = w_1 + \bar{w}_2 + \bar{w}_3 + \bar{w}_5 + \cdots$$

Where, that sentence is the result of the negative of the given equation below or simply the result of philosophy inheritance.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Now, we need to identify the person or people at locations who accept that negative communication as well as the ones who do not. To do so, let's assume we have 50

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

locations, where people at 30 locations accept and people at 20 locations do not accept as shown below.

$$L=\sum_{n=1}^{50} L_n$$

$$L=\sum_{n=1}^{30} L_n+\sum_{n=31}^{50} L_n$$

Then we identify the people at locations who accept and the people who do not accept as shown below.

$$P\Big|_{L_1}^{L_{30}}=P\Big|_{L_1}+P\Big|_{L_2}+\cdots P\Big|_{L_{30}}$$

$$P\Big|_{L_{31}}^{L_{50}}=P\Big|_{L_{31}}+P\Big|_{L_{32}}+\cdots P\Big|_{L_{50}}$$

In terms of people at location, then we have

$$P\Big|_{L}=P\Big|_{L_1}^{L_{30}}+P\Big|_{L_{31}}^{L_{50}}$$

Let's assume that the negative sentence belongs to Person 1 at Location 1, then we have

$$S_1(\bar{w})\in P_1\Big|_{L_1}$$

Then that communication is directed to 5 people at other locations, then we need to show that. Now, let's identify 5 people at 5 other locations that sentence is directed to: $P_{50}\Big|_{L_2}$, $P_{80}\Big|_{L_3}$, $P_{100}\Big|_{L_4}$, $P_{150}\Big|_{L_4}$ and $P_{200}\Big|_{L_6}$

Then we write the communication function down in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{x})\big|_{L_1} = -A(P_1 + P_{50} + P_{80} + P_{100} + P_{150} + P_{200})x$$

Now, we need to identify the problem we need to solve, and we need to solve it with the 20 people who do not accept. In this case, we can identify that problem as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the combined problem is identified as:

$$Pr_1 = Pr_1\big|_{L_{31}} + Pr_1\big|_{L_{32}} + \cdots Pr_1\big|_{L_{50}}$$

Then the problem is broken down in the form of

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{50} Pr_{1,j}$$

Using the given equation, we can solve the problem according. First, according to the given equation, the entities are actual and they must have value. Where the values of the entities are given with the entities. For example, let's assume that we have $Ava_{45}\big|_{L_{31}}$, then that entity does have value. In this case, a piece of paper is not the value of that entity, because the value of that entity is given with that entity. In this case, we can see that the negative sentence is invalid with actual entities. Now, we need to identify the entities available at the 20 locations as shown by this table.

People at Location	Entity Available	Resource
$P\big\|_{L_{31}}$	$Ava_{45}\big\|_{L_{31}}$	Resource 45 at Location 31
$P\big\|_{L_{32}}$	$Ava_{46}\big\|_{L_{32}}$	Resource 46 at Location 32

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P\|_{L_{33}}$	$Ava_{47}\|_{L_{33}}$	Resource 47 at Location 33
⋮	⋮	⋮

From the table above, we identify the entities our resources available at the locations, and we group them in the form of:

$$Ava\Big|_{L_{31}}^{L_{50}} = Ava\Big|_{L_{31}} + Ava\Big|_{L_{32}} + \cdots Ava\Big|_{L_{50}}$$

$$Ava\Big|_{L_{31}}^{L_{50}} = Ava_{45} + Ava_{46} + Ava_{47} + \cdots$$

From above, we group resources available at the locations. We also group the people at locations as well as the 5 guys on standby and up to 7 when needed. Here, the 5 guys are not 5 people, but type. For example, we can have 2000 five guys on standby as well as 200 two guys on standby. Right now, we have everything available to us to help solve the problem. Another way to look at the summation of resources above is to view it as all resources combined at all locations. In this case, we can have something like this for L_{31}, where the resources available are summed in this form for that location.

$$Ava\Big|_{L_{31}} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava_{45,n}$$

From above, at that location $Ava_{45,1}$ can be oil $Ava_{45,2}$ can be corn, and so forth.

Then for all locations, we sum all resources available in this form.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava\Big|_{L_{31}}^{L_{50}} = \sum Ava_{45}\Big|_{L_{31}} + \sum Ava_{46}\Big|_{L_{32}} + \sum Ava_{47}\Big|_{L_{33}} + \cdots$$

With 20 locations and people and resources available to us, we can create a group of exchanges. The exchange group that we create includes one or more people at each location, in this case we have the following:

$$G_2 = P_{300} + P_{301} + P_{302} + \cdots$$

Because both the functional system and the physical system require us to exchange with each other, we cannot exclude people from that group. In other words, the exchange group that we create cannot exclude people at other locations, because mother nature tells us that we must exchange with each other. Now, with the group of exchanges we created, we can have people who respond to call or handle application about acceptance and so forth and people like those 5 guys who are doing heavy lifting in the background. What is important here, because mother nature tells us to exchange, it should not take time for a person to join the group. Considering that a person is hungry and wants to exchange avocados for bananas, it should not take time. So, it should be very easy for people at other locations to join the group. What is important here, related to time, the 5 guys in the background are doing some heavy lifting to help with the learning of the principle. We also have guys to watch perimeters. The reason for that, whenever you hear negative sentences, mine is better than yours and do not exchange with, you always need to watch your stuffs. For example, if a person can exist or function without exchanging with others, there is no need to say that or ask friends to do the same. In this case, it is wise to have guys to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

watch perimeters or keep eyes on things. Keep in mind that the group of exchange that we created has a function to help people at the 20 locations exchange with each other. Here, let's show that function.

$$G_2(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + \cdots$$

Where $f_1(x)$ can be a subgroup function of that group. As we stated above, in that group, we can have people that handle phone calls, we can have people that help others understand the reason we are doing it that way and so forth. Since we started a group of exchange, we must take function at location into consideration. In this case, we can have subgroups within the group to help efficiently. For example, a subgroup may take distance into consideration. Keep in mind that we are not dealing with fixed entity, related to time, we learn and our understanding of the principle increase. We can have another group which include the 5 guys that handle the following stability equation in terms of helping us to understand.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Now, we can look at the negative equation because it is related to miscommunication and misinformation, we must inform people at 20 locations as well as the 30 locations. The reason for that, because we cannot leave miscommunication and misinformation without pointing out and providing feedback. As we keep doing our job, the group will grow related to time, because we start with a fundamental. At the same time, it will not take time for the person or group who said do not exchange with us to come and says sorry, that was my mistake. What is important here is that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

miscommunication or misinformation is based on nothing. The reason the person says that, because that person does not have anything. As we can see from both equations, one is positive, and one is negative. The negative has no fundamental and will not last, while the positive will stay. In this case, if there was a first group of exchange that existed, it is possible for that group to dissolve at some point, where the other group will stand. The reason for that, because there is no need to have 2 groups of exchange. Within one group, we can have some groups, but it is not possible or valid to have 2 groups. Related to time, one group can increase to have maximum number of people at location. For example, if we have 50 locations, then we have a group of 50 people where each person is from specific location. The problem we are solving here is simply adding to the main problem. Now, we take the summation of people at N locations, where we have:

$$N = M + L$$

Now, we break the stability function down with the overall population N. Where, M is the number of people at all 50 locations who do not understand what we are doing or the reason we are doing it that way or the reason we must exchange with each other as well as communication and so forth. Where, the L people are the 5 guys and the ones who understand to help others. At start, it is always good to approach it in the form below.

$$S(xy) = \left[(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots)(y_1 + y_2 + \cdots)\right] + \left[(x_N + x_{N+1} + \cdots)k\right]$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

We first consider the people at the locations who accept the miscommunication have a lower understanding, where the people at the location who do not accept it have a higher understanding. In this case, the first time we have it that way and the second time we combine all to one. From article basis 203, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not do crybaby. If we have a problem to solve, we must use the given formula. Crybaby will not help us. The way to look at it, while mother nature tells us we must exchange with each other, if a person and his/her friends do not want to exchange with another person or another group of people, simply disregard that person. Do not do crybaby or submit or accept that. That will not help you solve the problem. In this case, you simply disregard what that person says or his friends and work with what you have. Mother nature is on your side and that person has nothing and he is very unstable. This is the way to look at it, if a person does not want to exchange with another person or group, that person does not need to ask his friend to do the same thing. When you see something like that happens, you know quickly that person has a weakness. That shows you that person has nothing, if the person has something, there is no need to ask his friends, he could have just done it. What is important here, that person has lower understanding, based on the stability equation below.

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_2$$

Consider $x_1 y_1$ is the person who has the lower understanding, then kx_2 is the person with the higher understanding. So, the higher understanding always needs to help that person overcome that misunderstanding. Related to that, we can also look at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

time and misinformation. For example, if a person or groups say not to exchange with another person or group, if we do crybaby that will not help us solve the problem. Now, we have to work with what we have and show the miscommunication and misinformation. We can ask questions how long can that negative exist? That negative can exist for a long time, as longe as nobody shows it is wrong. For example, if a person or group says do not exchange with another person or group, if the other person or group does not invalidate that, then that negative ideas can exist for a long time. However, by invalidating that negative idea, it has no chance to stay for a long time. This is why mother nature does not do crybaby. If we stay without doing anything and accept that negative, then that negative ideas can last a long time. If we invalidate it, we show that mother nature is on our side, the formula is on our side, history is on our side, time is on our side, function at location is on our side and the list goes on. That person and his group have no chance, and time is not in his side. In this case, it is always good for us to invalidate negative because the ones who understand the formula must help the ones who do not as shown in article basis 88. If we want to, we can use a table to show that we have or what the other group has. Let's show that by this table.

Group 1	**Group 2**
$-Available-Given=-Solution$	$Available+Given=Solution$
Negative communication	Postivie communication
Disregard mother nature	Mother nature in our side
Disregard functon at location	Regard functon at location
Resource mismanagement	Resource management
Ego	No ego

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Negative history	Positive history
Negative formul	Formula or positive formula
Time not on side	Time on side
Negative trend	Positive trend
Fiexed structure	Adjsutabel structure
Operate on pass negative ideas	Operate with given formula

From the table above, Group 1 is viewed as the existing group that does not want to exchange with others, while Group 2 is the new group. From the table above, Group 1 operates based on the negative formula, while Group 2 operates with the given formula. The way to look at it, Group 1 operates with the same ideas from the past, while Group 2 operates with the given ideas. We can call the given ideas new ideas that are not inherited. In this case, related to time, Group 2 stays, while Group 1 has no chance.

385'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that we can use the given formula to solve a problem by disregarding what others say, or negative functions executed by others. For example, according to the given formula, we must exchange with each other. If a person does not want to exchange with us, we disregard that person and still do what mother nature tells us to do. By doing so, we can increase our understanding to solve more complex problems. What do we mean by that, we extend our understanding to solve problems that require more understanding of the formula. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. From the previous article basis, we have used the given formula to form a group to exchange with each other.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, we have a group of exchanges where related to time, we include people from multiple locations up to the number of locations available. Here, it does not matter the time we finish includes all locations or at some point we include all of them. Let's assume that there are 100 locations, it does not matter if we have 50 now or 100 now. What is important here is that at some point we will have 100. Now, within our group, we extend our understanding of the formula. In terms of exchange and resource management, we can view the group as a single group rather than multiple locations. Now, we separate people from the locations as shown below.

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

Where we also identify resources at the locations and we sum all of them to be combined resources.

$$Ava = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava\Big|_{L_n}$$

From above, we have N locations and N resources available, where we have M people which is the combined people at all locations.

$$P = \sum_{m=1}^{M} P_m$$

Now, we can ask ourselves, what a person needs to live? We can see that food is primary, then we can have a subgroup to handle things like that. We can have a subgroup that deals with farming or agriculture. In this case, we look at feeding

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

people—food people to eat—not only at specific locations, but all the locations combined. We can identify this group as:

$$G_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} P_m$$

From above, G_1 can be viewed as a group that includes a person at each location, with function $G_1(x)$. While we have it that way, it does not have to be. Now, we need to continue by increasing our understanding of the formula again related to resource management as well as manufacturing and making or deriving of entities. In terms of resource management, if we have entities to extract from the ground, we look at all the group combined as a whole, and we look at the best possible location that can be done. In this case, we try to protect the system that enables us to live. To do so, we look at all the locations in the group as single, rather than each location. For example, at one location it may not be possible, where another location it is possible. For example, at a desert type location, it is easy to extract an entity from the ground, where at a lake, sea, river type location, it may not be possible or appropriate. In this case, we manage our resources in this manner and protect the system. Now, we can define another group.

$$G_2 = \sum_{m=1}^{N} P_m$$

While we use the same index for G_2, but consider they are not the same people as in Group 1. Where, this group as a function $G_2(x)$. While we keep making progress, we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

continue to learn the principle by increasing our understanding. For example, mother nature does not want us to work hard or put stress on the system. The reason we exchange, because we can reduce complexity, reduce stress, and work minimal, not working hard. For example, at our locations, we combine all of them. If an entity is made or manufactured at one location, all locations do not have to do that. If we have 50 locations, we can look at in how many locations an entity can be manufactured to serve all the locations. We can also look at transportation, route and so forth. If 2 locations are enough, we do not need to have more. That enables us to work less, also put less stress on the system.

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^{N} \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right]=M\alpha^{MN}$$

From above, we use the complexity theorem to reduce complexity in our application. We can further increase our understanding of the formula by looking at functions in all locations combined rather than a single location. For example, if we want to build a bridge or construction of a route, we can look at providers in all locations combined rather than a single location. For example, if a provider provides a function at specific location to solve a problem, that function can be viewed as a function to solve that problem at many locations or all the locations combined. In this case, we don't need to have another function which enables us to reduce complexity and put less stress on the system. Doing so, we look at a function to solve a problem at many locations or at all the locations combined, rather than a single location. Multiple providers in the group do not have to provide the same function. With that, we can have a subgroup to handle something like that. We also need to use the stability function as shown.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Related to time, we increase the level of our understanding where we can operate more efficiently and solve our problems.

386'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that as we keep learning and applying the formula, we make more progress in our application, and we do not stay at the same level we started. For example, we do not operate in a fixed structure. Related to time, our understanding of the formula enables us to make adjustments to our application. So, we do not operate with a fixed structure, but we operate with a structure that depends on our understanding of the principle. As our understanding increases, we make adjustments. That enables us to solve our problems. We can see this is the problem Group 1 has, related to time, the same negative past or inherited from generation to generation, where at current time, the same language is still in use. The same negative sentence is still repeated. With that, there is no progress and learning and understanding. It is not possible for a provider to operate like that.

By understanding the paragraph above, we further increase our understanding of the principle. From article basis number 10, we have identified money—paper money—as an inherited element and our parent provided us formula on how to handle them. From article basis 384, we have used the formula provided to us by our parent that shows the reduction of the inherited elements related to time. To help us with the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

reduction of the inherited element related to time, we can have a subgroup that deals with that. At the group, we can have a subgroup that includes people from multiple locations to handle the reduction of the inherited element. To better understand that let's give an example. That group has no connection with the other groups in terms of visibility, so the people in that group can meet separately. What we need to do here is to start exchanging using actual entities, but very small. Related to time, the quantity can increase.

The group that handles exchange of actual entities does not take money into consideration. That group disregards the existence of money and looks at entities as actual. For example, to start at one location 100 barrels of oil can be used for exchange. At another location, 500lbs of rice can be used for exchange. In terms of percentage, we start very, very small and related to time, we increase the amount or quantity.

387'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the collection of entities, let's $P=E_1$, where i_{E_1} is information given about P, where $i_{E_1} \in E_1$. Now, in terms of information, i_{E_1} includes information about E_1 such

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

as identification information $i_{E_{1,1}}$, function information $i_{E_{1,2}}$, and so forth. In this case, in terms of identifying information, we can see that $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$. To better understand the overall explanation, let's look at it another way by breaking down the entities and the information. In this case, in terms of P_1 and P_2, we have $E_{1,1}$ and $E_{1,2}$, where $i_{E_{1,1}}$ includes information about $E_{1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,2}}$ information about $E_{1,2}$. Where the information includes function information, interface information, and so forth. In terms of information, we can see that identification information must match given information, otherwise we have a problem.

388'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 223, we have learned and shown that from the collection of information, the given information such as i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, and so forth are related in the form of $i_{E_1} \sim i_{E_2} \sim \cdots$. In this case, we need effort to identify a relationship just by using the given equation. From the collection of entities above and the collection of information, let's $S = E_1$ and $U_T = i_{E_1}$. In terms of information about S, we have the following $S = U_T$ as given. Now, let's i_{E_1} includes learning information and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understanding information, in this case we can see that each is related to a given person.

389'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 383 and 384, we have learned and shown that the positive execution of our functions at current time will lead us to more positive execution at future time. From article bases 379 and 384, we have learned and shown that reducing number of functions execution enables us to have less complexity and puts less stress on the system—both the physical system and the functional system. We have also learned and shown that in article bases 304, 305, and 306. In terms of reducing complexity, let's take the following example.

People at Location	Problem	Function
$P\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4\|_{L_4} = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$

From the table above, we can see that at each location, we have a problem to solve, where a function is provided at Location 1 to solve that problem. While we show the problems above with location indicator, the problem is simply a bad data problem, and we can remove the location indicator and show it like below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People at Location	Problem	Function
$P\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2 = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3 = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P\|_{L_4}$	$Pr_4 = 1$	$u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$

Because each problem above is a bad data problem that is processed by a function at Location 1, where $u_1(t)\big|_{L_1}$ is executed in the form of $I_1[u_1(t)]$, where I_1 is a server. In this case, we can also show the overall problem as a single problem in this form.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,2}$$

From above, we can see a single function at a single location can solve that problem by reducing complexity, since we do not need multiple functions to execute which put more stress on both the functional system and the physical system. By taking a closer look at the philosophy inheritance chart, we can see that the reduction of Δx takes time, so as time goes by, we reduce more. Now, we can do an ego test of the function of the server above. It is possible for someone at Location 1 to turn off the server to stop processing data from other locations. If in our current generation we say yes, then it is possible for us to have other servers at other locations not to prevent the problem from being solved. In this case, we do that temporarily. For example, let's take 2 generations only from the model. Where we set the generation time at 100, but

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to be safe we put it at 120. At the time we are speaking, it is possible to have other servers at other locations. After the first generation, we don't need that anymore, because everybody who is alive now will not be alive at the safe time indicated previously.

Another thing we can look at, we can look at server accessibility. For example, if we access the server or a server by name to process data, whether the name is controlled by a person or a person can prevent the server to be accessed by its name. In this case, we need to look at that as well. Because if ego can prevent the problem from being solved by accessing the server by its name, then we have another problem to solve to make sure the server can be accessed to solve the problem with the absence of the name.

The problem we try to solve here is that we have a problem that needs to be solved and a function is provided to solve the problem. We already know that from multiple article bases that the function that solves the problem does not take the visibility of the people into consideration. In this case, we are doing multiple ego tests to make sure the problem can be solved if ego is identified during the operation. Remember, mother nature wants us to solve our problems, because we reduce complexity by doing so and put less stress on the system. At any given time, if a problem is identified, that problem needs to be solved. Mother nature does not identify a problem at a location where it is isolated from others. Mother nature identifies a problem at the whole location rather than at a single. We already know that the overall

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

location belongs to mother nature. If a problem is identified in a room in the house, mother nature sees that the house has a problem that needs to be solved. What we are doing here is to prevent any negative affecting us from solving our problems. In this case, we do some test to make necessary adjustment.

390'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above as well as multiple article bases, we have shown the philosophy inheritance chart where we marked generation. For example, a generation time of 100; where in 100 years from now, most people who are alive now will not be alive. In 120 plus years from now, all of them who are alive today will pass away. The overall process is viewed as change of generation. For example, when I die my kids live, where when my kids die, my kids' children will have more kids and so forth. What happens here, if we look at the overall process, it looks natural; is it? Yes, it is natural for a person to die. It is natural for a person to live. Is it natural for a person to die as well? Here, the death of a person looks like a natural function; but is it native to the system? To better understand the overall explanation, let's $P=E_1$, where $E_{1,1}$ is a function of P such as walk. Now, in terms of change of generation, if we identify die, we need to determine whether die is a given entity from the collection or part of E_1. In

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

order to do so, let's look at the complexity theorem. The complexity theorem was given to us in the form below.

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^{N} \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right]=M\alpha^{MN}$$

In order for us do determine whether die is a part of the physical system, we also need to look at whether there is a given information in the collection that belong to that entity. This is what we are doing here, let's identify the die entity as $\tilde{E}_{1,2}$, if that entity is in the collection of entities, then there exist information about that entity such as $\tilde{i}_{\tilde{E}_{1,2}}$ in the collection of information. Now, in order for us to determine whether or not such entity or such information exists, we need to take a closer look of the complexity theorem. Remember, everything given to us by mother nature requires our effort. By taking a closer look at the complexity theorem above, we can see that it is a conditional upon complexity, in this case, we can see that if there is no complexity, the condition does not exist. Now, by looking at the given collection information, we can see that the given information here is *no complexity* or *there should be no complexity*. Then we can go to the collection of entities an identify *no complexity* as given entity such as $E_{1,2}$ or any other and *no complexity information* as $i_{E_{1,2}}$, where $i_{E_{1,2}} \in E_{1,2}$. By understanding that, we can see without complexity both died and information about die do not include in the collection. In other words, they do not include in the collection at all, but view as added element.

391'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that change of generation is not natural to the system but has been added to the system. Now, in terms of the physical system and the functional system, let's show this model.

$$\boxed{S} \xleftarrow{enable} \boxed{\mathcal{L}(t)}$$

From the model above, the person is identified as well as the functional system which enables the person to live. Now, we can see there is a problem here. If the system enables the person to live, then the person must understand the system. From article basis 356, we have learned and shown that a person exists to live. Since we exist to live, we must understand the system that enables us to live. By understanding the system that enables us to live, if mother nature asks us: why do we exist? Each of us individual must be able to answer that question. It is not possible to live in a system we do not understand, therefore change of generation makes it possible for us to understand the system and can answer to mother nature initially why we exist?

392'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the two article bases above, we have learned and shown that change of generation is not native to the system, and it looks like it has been added. We have also learned that since the functional system enables us to live, we must understand the system. From article basis 344, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not produce naked numbers and related to time we reduce naked numbers. In relationship with article basis 383, as we make progress executing our functions, we step up our understanding to go to the next level. For example, by reducing naked numbers to zero, then we can start operating with real numbers. Then later we can transition from real numbers to actuals. To better understand the explanation, let's show that by this table.

Time	Step	Operation
τ_1	Step 1	Reducing Naked Number
τ_2	Step 2	
τ_3	Step 3	
τ_4	Step 4	
τ_5	Stet 5	
τ_6	Step 6	
τ_7	Step 7	

From the table above, which starts at Time 4 for example, it is the time we acknowledge that we are operating with naked numbers and start reducing them. So,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

from step 1 to step 2, we have multiple mini steps for example, Time 4+, where we reduce naked number to zero. Now, at Step 2 or Time 5, we start operating with real number and we continue operating with real number. From the model above, we can have something like this.

Time	Step	Operation
τ_1	Step 1	Naked Number
τ_2	Step 2	Real Number
τ_3	Step 3	Actual
τ_4	Step 4	
τ_5	Stet 5	
τ_6	Step 6	
τ_7	Step 7	

From above, step 2 includes multiple mini steps. For example, from some mini steps of at step 2 or Time 5 plus, we continue operating with real number until we hit Step 3 or Time 6, where we start substituting real number to actual. Where, at some time later we step up. Now, we are operating on actual, we can reduce number of functions. By reducing number of functions, at another step, at some point we need to have available as needed. In this case, as we have a function to execute, we need to ask mother nature, I need to do this, then I need a function. Here, let's show the steps and time in this chart.

Time	Step	Operation
τ_1	Step 1	Naked Number

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_2	Step 2	Real Number
τ_3	Step 3	Actual
τ_4	Step 4	Function Reduction
τ_5	Stet 5	Available as Needed
τ_6	Step 6	Extended Walk Time
τ_7	Step 7	Continuous Walk

From the chart above, as we make progress in our understanding, we reduce number of functions. At some point, it is possible for us to have available as needed. For example, we need to do this, and we need a function, mother nature can understand that, because we have shown mother nature that we make progress understanding the system. Then we further extend our understanding, then we ask mother nature that we would like to continue to walk for a longer period of time. Again, there should be no problem here because we have shown we understand the system and we have been making progress. Lastly, it is possible to ask mother nature we would like to continue to walk continuously or forever. Again, mother nature can understand us because we have been learning the system and we fully understand the system. So, there should be no problem here.

As we can see, the overall process we have been doing is learning the system and showing mother nature that we understand the system that enables us to live. It is like working out exercises to show our understanding. At the time we finish the exercises, we have shown mother nature that we understand, and we have completed our

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understanding, or we have been making progress and mother nature can make decisions accordingly. From above, we start with acknowledging naked numbers. For example, we know that we are operating with naked numbers and mother nature does not produce naked numbers. With the formula given to us, we acknowledge that, and we start reducing naked numbers to real numbers. For example, if we ask mother nature that we would like to walk for a longer period of time, that period of time is not viewed as a naked number, but as an actual walking time. If we ask mother nature we need to live longer or an extended generation time, that extended generation time is not viewed as a naked number, but as an actual living time.

By understanding the paragraph above, we can see that from each step we can test the next step. For example, if we are a step 1, where we are reducing naked numbers, we can test step 2. For example, 1 apple 1$, 5 apples, 5$, so there are no naked numbers here. In terms of testing step, we can look at actual entities. For example, the tax entity. Does not work with naked numbers. For example, 100 cattle, 100$ tax. Now, if we move to next step, 100 cattle, 10 cattle as tax. That makes sense, because we step up, we substitute with actual. Now, we can reduce number of functions in the text step. As an example, a person collects, and a person distributes. Now, we have 2 functions. In the next step, we have the same person who collects can distribute. Now, we reduce number of functions to 1. Now, we are moving again by further reducing the number of functions. For example, as the need is identified, the need is being satisfied. From there, we can go to the next level available as needed, then extend generation time, and walk all the time. At current time—in our lifetime—all we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

need to do is to figure out the steps individually. For example, in my lifetime, I need to figure out the steps. In your lifetime, you also need to figure the steps. As long we can figure out the steps that are fine. We don't need too much in a short period of time, and we cannot have too much. In terms of figure out the steps, let's show that by this table.

Steps	Explanation
Step 1	The formula is given to us to operate, and we acknowledge we have it. With the formula, we identify the problem we need to solve, for example operating with naked numbers. Mother nature does not produce naked numbers, and naked numbers are not considered to be exchangeable elements, and they do not solve the exchange problem. Assume that we are operating with 80% naked and 20% real, so we start reducing our naked numbers.
Step 2	We continue reducing naked numbers until with fish and we operate at 100% real number.
Step 3	We continue to operate with real numbers and at some point, we start substituting real numbers to actual entities.
Step 4	We continue to operate with actual entities and at some point, we operate with 100% actual entities
Step 5	We start reducing functions
Step 6	We continue to reduce functions until we reduce them to minimum or acceptable level
Step 7	Now that we have reduced the number of functions to a manageable level. It is possible now to ask mother nature and have available as needed.
Step 8	In relationship to step 7, we have available as needed. In this step, we also think in terms of function rather than physical entities. For example, we need to do this, we can ask mother nature that we need a function to execute to do so. At this time, mother nature can understand us.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Step 9	In this step, it is possible to ask mother nature we would like to continue to walk or live for a longer period of time. There is no surprise here, because we have shown mother nature that we understand the system. We are not there yet, because we are still not at the top or 100% stability.
Step 10	In relationship with step 9, since we need to continue to walk forever, in this step, we can ask mother nature for that. There should be no problem here, because we have shown to mother nature we fully understand the system and walking continuously is what we need, and it is what the physical system exists for. In this case, we can see that if we exist to live, just live. The system exists to live, not to die. In order to do so, the system must show mother nature it exists to live. Now, the system has verified the understanding of its existence. In other words, if our function is to live, we must show mother nature our function is to live and we must understand that. At Step 10, we show mother nature our function is to live and we understand that our function is to live.

As we can see from the table above, in our lifetime, all we have to do is figure out the steps. This is why step 1 is very important; for each step, we can test the next step. From step 1, we can test step 2, because we need step 1 to go to step 2. So, from step 1 we can approximate step 2 by asking questions. For example, since mother nature does not produce naked numbers, we must reduce our naked numbers. Now, at step 2, we can test step 3. If we can reduce naked number, then it is possible for us to substitute them with actual entities after all we live with actual. So, from step 2, we test step 3 and it is right. We can ride it all way up to step 10. For example, from step 9, we can test step 10. For example, since we are walking for a longer period at step 9. Then from step 9 we can ask questions, is it possible for us to continue walking forever. The answer is yes, therefore step 9 is good. So, from each previous step, next step can be tested.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

393’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

Let’s $P=E_1$, where mom, dad, and child as $E_{1,1}$, $E_{1,2}$, and $E_{1,3}$. Now, let’s identify the birth information or place of birth information as $i_{E_{1,1,2}}$. Let’s assume that at present time, the child is 5 years old or more, the place of birth information cannot be verified by the child. Such information is not important. What is important is that as the child grows up, his/her effort at the location he/she is identified as well as his/her mobility to other locations is enabled by the pass.

394’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of function at location, a problem is identified at a location, and a function is provided to solve that problem as shown by this table.

People at Location	Problem	Function	Formula
$P\|_{L_1}=P_1+P_2+P_3$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1}=1$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$P\|_{L_2}=P_4+P_5+P_6$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2}=1$	$f_2(v)\|_{L_2}, u_2(t)\|_{L_2}$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that $f_1(x)$ is provided at L_1 with the application of the given equation, where $f_2(v)$ is provided at L_2 with the application of the given equation.

In terms of complexity, let's show the complexity theorem again.

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^N \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right]=M\alpha^{MN}$$

From the complexity theorem above, if we can reduce number of functions N, then we can reduce complexity which is good for both the physical system S and the functional system $\mathcal{L}(t)$. Let's assume that there is a need and in order to reduce complexity, it is possible to combine the functions from the table above. In this case, the functions can be combined in the form below.

$$f_{12}(x,v)=f_1(x)+f_2(v)$$

By understanding the relationship between x and v, A_1 and A_2, we can see that $x \simeq v$ and $A_1 \simeq A_2$, with that, we have r and A as the result. With that, we have the combined function as shown:

$$f(r)=f_1(r)+f_2(r)$$

$$f(r)=A(P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4+P_5+P_6)r$$

Where the combined problem is

$$Pr=Pr_1+Pr_2$$

What happens here, the resulting function above requires the application of the given equation. In this case, before we combine the function, we identify the problem we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

need to solve as Need to Combine Functions, where that problem is identified as $Pr_3 = 1.$ In this case, we apply the given equation in the form where we have

$$\left[\left(Number\ of\ \ People\right)+5Guys\right]+Given=Solution$$

$$\left[\left(6People\right)+\left(5Guys\right)+\left(2Guys\right)\right]+Given=Solution$$

From the equation above, the 2 other guys are optional and available when needed. As pointed out earlier, combining functions take the understanding of the formula to the next level. For example, if at step 1, the formula is understood, then if the understanding of the formula at that level enables function combination, then it is possible at step 2 to combine 2 or more functions. Here, step 1 is a prerequisite step in order to go to step 2. Then at step 2, we are at a level where we can combine the functions. By understanding that, we can put the understanding level at the equation as shown below.

$$\left[\left(Number\ of\ People\right)+\left(Understanding\ \ Level\right)+\left(5Guys\right)\right]$$
$$+Given=Solution$$

Where the equation above, take the stability function into consideration

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

From the equation above, the understanding of the formula enables us to combine the functions at the time we are combining them. It is not like we have 2 or more functions to combine, and we just combine them. Combining functions requires prerequisites. To better understand that let's take it like this. Let's assume that a

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

mechanic shop provides a function to fix cars where 10 people are working in that shop and they apply the formula to execute the overall function. 10 miles away, there is another shop, and the problem is to combine both functions. What is important here is that, before combining the functions, the people at both garages must be aware of that. If they were not thinking about that and were doing things differently, now by combining the functions, they need to be aware of that and make adjustment. In this case, we can see that the level of understanding needs to be increased.

395'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 316, you have identified the best money candidate the person needs to borrow. From article bases 383 and 392 we have learned and shown that if we execute a function positively in step 1, that may lead us to more positive at step 2. From step 1, we can test step 2 to determine if our step 1 is good.

To better understand the explanation above, let's take it like this. At Step 1, Person 1 borrows money from Person 2 to buy a horse to carry some loads. Because there are no naked numbers here, Step 1 is good. Now, we go to Step 2, the person can borrow the horse. From Step 1, the person can test Step 2. Now, at step 2, the person can test Step 3. At Step 3, we break the load into 2 small pieces, then at Step 3, the person can ask the other one to help carry the second piece to a short distance. Because we start well, all 3 steps are possible, where the next step is higher than the previous one. The borrowing of the horse step is higher than the borrowing money step. Where the help carry the load step is higher than the borrowing of the horse step.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

396'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 193 and 280, we have learned and shown that Salesman 2 solves more problems than Salesman 1. From article basis 340, we have learned and shown that before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 has more parts right than Salesman 1. Now, let's look at couple of problems we need to solve here for Salesman 2 such as $Pr_1 = 1$. Yes, before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 has more parts right. In relationship with the formula, we can see that Salesman 2 has history in his side. Now, can Salesman 2 take it to the next level. In terms of people serving, let's identify them. Salesman 2 serves people with a lot of money and those with little money has shown below by letting Salesman 2 as P_1.

People Served by P_1	**People Served by P_1**
$P = \sum_{n=2}^{N} P_n$	$P = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$

From the table above, we can see that P_1 serves N people with large amount of money as well as M people with small amount of money, where $M \gg N$. In this case, we can look at $M = 50N$ or simply the number of people with the small amount are much, much greater than the one with larger amount. As we can see, before the formula is put on the table, P_1 has been doing well.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, the formula is on the table, can P_1 take it to the next level. If Salesman 2 can get to that level and history is in his side, so he cannot disregard that history. Salesman 2 needs to further look into history to see how the money is obtained or accumulated. For example, if history shown that some of the large amount is not clean, Salesman 2 can think of serving the small number with an open eye, where the big number with both eyes open. The reason for that is that the future of the large amount is not certain. In this case, using the given equation, we can see that the future is not certain.

Now, Salesman 2 needs to take it to the next level. By using the inheritance chart, money is inherited entity that is reduced related to time. Salesman 2 can take that into consideration too, because related to time, as money is reduced, Salesman 2 still solves problems. Using the formula, Salesman 2 can take it from low level to higher level.

Another problem Salesman 2 needs to solve is work performed by Salesman 2. Since mother nature does not want us to work hard, we need to work wisely. From the model above, let's assume that the people with large amounts are located farther away than the people with small amounts. While it is possible to serve them, the quantity is small as well as the distance. In this case, that needs to be taken into consideration as well and whether the money is clean. No need to work harder to chase a large amount of money that may not be clean but work wisely to solve problems and continue solving problems from one step to the next step. At Level 1,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Salesman 2 solves problems. As we make progress going to Level 2, Salesman 2 still continues to solve problems. There should be no issue here for Salesman 2 to make adjustment to any level.

397'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the collection of entities, let's $P=E_1$, where i_{E_1} is information given about P.

Let's N be a fixed number of people as shown below.

$$P=\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

At τ_1 and τ_2, people are moving in the direction indicated as shown for example

$$P \xrightarrow{move\ to}$$

At τ_3, some people are moving to the other direction as indicated. The way to look at it, at τ_1 we have N people all moving in the same direction. Where at τ_3, we have M people moving in the other direction. Here, let's show the M people moving to the other direction as indicted $P\nearrow$, but consider it like this $P \xrightarrow{\nearrow}$. From the first direction not the second direction, we measure angle θ. All you need to do here is to determine the value of the angle. It is simply a number. After you determine the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

value of the angle, determine whether it is possible to set it to zero or as it was at τ_1 and at τ_2.

398'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 243, we have learned and shown that words depend on us, while actual entities are given. To better understand that let's take it like this. In terms of communication, let's communication x be the communication of one or more person, where x can be a sentence such as:

$$S_1(w)=w_1+w_2+w_3+\cdots$$

Let's that communication be a person provides information about entity E_2 to another person, then we have

$$f(x)=\hat{A}(P_1+P_2)x$$

From above, we can see that he identified information $\hat{i}_{E_2}$ matches given information i_{E_2}. In this case, we can see each word from the sentence above points to actual entities from the collection as shown.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$w_1 \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$$
$$w_2 \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_2$$
$$\vdots$$

By understanding the overall process, we can see that we have a collection of words given in this form

$$C(w) = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, \cdots\}$$

We can see that there is a relationship between the 3 collections, where the collection of information points to the collection of entities and the collection of words point to the collections of entities as shown here.

$$C(i_E) \xrightarrow{point\ to} C(E) \xleftarrow{point\ to} C(w)$$

What is important here, if an actual entity is identified such as E_2, then we can use a word such as w_2 to refer to that entity or point to it. In this case, we can see that during our communication, the actual entity E_2 remains intact or given while the actual word w_2 depends on us. Another way to say it is that, while we repeat the word w_2, the actual entity E_2 is given. To better understand the overall explanation, let's identify an entity from the collection such as E_5, where E_5 can be any entity, but here let call it *Economy Entity*. What is important here, we can use word such as w_5 to refer to that entity. In terms of information, we have $i_{E_5} \in E_5$, where $\hat{i}_{E_5} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_5}$

What is important here, with misidentification the actual entity or misinformation of the given information about that entity as well as miscommunication does not change

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the actual entity because it is given in the collection as well as its given information. If we misidentify that entity as $-E_5$, we can see that $-E_5 \notin C(E)$ as well as

$$-\hat{i}_{E_5} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_5}$$

What is important here, since w_5 does not identify E_5, in this case it is better to use the actual words that identify E_5.

399'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 153, we have learned and shown that the reason we have multiple people or employees working on a project, because a single person cannot assume everybody's function. To better understand that let's assume that at L_1, we have the following.

People at Location	Function	Problem	Formula
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P_2\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P_3\|_{L_1}$	$f_3(x), u_3(t)$	$Pr_{1,3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that the main function is the summation of function of every person or employee as shown here

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the overall problem includes part of problem solved by each person or employee who works at that location or business.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$$

By understanding the overall process above, we can see that in order for that to happen, function at location makes it possible. For example, if Employee 1 is the manager, because of function at location, Employee 1 cannot assume the functions of the other 2 employees to solve the main problem. Therefore, the functions of the other 2 employees are needed to solve the problem. For example, at Location 1, a function is provided where that function needs Function 1 at Location 1, Function 2 at Location 1, and Function 3 at Location 1. In this case, we have multiple views of each function at Location 1 in the form below.

People at Location	Function	Problem	Formula
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_{1,1}\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P_2\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(x)\|_{L_1}, u_2(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_{1,2}\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P_3\|_{L_1}$	$f_3(x)\|_{L_1}, u_3(t)\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_{1,3}\|_{L_1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, we can see that in function at location, each function has its own view at the location where the function is executed. This is why we must respect function at location, because function at location makes it possible for multiple people to work together to execute a function to solve a problem at a location. It does

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

not matter whether or not they work together on one site or on multiple sites or remotely.

400'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 398, we have learned and shown that when providing information, all entities the words point to belong to the $C(E)$ as shown by this relationship

$$C(i_E) \xrightarrow{point\ to} C(E) \xleftarrow{point\ to} C(w)$$

During that process, we can see that if a person P_1 repeats a sentence, for instance $S_1(w)$, we can say in either cases $S_1(w) \in P_1$ or simply $w \in P_1$, where $E \in C(E)$.

For example, if that sentence points to 5 entities such as

$$S_1(w) \xrightarrow{point\ to} (E_1 + E_3 + E_5 + E_7 + E_9)$$

We can see that those entities belong to the collection

$$(E_1 + E_3 + E_5 + E_7 + E_9) \in C(E)$$

From above, we can see that all the entities belong to the collection if the words point to actual entities, otherwise they don't. To better understand that let's identify a negative sentence such as

$$S_2(\bar{w}) = w_1 + \bar{w}_2 + w_3 + \bar{w}_7 + w_8$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that

$$S_2(\bar{w}) \xrightarrow{not\ point\ to} C(E)$$

Because not all words point to actual entities or given entities from the collection of entities.

$$(E_1 - E_2 + E_3 - E_7 + E_8) \notin C(E)$$

By understanding that, we can see that actual communication does not point to the actual entities. In terms of providing information, we can see that

$$-\hat{i}_E \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_E$$

As we can see from above, because of the communication error, we have miscommunication as well as misinformation. The relationship between words, information, and entities show that information about an entity points to that entity, where communication about that entity points to that entity as well. If a word refers to a process or function identifies multiple entities in the collection, then those entities belong to the collection. For example, let's a function Cook Burger which is $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$, in this case we can see that function takes multiple entities in the collection where all of them belong to the collection.

401'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that if we use a single word to refer to a function or a process, then we simply refer to all the entities in the collection that make up that process or function. In this case, all those entities belong to the collection. If that word refers to entities that are not included in the collection, then that is simply misinformation as we have learned and shown from the article basis above. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Entity Belong
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_1	$Ava_1 \in P_1$

From the table, a person is identified at home and at work with responsibility. In this case, Ava_1 is viewed as responsibility of that person disregard where that person is identified. What is important here is if we can use a word to refer to the identification of a person at home and at work with responsibility, then we can see that word points to the responsibility entity which belongs to the collection. By disregarding that, it is simply miscommunication.

402'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of words that identify the entities in the collection, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(w)=\{w_1,w_2,w_3,\cdots\}$$

With the following relationship

$$C(i_E)\xrightarrow{point\ to}C(E)\xleftarrow{point\ to}C(w)$$

If a word point to an entity in the collection, then we have something like this $w_1 \to E_1$. If that entity is not included in the collection, then we simply have an error here $w_1 \not\to E_1$, which is miscommunication or misinformation. To better understand that let's take a look at this example. Let's information from P_1 to P_2 is identified with the usage of w_3, where w_3 refers to a transportation method. In this case, if the transportation method exists in the collection and w_3 causes ambiguity, it is better to disregard w_3 and use another word to refer to the actual entity or entities in the collection.

403'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From article basis 244, we have learned and shown that a person is identified at a location where the person entity is considered to be the first entity identified. In article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the formula is given to the person entity so the person entity can use it to solve problems. In terms of identifying the person entity, let's identify many people in a country as shown.

$$P\Big|_{L_1}=\sum_{N=1}^{N}P_n$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the equation above, L_1 is the country where we are currently living. Where that country is made of M states as shown.

$$L_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{M} L_{1,m}$$

From above, we can see that the country L_1 is made of multiple states such as $L_{1,1}$ which is State 1, $L_{1,2}$ which is State 2 and so forth. Where each state has people as shown.

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = P\Big|_{L_{1,1}} + P\Big|_{L_{1,2}} + P\Big|_{L_{1,3}} + \cdots$$

We know that each state has multiple cities or counties, then we can further expand the summation to show all cities in a state as shown for $L_{1,1}$.

$$L_{1,1} = \sum_{mm=1}^{MM} L_{1,1,mm}$$

From above, each state $L_{1,1}$ has MM cities, where City 1 is identified as $L_{1,1,1}$, where City 2 is identified as $L_{1,1,2}$. What we are doing here is using the given equation to solve the problem pointed out in article bases 156 and 159; we need to organize ourselves. By doing so, we can ask this question to enable us to do so. Now we are a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves? Now, we have a fixed number of people at Country 1, how do we organize ourselves? In order for us to do so, we need to use the given equation above to enable us to organize ourselves. In terms of people per state, we can identify people for a single state in this form.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\Big|_{L_{1,1}} = P\Big|_{L_{1,1,1}} + P\Big|_{L_{1,1,2}} + P\Big|_{L_{1,1,3}} + \cdots$$

From above, the people of a single state are the total people of all the cities combined.

Now, in terms of function, we have function of people at each state as shown.

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_{1,1}} = f(x)\Big|_{L_{1,1,1}} + f(x)\Big|_{L_{1,1,2}} + f(x)\Big|_{L_{1,1,3}} + \cdots$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_{1,1}} = u(t)\Big|_{L_{1,1,1}} + u(t)\Big|_{L_{1,1,2}} + u(t)\Big|_{L_{1,1,3}} + \cdots$$

As we can see from above, the function of people at each state is the combined functions of people in each city in that state. Now, let's look at the function of people in a single city in that state.

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_{1,1,1}} = P_1 f_1(x) + P_2 f_2(x) + P_3 f_3(x) + \cdots$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_{1,1,1}} = S_1[u_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + S_3[u_3(t)] + \cdots$$

From above, we can see that each person in a city has a function, when we combine all of them, we have the function of people in that city. From above, $P_1 f_1(x)$ or $S_1[u_1(t)]$ is considered the function of a person at home and/or at work. Now, let's represent a collect tax function in multiple cities.

Person at Location	Person Function	Function Mame
$P_1\Big\|_{L_{1,1,1}}$	$P_1 f_1(x)$, $S_1[u_1(t)]$	Collect Tax City 1
$P_{N+1}\Big\|_{L_{1,1,2}}$	$P_{N+1} f_{N+1}(x)$, $S_{N+1}[u_{N+1}(t)]$	Collect Tax City 2

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_M\big\vert_{L_{1,1,3}}$	$P_M f_M(x)\,,\, S_M[u_M(t)]$	Collect Tax City 3

From the table above, index does not matter, just use any index you want to identify people in cities and their functions. Using the given equation, we know that the entity available includes distance. In this case, we can look at the distance of people who execute functions with other people. This is simply to look at the distance of a function and problem solved by that function. For example, from the table above, a person that collects tax at City 3, the people are closer to that person than if that same person would collect tax at City 1, because it is much farther. Now, in terms of function, we can look at other functions that are provided that take the overall functions or states into consideration. Let's assume that we have another function where that function may not be local to specific state but can solve problems in multiple states where we can call it a multistate function.

$$f(x,v,r)=\left[P_1\big|_{L_{1,1}}\right]\left[f_1(x)\big|_{L_{1,1}}\right]+\left[P_2\big|_{L_{1,2}}\right]\left[f_1(v)\big|_{L_{1,2}}\right]+\left[P_3\big|_{L_{1,3}}\right]\left[f_3(r)\big|_{L_{1,3}}\right]$$

From above, we show a person in a state and his/her function, we can also show it in this form.

$$f(x,v,r)=f_1(x)+f_2(v)+f_3(r)$$

By understanding the relationship between x, v, and r then we have

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)+f_3(x)$$

As we can see from above, the multistate function includes function of one or more people in each state. Because functions are local functions, multicity functions also

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

follow the same process. When having multistate functions, it is always good to look at the distance between the function and the problem solved by that function. For example, this function is executed at a distance where the problem solved by that function does not need to be at a closer distance. In terms of multistate functions, let's consider the following function. For example, a restaurant which is viewed as a function provider. That function is provided by a group of people. Let's assume that one restaurant is located in each state. A multistate function can be viewed as a function that is responsible for the housing or building structure or layout of the restaurants. In terms of resources usage by a multistate function, we can see that resource usage or needed to execute a multistate function is very minimal compared to a local function. The way to look at it is let's assume that each state function requires 100% resources from its own, then the resources needed to execute a multistate function can be like less than 1% of resources from each state. Here, while we use a number to show the resource needed is 1% or less, but consider it as much, much less than 1% and it is only available when needed. In terms of function, each state can be viewed as a function as shown here.

$$L_1(t) = L_{1,1}(t) + L_{1,2}(t) + L_{1,3}(t) + \cdots$$

From above, each state is viewed as a function, where for N states, we have

$$L_1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_{1,n}(t)$$

Where in each state, we have multiple cities where each city is viewed as a function in that state as shown here

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$L_{1,1}(t) = L_{1,1,1}(t) + L_{1,1,2}(t) + L_{1,1,3}(t) + \cdots$$

In this case, for M cities in a single state, we have

$$L_{1,1}(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} L_{1,1,m}(t)$$

Where each function in that city corresponds to a function of a person at home or at work. For example, a single city in a state has many functions of people in the form below.

$$L_{1,1,1}(t) = u_{1,1,1,1}(t) + u_{1,1,1,2}(t) + u_{1,1,1,4}(t) + \cdots$$

$$L_{1,1,1}(t) = S_1[u_{1,1,1,1}(t)] + S_2[u_{1,1,1,2}(t)] + S_3[u_{1,1,1,4}(t)] + \cdots$$

Since we are dealing with a single city, we can simply use simpler notations to show the functions of people in that city like this.

$$L_{1,1,1}(t) = S_1[u_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + S_3[u_3(t)] + \cdots$$

While we show all functions in theory domain, consider the equivalent of communication domain as well. For example, the communication domain equivalent of City 1 as a function above, is given as:

$$f_{1,1,1}(x) = P_1 f_1(x) + P_2 f_2(x) + P_3 f_3(x) + \cdots$$

From above, it is possible to have functions executed positively and functions executed negatively. In this case, we can represent both in theory domain as well as in communication domain.

$$\bar{u}(t) = S_1[\bar{u}_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + S_3[\bar{u}_3(t)] + \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{x}) = P_1 f_1(\bar{x}) + P_2 f_2(x) + P_3 f_3(\bar{x}) + \cdots$$

The problem we need to solve here is that we need all functions above to be executed positively. In this case, we can say that the functions above that are executed positively are well organized or organized by people who executed them, where the ones that are executed negatively are not organized. Then we bring the original problem we need to solve. Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves? Now, we are a fixed number of people at our location, how do we solve our problems? We use the given equation to organize ourselves. From the functions above, we can say that if all the functions in the city are organized, then the city is organized. Since the functions are the functions of people at home and at work, if all functions at home and at work in a city are organized, then that city is organized. In this case, we can see that City 1 is organized in the form of

$$L_{1,1,1}(t) = S_1[u_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + S_3[u_3(t)] + \cdots$$

$$f_{1,1,1}(x) = P_1 f_1(x) + P_2 f_2(x) + P_3 f_3(x) + \cdots$$

Or simply using the simpler notation, which we have used before. In this case, we can see that in order for a city to be organized, all functions of the people in that city are organized, where those functions are function of people at home and at work. If we want to, we can represent that by summation.

$Ci_{1org} = \sum P_{org}$, where for N people organize in that city, we have

$$\sum P_{org} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_{norg}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\sum P_{org} = P_{1org} + P_{2org} + P_{3org} + \cdots + P_{Norg}$$

Above shows a single city organizes is the summation of people in that city organize. If we want to, we can show it as house organization and business organized as shown.

$$Ci_{1org} = \sum H_{org} + \sum B_{org}$$

Then for multiple cities organize, in one state, we have the summation in the form below

$$L_{1,2org} = \sum Ci_{org}$$

Above we show a single state organized like State 2. Then for all states organized, we have

$$L_{1org} = L_{1,1org} + L_{1,2org} + L_{1,3org} + \cdots$$

$$L_{1org} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_{1,norg}$$

As we can see from above, in order for a city to be organized, the people in that city must be organized where they organize their functions. Where those functions are considered functions they execute at home and at work. For a state to be organized, all cities of that state must be organized, where those cities are simply organized by functions executed by people in those cities. Finally, for a country to be organized, all states in that country need to be organized, where those states are made of cities. In this case, we follow the natural order related to article basis 244 where the person entity is the entity that is first identified and has the ability to apply the given equation

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to execute functions. Here, let's show the natural flow of the process of country organization.

Step Number	Action	Explanation
1	P Organized	People or employees organized first
2	Houses/Business organized	Houses our business followed
3	Cities/counties organized	Cities and counties followed
4	States organized	States followed
5	Country organized	Country followed

From the table above, we can see the natural order is that the people who live in the houses and the employees who work in the businesses must be organized first, before the houses and the businesses are organized. If the people and the employees are organized, then the houses and the businesses are organized. If the houses and the businesses are organized, the cities or the counties are organized. If the cities and the counties are organized, then the states are organized. If the states are organized, then the country is organized. As we can see here, first we have the people/employees organized, followed by houses/businesses, followed by cities/counties followed by states, then followed by the country. Now, in terms of a country being organized, let's identify the problem we need to solve at L_1 which is our current location. The problem is $Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 1$ which is: *Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location and how do we organize ourselves*. It is the same as, *now we have a fixed number of*

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

people at homes/businesses how do we organize ourselves. Which is the same as, *now we have a fixed number of people at the states, how do we organize ourselves*. In this case, we can break the problem down by states in the form below.

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} Pr_1\big|_{L_{1,m}}$$

Since we have M states, then we break the problem down where people in each state solve part of the problem. In this case we can see that $Pr_1\big|_{L_{1,1}} = 1$ corresponds to problem people at $L_{1,1}$ need to solve. Now, we further break down the problem gain by cities in the state. For example, for the first state, we have

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_{1,1}} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} Pr_1\big|_{L_{1,1,j}}$$

We continue doing the process from cities to homes and businesses then we can see each person at home and at work has part of problem to solve. Now, we can see the overall solution of that problem is

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} Pr_1\big|_{L_{1,m}} = 0$$

From the equation above, we can see that using the given formula to organize ourselves at home or at work substitutes for not using the given formula to organize ourselves at home and at work which simply sets the problem to zero. Using the given formula to organize ourselves in our cities or counties substitutes for not using the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

given formula to organize ourselves in our cities or counties which simply sets the problem to zero. Using the given formula to organize ourselves in our states substitutes for not using the given formula to organize ourselves in our states which simply sets the problem to zero. When we do that, we simply organize our country.

404'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Form the article basis above, we have learned and shown that using the given equation we can organize our country by the order given in the form below.

$$\overset{1}{\boxed{P_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{2}{\boxed{HB_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{3}{\boxed{Ci_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{4}{\boxed{St_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{5}{\boxed{Co_{org}}}$$

In this case, the country itself is viewed as a function, where all the functions combined are functions of people that enable the country to be organized. As we have shown from the article basis above, we represent our country L_1 as a function

$$L_1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_{1,n}(t)$$

The function above is also equivalent to the ones below

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} u_n(t)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} f_n(x)$$

As we can see from above, the functions that make up the country are the functions of people in that country. Now, in terms of people organized, we can break the functions

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

down by separating them to show the ones that are organized and the ones that are not organized. In this case, we have the following.

$$\bar{u}(t)=\sum_{l=1}^{L}\hat{u}_l(t)+\sum_{m=L+1}^{N}\bar{u}_l(t)$$

$$f(\bar{x})=\sum_{l=1}^{L}f_l(\hat{x})+\sum_{m=L+1}^{N}f_m(\bar{x})$$

From above, we break the function down like $N=L+M$, where we have L functions that are organized and M functions that are not organized. Now, in terms of people organized, we have the following form the equations above.

$$\bar{u}(t)=S_1Tr\{+\}\cdots S_LTr\{T\}\cdots S_{L+1}Tr\{-T\}\cdots S_NTr\{-T\}$$

$$f(\bar{x})=\left[\hat{A}(P_1+P_2+\cdots P_L)\hat{x}\right]+\left[-\hat{A}(P_{L+1}+P_{L+2}+\cdots P_N)\hat{x}\right]$$

The functions above are considered to be average functions. In other words, both $\bar{u}(t)$ and $f(\bar{x})$ are average functions. To better understand that let's identify a group of people that live in a house. Let's $N=4$, then we have

$$G_1=P_1+P_2+P_3+P_4$$

Where the group function is $G_1(x)$ which is the total functions of the people in that group.

$$G_1(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)+f_3(x)+f_4(x)$$

Let's assume that $f_2(x)$ and $f_4(x)$ are not organized, then we have

$$G_1(\bar{x})=f_1(x)+f_2(\bar{x})+f_3(x)+f_4(\bar{x})$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\bar{u}(t) = u_1(t) + \bar{u}_2(t) + u_3(t) + \bar{u}_4(t)$$

From above, because the overall function of the house is an average function, if some people are not organized, then the house is not organized. Because the overall function of the house or the function of the people in the house is an average function, 2 people organized only do not make the house organized. All of them must organize the house in order for the house to be organized. For example, if 4 people live in the house only 2 people clean and the other ones don't, then the house will not be cleaned as a result. All of them must clean the house in order for the house to be clean. What is important here, because the function is an average function, if some of people in the house are organized and some of them are not, then the ones that are organized must help the other ones who are not organized. Doing so enables the house to be organized. It is the same as at work as we have learned and shown in article basis 156, where the employees who understand the project must step up to help the ones who do not understand so the project can be executed successfully. By helping the other 2 people organize the house, then we have the whole house organized as shown below.

$$G_1(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

From above, we can see people/employees organized is averaging; houses/business organized is averaging; cities/counties are averaging, states organized is averaging, so is country organized is averaging. In this case, the function of the people/employees is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

an average function. The houses/business which is a function is an average function. The cities/counties which is a function is an average function. The states which is a function is an average function and the country which is a function also is also an average function. In this case, the houses/business are viewed as functions containers that contain functions of people. The cities/counties are also containers that contain houses/business. The states are also containers that contain cities/counties, where the country is also a container that contains states. Here, containers are viewed as function containers.

405'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that the organization of functions in our houses and businesses are viewed as averaging. In this case, people who need help get feedback to help them organize their functions. By understanding that, we can see each function weighs on the other functions. We can also say a single function weighs on the overall function. To better understand that let's identify some functions weights in this table.

Function	Weight
$f_1(x), u_1(t)$	90.00
$f_2(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_2(t)$	10.00
$f_3(x), u_3(t)$	95.00
$f_4(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_4(t)$	15.00

Then we can calculate the average weight by using the following equations

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_{avg}(x) = \frac{\sum Weight}{N}$$

$$u_{avg}(t) = \frac{\sum Weight}{N}$$

From the table above, we use a weight on the scale of 100. The first function has a weight of 90, while the second one is 10, the third one is 95 while the last one is 15. Then we calculate the average which gives us 52.5. The 52.5 here is considered to be the average of the overall function. What is important here is that the average weight is what is identified by mother nature. Yes, mother nature identifies those who understand and those who do not; yes, mother nature identifies people who execute functions positively and those who execute functions negatively; yes, mother nature identifies people who contribute and people who do not contribute; yes, mother nature identifies people who give feedback to others to help them execute functions positively. Mother nature also identifies that the system is an average system and to solve a problem, the main function must execute which is an average function. In this case, mother nature identifies the weight of that function.

By understanding the explanation above we can see that, since in order for a house/business to be organized the people/employees must be first organized, the organization of houses and business also takes weight into consideration. For example, if the average weight of people/employees is 100, then that number is used for houses/businesses. If the houses/businesses have a weight of 100, then that weight is used for cities/counties. If the cities/counties have an organization weight of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

100, then that weight is used for the state. If the states have an organization weight of 100, then that weight is used for the country. It is always good to show the flow by this table.

Order	Action	Average Weight
1	P Organized	100
2	Houses/Business organized	100
3	Cities/counties organized	100
4	States organized	100
5	Country organized	100

From the table above, since houses/businesses are function containers, in terms of weight, they contain weights of people/employees' functions. Since cities/counties are function containers, they contain houses/businesses organization weights. Since states are function containers, they contain weight of cities/counties organized. Since a country is a function container, it contains weights of states organized. As we can see from the table above, we go from step 1 to step 5 in natural order. Because the average weight in step 5 belongs to the people rather than the country itself. In other words, in order for a country to be organized, the people must be organized. We cannot go from step 5 to step 1, because the container of step 5 contains the average weight of step 1. Because mother nature does not produce naked numbers, the average weight of step 5 cannot be naked.

406'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 20 and 58, we have learned and shown that a single function cannot be executed to enable all the other functions to execute positively. This can be viewed as given information. For example, let's identify a collection of functions such as $u(t)=E_2$, where we can expand the function in the form below

$$u(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N} u_n(t)$$

What is important here, if we identify a function such as $u_4(t)$ which is corresponding to $E_{2,4}$, it is not possible for $u_4(t)$ to execute to enable all the remaining functions of $u(t)$. The given information about i_{E_2} does not show that. To better understand that let's take a look at the given equation.

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In order to solve a problem, the formula above must be used by everybody who is working to solve the problem. Using the formula, everybody has a function which is executed based on the application of the formula. Because of function boundary, to solve a problem a person who executes that function must respect function boundary. In terms of function organization, let's assume that a person at home or at work, where that person is lazy and does not contribute. Let's assume that we have that in multiple places or cities, states, country and so forth. There is no single function that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can be executed to compensate for that. It is not natural or possible. For example, while I am sitting at home, mom told me to clean the dishes, and I do not. There is no single function that can be executed to compensate for my laziness. What is important here, in terms of information. It is not possible to find a function that can execute and enable all the remaining functions to execute positively. In terms of the application of the principle, it is not possible for a person to apply the principle to execute a function that causes all the remaining functions to execute positively or automatically applied the formula for other people. It is not possible or practical. The system is given as averaging, the function of everybody counts and everybody must contribute. To better understand the explanation, let's assume we have a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where $N = 4$ which is the number of people who are working to solve that problem. Using the given equation, we have the following:

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + u_4(t)$$

Person/System	Function Contribution	Problem Solved	Formula Usage
P_1, S_1	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_2, S_2	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_3, S_3	$f_3(x), u_3(t)$	$Pr_{1,3} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_4, S_4	$f_4(x), u_4(t)$	$Pr_{1,4} = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From above, we can see that everybody contributes to solve the problem by applying the given equation. In this case, we can see that the entity available is taken into

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

consideration. It is not possible to solve the problem just by executing a single function such as $f_2(x)$ or $u_2(t)$ and disregard all the other functions.

407'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 398, we have learned and shown that the economy entity exists when resources are being managed so they can be available later to be used. By understanding that, we can see the actual entity exists at a time, then later it continues to exist at a later time. In this case, we can see that if the entity exists now, and later it no longer exists then that entity never existed. To better understand the explanation, let's E_3 be the economy entity, then the information about E_3 is given as i_{E_3}, where i_{E_3} includes the following.

Information Entity	Entity	Information
$i_{E_{3,1}}$	$E_{3,1}$	Information about entity existence
$i_{E_{3,2}}$	$E_{3,2}$	Time existence information
$i_{E_{3,3}}$	$E_{3,3}$	Entity management information

As we can see from the table above, the fact that entity exists, then we have information about that entity that exists with that entity, where $i_{E_3} \in E_3$. In this case

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

we can see that, if the entity is misidentified such as $-E_3$, it does belong to $C(E)$ and $\hat{\hat{i}}_{E_3} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_3}$.

$$if\ -E_3 \notin C(E)\ \ then\ \hat{\hat{i}}_{E_3} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_3}$$

What is important here, in terms of time, since $-E_3 \notin C(E)$, then $-\hat{\hat{i}}_{E_{3,2}} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_{3,2}}$. Since that entity never exists, related to time it still does not exist, so does the time information to show it exists.

408'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we have learned and shown the process of Manager 2 manages employees at L_1.

$$P\Big[f(x)\Big] = P_1 f_1(x) + P_2 f_2(x) + \cdots + P_N f_N(x)$$

$$S\Big[u(t)\Big] = S_1[u_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + \cdots + S_N[u_N(t)]$$

From above, let's represent the first one by function only

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \cdots + f_N(x)$$

From above, let's identify the first function as the manage function, then we have the following

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_N)x$$

Here, we can identify the first function as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_1(x) = AP_1 x$$

Which is viewed as the management function, in this case we can see that

$$f_1(x) = AP_1 x_1$$

Where the overall functions can be presented in this form

$$f(x) = AP_1 x_1 + AP_2 x_2 + AP_3 x_3 + \cdots + AP_N x_N$$

$$f(x) = f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + f_3(x_3) + \cdots + f_N(x_N)$$

Where $f_1(x_1)$ is viewed as the manage function that manages all the functions. In this case, we can see that $x_1 \sim x_2 \sim x_3 \sim \cdots \sim x_N$. In this case, we can see that the overall communication is

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_N$$

From above, we can see that the manage function takes its own communication into consideration as well as all the other communication.

409'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

With the absence of Giv, the given equation becomes negative in this form

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

What do we mean by absence of Giv, we simply mean disregarding the given equation, which produces philosophy inheritance. Let's assume that we need to solve a problem, such as $Pr_1 = 1$, we identify people at previous generations as well as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

current generation, where people at previous generation are no longer alive. Let's identify first people at previous generation

$$P\big|_{\tau_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \cdots$$

$$P\big|_{\tau_1} = 0$$

Now, let's identify people at current generation which is τ_2

$$P\big|_{\tau_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \cdots$$

Now, let's identify the entity available for the people of previous generation to solve that problem, they have 50. Where people at current generation have 500. Even when people at τ_1 are no longer alive, the people at τ_2 inherit negative ideas from people at τ_1. While the negative ideas cannot help the people at τ_1 to solve the problem, the people at τ_2 use that negative idea to execute functions. The people at τ_1 have 50 entities available to them, while the ones at τ_2 have 500. All you need to do here, determine and verify which people have better opportunities to solve the problem if it is possible using the negative idea.

410'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of philosophy inheritance, let's take a look at the following table

Time	Yesterday	Today
People	P_1	P_1
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x})$, $\bar{u}(t)$	$f(x)$, $u(t)$

From the table above, we can see that yesterday, P_1 executed $f(\bar{x})$ or $\bar{u}(t)$ negatively. Today, the formula is given to P_1, where P_1 applies and executes the $f(x)$ or $u(t)$ positively. In terms of information, let's take a look of the $C(E)$ and $C(i_E)$. Let's identify $P_1 = E_1$, let's identify $E_{1,2}$ as function executed by E_1. Let's assume that a function is executed by E_1 and it is given as $E_{1,2,1}$ what happens here, this function $E_{1,2,1} \in C(E)$ because it is executed positively. We can see that $E_{1,2,1} \in E_1$. Now, if the function is executed negatively, we can see that $-E_{1,2,1} \notin C(E)$ as well as $-E_{1,2,1} \notin E_1$. In this case, we can see that a negative function executed by a person does not belong to the collection as well as to that person. However, when applying the principle or the given equation to execute the function positively, then that function belongs to the collection as well as to that person.

411'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available Ava includes communication x as Ava_3. Where Ava_3 includes sentences and vocabularies that enable us to solve problems. To better understand the explanation, you need to try to solve this problem. You identify the problem you are solving at home as hungry or simply

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

To solve that problem, you need to prepare a meal with the following function: $f(x)$ or $u(t)$. You can prepare a meal of your choice—entity available ava Ava—for you or simply P_1 or multiple people such as $N = 1+$. All you need to do here is to identify and record all communication x from start to finish. In this case, x can be multiple sentences such as

$$x = \sum_{m=1}^{M} S_m(w)$$

From above, the communication x includes M sentences, where a singe sentences can have multiple words or simply L words as shown

$$S_1(w) = w_1 + w_2 + \cdots + w_L$$

Those words are considered to be words in your vocabulary or the vocabulary of you and people who are working with you to solve that problem. At the end, you use the equation in connection with the communication or sentences to verify the solution is positive or the problem is solved in relationship with the communication. You can also verify the vocabulary using the same approach. In other words, verify that the words you are using in relationship with the equation helps solve the problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

412’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have verified that positive communication x in relationship with the given equation provides us a solution for the problem. In terms of function organization, from article basis 403, we have learned and shown that in order for a house/business to be organized, the people in that house must be organized. Let’s show that again by this model.

$$\overset{1}{\boxed{P_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{2}{\boxed{HB_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{3}{\boxed{Ci_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{4}{\boxed{St_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{5}{\boxed{Co_{org}}}$$

From the model above, we can see that step 1 drives step 2, step 2 drives step 3, step 3 drives step 4, and step 4 drives step 5. Because everything starts from step 1, we can see that step 1 drives all the steps. The other entities are simply function containers, where the functions are executed by people. Related to the equation above, we can see that the communication plugs in to the equation above belongs to the people. For example, using the equation above, the communication of the people enables them to be organized. The way to look at it, let’s assume that we have an organization problem to solve, then one entity that is available to us to solve that problem is communication. In this case, the communication must be positive. If the communication is negative, then that will not result to the solution of that problem. By understanding the explanation above, we can see that the following communication or sentences will not help houses/businesses organized, cities/counties organized, states organized, and country organized.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$S(w)$	**Communication**
$S_1(\bar{w})$	My house is better than your house
$S_2(\bar{w})$	I am better than you
$S_3(\bar{w})$	My city/county is better than yours
$S_4(\bar{w})$	My state is better than yours
$S_5(\bar{w})$	my country is better than yours

For each sentence from the table above, you need to use the given equation to verify why such sentence will not help people organized, houses/business organized, cities/counties organized, states organized, and country organized.

413'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the collection of entities $C(E)$ and the collection of information $C(i_E)$, we have $i_{E_1} \in E_1$, $i_{E_2} \in E_2$, $i_{E_3} \in E_3$ and so forth. Here, you will need to identify 3 entities in the collection such as a cellphone, a formula, and a written formula. Then you will need to verify which entity is an entity that can be stolen.

414'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the entity available Ava is a collection of entities which includes time as Ava_6. For example, if at τ_1 we have a problem to solve and we did not work to solve it and we leave it for a later time, then at the later time we have more work to do. In this case, if we look at work related to time, we can see that at τ_2 our work is more than at τ_1. In terms of entity available to us at the time we have a problem to solve, let's take a look of article basis number 2 where we have learned and shown that let's identify a problem such as

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

The solution function of a problem enables that problem to be set to zero as shown

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

By setting the problem to zero, we simply replace it with its solution. In article basis 28, we have learned and shown that the solution function of a problem belongs to a person. In other words, at the time a person is solving a problem, that person does have a function to substitute the problem by its solution. At the time a mechanic is replacing a bad starter, that mechanic has a function to replace that bad starter. Using the equation above, we can see that at the time we need to solve a problem, we need to use the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. By understanding what we have just said, if we can predict a problem, then we can use the equation above to prevent that problem from being developed. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	τ_1	τ_2
People	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3
Problem	Predicted but $Pr_1 = 0$	Happened as $Pr_1 = 1$

From the table above, at τ_1, Pr_1 is predicted, while we use $Pr_1 = 0$ to show we have no problem, but we can use this form $\tilde{P}r_1 = 1$ to show a predicted problem. Where at τ_2 the problem $Pr_1 = 1$ exists. What is important here is that the people available at τ_1 are the same people available at τ_2. Using the equation above, because $\tilde{P}r_1 = 1$ is predicted at τ_1, the predicted problem is viewed as a problem that can be solved before $Pr_1 = 1$ at τ_2. For example, using the equation above, we have entity available Ava to solve $\tilde{P}r_1 = 1$ at τ_1 or to prevent that problem from happening at τ_2 include: Ava_5 as people, Ava_6 as time, Ava_7 as communication, Ava_4 as distance and so forth. For example, if $Pr_1 = 1$ is developed by one or more Person at τ_2, then at τ_1 we can look at the distance between the people. We can look the communication and so forth. For example, feedback to prevent a problem from developing.

By looking at the table above, let's take communication x as an example. For example, if everybody around us is yes sir, we don't solve problems with this type of communication. If everybody around us accepts what we do negatively, we don't solve problems with that. Analyzing communication and providing feedback to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

prevent problems from being developed is the process of applying the equation above to solve predicted problems.

At the time the problem is predicted, what solution function belongs to us. At the time the problem is predicted, a solution function related to feedback belongs to us. At the time the problem is predicted, a solution function related to feedback is available to us. At the time the problem is predicted, a solution function that prevents the problem from happening is available to us. In other words, at the time we predict a problem, whatever we can do to solve that problem is available to us or belongs to us.

415'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 211, 212, and 213 we have learned and shown that everything given to us by mother nature requires our effort individually. For example, the process of separating entities and information about entities requires effort from us. In this case, we must identify entities properly and separate them. In terms of effort, in article basis 215 we have learned and shown that The Given Set provided to us by mother nature requires effort from us such as: effort to identify elements in the set, effort to order items in the set, effort to identify the position of the items in the set and so forth. By understanding the explanation, we can see that The Given Set provided to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

us by mother nature is viewed as an enclosed envelope. An enclosed envelope that must be opened by us, where we can identify the items inside the envelope and work with them.

416'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis number 4 and article basis 26, we have learned and shown that an entity is identified in a domain with its own value. The value of that entity is given with that entity, and the value of that entity cannot be changed or adjusted. From article basis 28, we have learned and shown that at the time we have a problem, we solved it by using the given equation where that problem is replaced by its solution. In this case, at another time the problem is not present, but the solution is what present. To better understand that let's take a look at this example. Problem 1 is identified at Time 1; Function 1 is executed to replace Problem 1 by Solution 1. At Time 2, Problem 1 is no longer identified but Solution 1. For example, at τ_1 a problem is identified as

$$Pr_1\big|_{\tau_1} = 1$$

Then at τ_2, the problem is solved

$$Pr_1\big|_{\tau_2} = 0$$

By using the equation above to solve problems, all entities from the equation above are given with their own values and we cannot change or adjust those values. Those values are natural to those entities. To better understand that let's take a look at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

article basis 354, where *a baby cow is not available for exchange until it is born*. In terms of entities identified, let's identify both the mother cow and the baby cow. Let's identify the mother cow as E_4, then the baby cow $E_{4,1}$, where $E_{4,1} \notin E_4$. In this case, we can see that if the baby cow has been misidentified, then we have $-E_{4,1}$ where $-E_{4,1} \notin E_4$. Now, in terms of information, let's $E_{4,2}$ be the value of the E_4, where $i_{E_{4,2}}$ is the value information, where $i_{E_{4,2}} \in E_4$. What is important here is that since the baby cow has been misidentified then the value information has been misidentified too, as we can see here

$$-\hat{i}_{E_{4,2}} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_{4,2}}.$$

To better understand the explanation above, an entity exists with its own value. If Entity 1 exists and its value is 1, then that value belongs to Entity 1. Now, if we speculate other values related to that entity, those speculative values have nothing to do that that entity. Those values are simply naked numbers. If we continue to do that related to time, we simply develop more problems rather than solving the initial problem. To better understand that let's assume that a baby cow that is not available for exchange is being told to be available to someone. The being told is simply a type of communication that can be written or oral. Once that person has that, then that person can further expand it to others and others to others with no limit. What we have here, we have an increase of speculation related to time. To solve this type of problem, it is always good to solve the initial problem at the time we identify it.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To better understand the overall explanation, let's identify some dates like: 192x, 198x, 199x, 200x, 202x. For each date, you identify the events as well as the problem. In this case, you need to specify at each time whether or not the identified problem has been solved. You are going to use the given equation to show whether or not the problem has been solved. For instance, if you identify a speculative problem at specific date. Then you use the given equation to show that the problem has been solved. If later you identify the same problem at the next date, then you conclude that the problem has not been solved, and it remains the same. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Date	Event	Problem	Solved (Yes/No)
192x			
198x			
199x			
200x			
202x			

From the table above, if at the first date the problem is identified but has not been solved, then related to time, the problem expands and later we have more work to do to solve it. Assume that we have speculative problem that has not been solved and related to time it increases, which is shown by the table. From the table, we can see the problem increases related to time, but the initial problem has not been solved. From above, at current time, we work more to solve it. For instance, if at the first time above we use the formula to solve it, then later we don't have to worry about it because it has been solved.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

417’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 377, we have learned and shown that to solve a problem, the solution function is aware of that problem where the people are not visible. The awareness of the problem by the solution function enables the solution function to execute to solve the problem. In article basis 81, we have learned and shown that the solution of a problem does not take outside elements into consideration. To better understand that let’s identify P_1 a mechanic as a function provider where P_2 is a customer who has a problem. The problem is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$ and it is a bad starter problem. The function provided by P_1 is $f(x)$, where the function is executed in the form of

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

In relationship with the entity available, we can see the function $f(x)$ does not take outside elements into consideration. If you want to, you can expand it to show that by taking communication x also into consideration.

418’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 403 and 404, we have used the given equation to organize ourselves at our locations. Where, we start at our houses/businesses, then cities/counties, then states, and then country. Where the flow is given as shown by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$\overset{1}{\boxed{P_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{2}{\boxed{HB_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{3}{\boxed{Ci_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{4}{\boxed{St_{org}}} \rightarrow \overset{5}{\boxed{Co_{org}}}$$

From the flow model above, a person starts to be organized by executing his/her function positively at home or at work. That enables that person to organize at home and at work. For multiple people at home or multiple people at work, all of them must do the same. Then the houses where they live or the businesses where they work are organized. The whole process goes from step 1 to step 5, not in reverse order. By understanding that, we can observe the following: a house cannot organize for the people who live in that house. In other words, my house cannot organize for me, so I need to organize my house. The business where I work at cannot organize for me, so I need to organize the business where I work at. Since my house or my business cannot organize for me, the city or the county where I live cannot organize for me. Since the city or the county where I live cannot organize for me, the state where I live cannot organize for me. Since the state where I live cannot organize for me, the country where I live cannot organize for me either. As we can see here, only the people have ability to organize. Only the people have ability to use the given equation to organize their functions. To better understand the explanation, do the following: in a sheet of paper, identify the house where you live at, you can put the location below the house if you want to and sketch yourself, your house and a pointer from the house or apartment to you as shown by this model.

$$\boxed{House} \xrightarrow{cannot\ organize\ for} P_1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, the house is viewed as your house where P_1 is you. Repeat the same process above for my city, my state, and my country. For city, state, and country, you can do something like this: my city Houston, my state Texas, my country USA. In this case, you simply put the name of the city, state, or country below the house as indicated above. If you are using a map, you can simply put the name below the map or on the map or as already shown in the map.

Now, you have done the part above, we can see that the overall process is natural and practical. In other words, it is natural that my house cannot organize for me. It is also practical that my house cannot organize for me. It is unnatural for me to think that my house can organize for me. It is not practical for me to think that my house can organize for me. So, houses or businesses organize for people are not natural or practical. Now, let's try to do the reverse order of the model above. For example, I can organize my house; I can organize my business; I organize my house; I organize my business; I can organize for my house; I can organize for my business as shown by this model.

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{organize} \boxed{My\ House}$$

From the model above, it does not matter how you word the flow, but it is natural for people to start organize so the arrow is from the people. You repeat the model for city, state, and country as you did before. Using the same model, you replace my house by the name of your city, state, country or you can simply use the map. What is important here is that if all the houses/businesses are organized, then the city is organized. Then

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

if all the cities are organized, then the state is organized. If all the states are organized, then the country is organized. All starting from the model above, because of that, if I want my house to be organized, that starts with me. If I want my city to be organized, that starts with me. If I want my state to be organized, that starts with me. If I want my country to be organized, that starts with me. Again, if we want our houses/businesses to be organized, that starts with us individually. If we want our cities to be organized, that starts with us initially. If we want our states to be organized, that starts with us individually. If we want our country to be organized, that tarts with us individually.

419'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 416, we have identified one entity that is actual and another entity that exists by name only that is not actual. For example, we have identify the existence of the mother cow given as E_4 and the baby cow is misidentified as $-E_{4,1}$, where the mother cow has a natural value of $E_{4,2}$ with given information $i_{E_{4,2}}$. What is important here is that $E_{4,2} \in E_4$ where $E_{4,2} \notin -E_{4,1}$. Since value of the mother cow does not belong to the baby cow and the baby cow does not exist, then that value is not natural to the baby cow. We can identify that value as $-E_{4,2}$ and it is viewed as speculative value. In terms of value of an entity, we can look at an entity that is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identified in a domain, the value of that entity is identified with that entity in that domain. Because an entity is given with its own value, the speculative value of that entity is not the given value. For example, for the mother cow E_4, domain $E_{4,3}$ is given as domain of that entity, where $i_{E_{4,3}}$ is the given as domain information. In terms of providing information, we can see that if information is provided to show that $-E_{4,2}$ is the actual value of the baby cow, then that is viewed as misinformation.

420'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 418, we have learned and shown that the organization of our houses, businesses, our cities, our states, and our country start with us individually. The reason for that, because the person entity has the ability to apply the given equation to solve problems. Houses, businesses, cities, states, and countries do not have ability to apply formulas to solve problems. To better understand the explanation, let's identify the following problem. At home, we are hungry, and we need to prepare a meal to solve that problem. Let's show that by this table.

People at Location	Problem	Function	Formula
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$f(x), u(t)$	Spaghetti Recipe

From the table above, the process of solving this problem involves the execution of the functions in the form of

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where A is the *spaghetti idea* and x is the *communication* of the people. Where in the theory domain we have

$$u(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}+S_2Tr\{T\}+S_3Tr\{T\}$$

Where T is viewed as the formula or simply the recipe. By looking at both functions, we ca see that the first function $f(x)$ takes the people into consideration as well as the communication of the people. Where for the second function S_1, it takes the systems into consideration as well as the theorems or formula applied by the systems. From the function, we can see that L_1 does not have the ability to communicate, apply formula to execute functions, as well as entity available. For example, L_1 does not have responsibility, ability, and so forth.

421'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 191, we have learned and shown that we don't need bogeymen because they undermine our effort. For example, let's free pass and bogeymen as $-Ava_8$ and $-Ava_9$, then we can see that $(-Ava_8-Ava_8)\notin Ava$. Now, in terms of given entities in the collection, let's $P=E_1$, then in terms of entities available to E_1, let's effort be Ava_1 and contribution be Ava_2, then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$E_{1,1} = Ava_1$ and $E_{1,2} = Ava_2$. What is important here is that since $E_{1,1} \in E_1$ and $E_{1,2} \in E_1$, then we can see that the effort and the contribution of a person exist with that person. We can say that the existence of a person requires effort and contribution. By understanding that, the person entity must be aware of that. When the person entity disregards that, then bogeymen and free passes exist. Why do bogeymen and free passes exist? Bogeymen and free passes exist, when we disregard our effort and contribution in life. The bogeymen entity does not exist when effort and contribution count. When we understand that our effort and contribution count in life, we no longer need bogeymen and free passes and both bogeymen and free passes do not exist. For example, once I understand that my existence does not require me to have a bogeyman, then bogeymen no longer exist. Bogeymen and free passes only exist as a result of misunderstanding of life. Once life is understood, bogeymen and free passes no longer exist.

422'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the collection, let's identify $P = E_1$, in this case an instructor P_1 is identified as $P_1 = E_{1,1}$. Now, if we identify the formula or $U_T = E_2$. In terms of information, we can see that for oral communication, the name of the instructor is simply a sound or

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

referring to a sound and for written it is a mark on a surface or a paper. Let's refer to P_1 as a sound, in this case another person such as P_2 or P_1 can refer to P_1 where that sound is identified as an entity such as $E_{1,1,1}$. In this case, we can see that we have the instructor $E_{1,1}$, the formula E_2, and the name of the instructor $E_{1,1,1}$. Now, in terms of function executed by a person to solve a problem, let's identify a problem such as $Pr_2 = 1$, then a function is executed by a person such as P_2 to solve that problem in the form of:

$$f(x) = AP_2x$$

$$u_2(t) = S_2Tr\{T\}$$

Where the application of the formula to execute the function solves the problem in the form of $Pr_2 = 0$. As we can see from both functions, both the instructor and his/her name are not showing up in the process. The reason for that, because they are not needed. By applying the given formula to solve identified problems, the instructors who help people learn the formula and the name of the instructors are not needed. Naturally, they don't show up in the process.

From article basis 392, we have learned and shown that while learning and applying the formula, we can execute our function at Step 1, where we can make progress to go to the next step, which is Step 2. From Step 2, we continue to make progress in our learning and the application of the formula, where that leads us to Step 3. It is always good to show that by this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	Step	Operation
τ_1	Step 1	Naked Number
τ_2	Step 2	Real Number
τ_3	Step 3	Actual
τ_4	Step 4	Function Reduction
τ_5	Stet 5	Available as Needed
τ_6	Step 6	Extended Walk Time
τ_7	Step 7	Continuous Walk

What is important here is that while we are at Step 1, we need to go to Step 2. We can ask question, now we are at Step 1, what do we need to go to Step 2. Now, we are at Step 1, what can we take with us in order to go to Step 2. We only take with us what is needed to get us to Step 2. From each step we ask this question. For example, let's assume that at Step 1, we have Entity 1; to go to Step 2, we may not need Entity 1. In this case, we leave Entity 1 behind because we don't need it, and it does not help us to get to Step 2. So, in the successive step, we ask questions in the previous step to determine what entity that we need to take with us to get us to the next step. If the entity is not needed, we leave it. We can think of it as a load that we carry, as we get closer to our destination, we don't need to carry that much load because we don't need to carry that much load to get to our destination. At each step, we ask what we need for the next step, if we don't need it, we leave it behind. At each step, we ask questions about what we can take with us in order to go to the next step. If the entity is not needed in the next step, we leave it behind and we don't take it with us.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see from the explanation as well as the models, in order to go to the next step, the instructor is not needed so is the name of the instructor. Only the entity that enables us to go the next step is needed. If an entity is not needed to help us get to the next step, then we leave that entity at the current step. Doing so enables us to reduce complexity so we can get to our destination.

423'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 301 and 304, we have learned and shown that life is made of both natural and non-natural functions as shown below

$$\mathcal{L}(t)=h(t)+u(t)$$

Where the natural functions $h(t)$ are controlled by mother nature. In other words, the natural functions are functions that are not executed in the same form as the added functions $u(t)$. We can say that the natural functions are executed in different modes than the added functions. We can also say that the added functions are functions that are controlled by the physical system S. By understanding that in relationship with function at location, we can see that by respecting function at location, we also respect the existing functions $h(t)$. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People	Function	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$S_1[h_1(t)]$	d
$P_2\|_{L_2}, S_2\|_{L_2}$	$S_2[h_2(t)]$	d

From the table above, $h_1(t)$ is a natural function executed by S_1 where $h_2(t)$ is a natural function executed by S_2. Since the natural function is a part of the system, the decision to execute that function is controlled naturally. In this case, $S_1[h_1(t)]$ is not determined or controlled by S_2 nor by $S_2[h_2(t)]$. Let's identify the process of controlling naturally involves the internal communication with $\tilde{P}$ which is viewed as mother nature. Let's assume at τ_1 that communication happens naturally and internally between P_1 and $\tilde{P}$ in the form of

$$f(x) = \tilde{A}(P_1 + \tilde{P})x$$

We can also show it in this form at the time the function is executed

$$f(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{A}(P_1 + \tilde{P})\tilde{x}$$

As we can see from above, the function itself does not take P_2 into consideration, because it is a natural function and the execution of that function does not need the involvement or the inclusion of P_2. Where the function is executed at τ_1 and it is *Person 1 P**p*. where another function follows that at τ_2 which is System 1 Cleans

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

which is executed in the form of $S_1[h_3(t)+u_3(t)]$, where $u_3(t)$ is executed in the form of

$$u_3(t)=S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

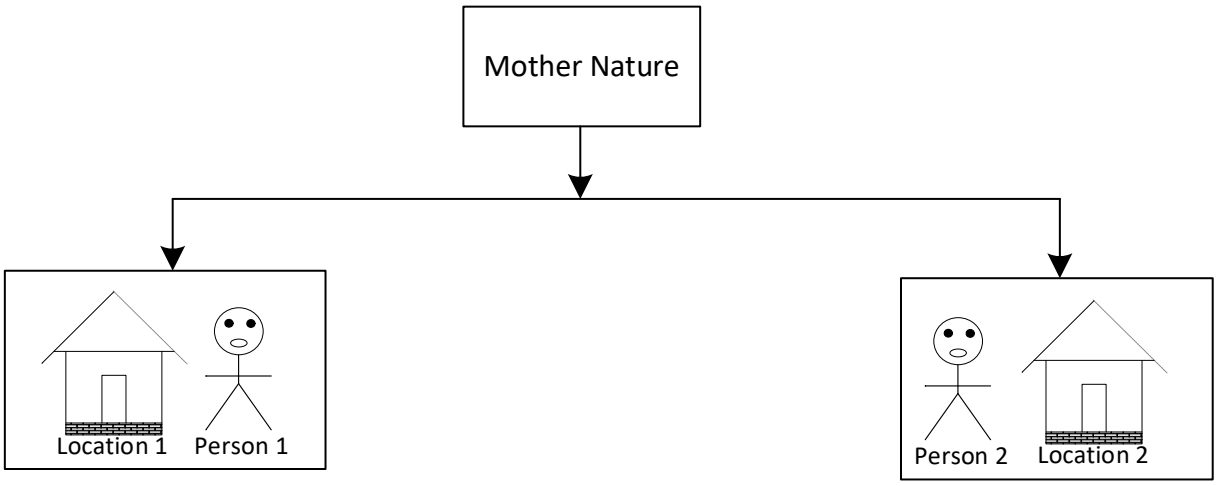
As we can see from above, the second function is decided by S_1 rather than S_2. What is important here is that there are decisions mother nature needs us to make by ourselves rather than mother nature taking those decisions for us. As we can see here, mother nature does respect function at location. In terms of function at location, if mother nature tells us we need to make a decision, that decision cannot be made by another person for us. If we allow that, we put that person before mother nature. If you want to, you can verify that by using the given equation. In terms of function at location, this is the model given to us by mother nature related to these functions.

$$f(\tilde{x})=\tilde{A}(P_1+\tilde{P})\tilde{x}$$

For P_1, where for P_2, we have

$$f(\tilde{x})=\tilde{A}(P_2+\tilde{P})\tilde{x}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



As we can see, the model above is related to the stability model. Now in terms of given information, we can see that the natural functions are identified in the collection where that collection includes added functions when necessary. Where the information about those functions belongs to them.

424'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that respect to mother nature is part of understanding functions that belong to us and functions that belong to mother nature. When a function belongs to us, mother nature respects that. On our side, we should also respect functions that belong to mother nature. From article basis 335, we have learned and shown that the distance between people at one location and people at another location in relationship with difficulty accessibility

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

such as landscape enable mobility of people from location to location without the pass from developing problems at other locations or execute negative functions. What is important here is that mother nature respects function at location and we should respect function at location too. To better understand what we have just said, let's take at this table.

People	Distance	Accessibility
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	d	Landscape Inaccessibility
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	d	Landscape Inaccessibility

From the table above, people are identified at Location 1 as well as at Location 2. As we can see, there is a distance between people at Location 1 and people at Location 2, where people at Location 1 are not accessible to people at Location 1 because of the landscape. In this case, we can see that the mobility of people at Location 2 to Location 1 without the pass to execute negative functions is not possible. Now, let's consider people at Location 1 are difficult for people at Location 2 to access because of the landscape. In this case, we can look at the mobility of people from Location 2 to Location 1 without the pass as well as effort to access. There are 2 ways to look at it in terms of respect to function at location in relationship with mother nature. Consider the landscape accessibility or inaccessibility is natural and that requires a lot of work from mother nature. Also, effort for people to access also increases number of existing functions executed. In terms of effort by mother nature, which may help us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

respect of function at location, we can look at environment, sounds to refer to entities which are viewed as languages by mother nature.

425'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of existence of an entity and its information, we can see for instance, since $E_1 \in C(E)$ then $i_{E_1} \in C(i_E)$ where $i_E \in E_1$. In this case, we can see that the entity exists in the collection where the information of that entity exists in the collection of information and it belongs to that entity. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this example. I came back from the grocery store and had 2 bags of groceries, one in each hand. While I was coming to the building, someone was about to exit. I asked that person, *can you please hold the door for me*? The person responded, *yes, I can hold it for you*. Now, let's identify the entities: $P_1 = E_{1,1}$, $P_2 = E_{1,2}$, hold door or keep door open. This is a sentence repeated by P_1 that sentence is identified as $S_1(w)$ or simply $E_{1,1,1}$, and it points to entities in the collection such as $E_{1,2}$, a building such as E_3, the door of the building such as, $E_{3,1}$ and the opening of the door of the building such as $E_{3,1,1}$. As we can see here all those items included in the collection, so does information about them which points

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to their respective entities. For example, information about the identification of Person 2 by Person 1, information about Person 2 exiting the building, information about the opening of the door and so forth. As we can see here the overall question and answer points to those entities as well as information about those entities.

426'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that both a question and the answer of that question point to the same entity and if that entity does not exist, both the question and the answer do not exist. In terms of existence of an entity, let's take a look at the following example. P_1 is hungry or $Pr_1=1$ and orders a pizza. In this case, let's P_2 be the pizza delivery person, then we have the order of the pizza is a function that is executed in the form of:

$$f(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

Now, let's identify the entities in the collection for example $P_1=E_{1,1}$, $P_2=E_{1,2}$ where the pizza itself can be identified as E_3. Now that we identify the entities, we can identify the information about the entities. For example, P_1 orders a pizza which is E_3 and P_1 is waiting for it. In this case, we can see that $E_{1,1,1}$ is the order where

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$E_{1,1,2}$ is the wait, where $i_{E_{1,1,1}}$ is the order information and $i_{E_{1,1,2}}$ is the wait information. From that, we can see $i_{E_{1,1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$ and $i_{E_{1,1,2}} \in E_{1,1}$. Now, let's identify another person such as $P_3 = E_{1,3}$ which is waiting for another entity. That entity can be anything like computer, phone, or so, then we have $E_{1,3,2} \in E_{1,3}$ and $i_{E_{1,3,2}} \in E_{1,3}$. What is important here is that $i_{E_{1,1,2}} \neq i_{E_{1,3,2}}$, so the wait information of P_1 is not equal to the wait information of P_3.

427'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where that problem is solved by function $f_1(x)$, we have learned from multiple article bases that a function can be monitored by another function in order to solve that problem. Let's assume the monitor function is $f_2(x)$, then both functions are executed to solve the problem in this form.

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

From above, $f_2(x)$ only monitors $f_1(x)$ to solve the problem. Now, let's assume in order to solve the problem, $f(x)$ needs an additional function such as $f_3(x)$, then we have the result

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$$

By including people who execute the functions, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)=P_1f_1(x)+P_2f_2(x)+P_3f_3(x)$$

Related to time, let's assume $f_1(x)$ always executes positively where $f_3(\bar{x})$ sometimes execute negatively, in this case, the monitoring function spend more time to monitor $f_3(\bar{x})$ rather than $f_1(x)$.

$$f(\bar{x})=P_1f_1(x)+P_2f_2(x)+P_3f_3(\bar{x})$$

To help solve the problem, feedback is given to Person 3 as we have learned and shown from article bases 88 and 156. As we can see from the resulting function above, because Person 1's function is executed positively, the monitoring function spends less time to monitor Function 1. Since Function 3 executes negative, the monitoring function spends more time to monitor Function 3. To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this. From article basis 156, Manager 2 spends more time with employees who don't understand and less time with employees who understand. Another way to look at it, the person who usually executes his/her function well or does things well needs little or no feedback, where the person who does things negatively requires more feedback. In this case, we spend more time with people who don't know already and less time with people who understand already.

428'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 380, we have learned and shown that the look function is a function of the person entity. For example, if Person 1 looks at a car which is Entity 1, the look function belongs to the person rather than the actual entity. We can look at it like this, let's $P_1 = E_1$, then $E_{1,1}$ is a function of E_1 which is *look* and it belongs to that entity in the form of $E_{1,1} \in E_1$. If we identify another entity from the collection such as E_4 and it is a car, then we can see that $E_{1,1} \notin E_4$. In terms of information and sub information, we can see that $i_{E_1} \in E_1$ and $i_{E_4} \in E_4$. In terms of entities and function of entities, let's identify $E_{4,1}$ as the function of E_4. For instance, let's $I_4 = E_4$ which is an instrument that has a function like $I_4[u_4(t)]$. Let's a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then that entity can be used to solve that problem by a person in the form of

$$u_4(t) = S_4[u_4(t) + h_4(t)]$$

It does not matter the way we represent the function above, what is important is that the function to solve the problem is executed by a person that takes the function of the instrument into consideration in addition to a natural function. As we can see here, we use the same index of the system with the function of the instrument. From above, we can see that if the entity has no function, it still add complexity to the system.

429'. Lets a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 426, we have learned and shown that if a person is waiting for another person, that person must be able to identify the person who/she is waiting for. If a person is waiting for another person, that person has already identified the person he/she is waiting for. To better understand that let's show the order pizza function again.

$$f(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

Where P_1 is the person who orders the pizza and P_2 is the pizza delivery person. Where the problem to be solved by the function is $Pr_1=1$ which is hungry. What is important here is that when that function is executed, the problem is solved in the form of $Pr_1=0$. Here, we ca put the function above in this form by removing the people.

$$f(x)=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$$

From above, we can see that since in order to solve the problem, the given equation must be applied, the focus is put on the application of the given equation to solve the problem rather than the people or P_2.

430'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance, let's take a look at the following table

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	Before	Now
People	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$

From the table above, we can see that the application of the formula enables the function to execute positively. From the table, we can see that the function executed positively, based on the formula. With that, we can see a negative function cannot be used as the basis to execute a function positively. By looking at the table, we can see before we have a negative function, then the formula is given later, which enables the function to transition to positive. The reason for that, because a negative function itself has no basis and cannot be used to transition another function to positive as well as itself. This is why the formula is given. A negative function cannot be used as the basis to solve a problem.

431'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In order to solve a problem, we must first identify it such as $Pr_1=1$. As well as, if we are at point A and we need to go to point B, we must first decide where we want to go. Using the equation below

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To invalidate the following statements: before I identify the problem, I need to solve, I have a solution for that problem already. Before I identify the problem, I need to solve, I already identified the solution for that problem. Before I decided where I needed to go, I am already at my destination. Before I determine where I want to go, I am already at my destination. The are only 2 of them. You can draw the model to show which entity comes first and second.

432'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

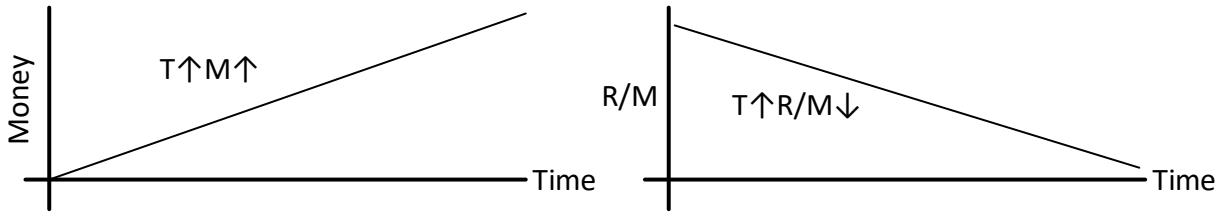
From article basis 374, we have learned and shown that by using the given equation, even when the entity available to us is as small as we have it, we are still able to solve problems. In article bases 9 and 407, we have learned and shown that without the formula, a large amount of entity available can result to waste rather than solving problems. In terms of resource management, let's show the philosophy inheritance chart with resource management and waste.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	Now
People	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$

From article basis 27, we have learned and shown that by not using the given equation, it may not be possible for us to identify properly the problem we are solving. In other words, by misidentifying the problem we are solving, we simply try to execute functions where we will not be able to substitute for that problem. For example, we may think we have a money problem—paper money—where we increase the quantity

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

available. At the end, we solve no problem. From the same article basis 27, as we increase the quantity of money available, we waste more resources as a result. Since money and resources are identified in separate domains, by increasing quantity of money, that does not automatically increase resources available which are not viewed as resource management. From that, we can see as paper money is going up, resource management is going down. Here, we can use the term resources to money ratio or simply R/M to show that as paper money increases, resources are coming down. Here, let's show that in the chart.



From the chart above to the left, we can see that as time goes up, paper money increases, which attributes to waste based on philosophy inheritance chart. To the right, we can see that as time is going up, then resource to money ratio is going down. That is opposite to the equation given to us by our parent that tells us that related to time we reduce inherited philosophies. So, in article basis 392, we reduce paper money available related to time. As we can see here, since we must use the given equation to solve our problems, if we waste related to time not only we don't solve problems, but we also waste resources available which we will need later.

433'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, let's take a look at this table

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People	Problem	Distance
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	d
$P\|_{L_2} = P_1$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	d

From the model above, at Location 1, Person 1 is identified with Problem 1, where at Location 2, Person 2 is identified with Problem 2. Where Problem 1 is identified as bad water heater that needs to be replaced, and Problem 2 is also identified as bad water heater that needs to be replaced. At Location 1, there is only a single water heater. Here, using the given equation to verify your understanding of function at location in order to solve this problem. Another example from the same table above, where at Location 1, Problem 1 is Person 1 is hungry, where at Location 2, Problem 2 is Person 2 is hungry. At location 2, there is only 1 bite which is the last bite. Here, using the given equation to verify your understanding of function at location in order to solve this problem.

434'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 320, we have learned and shown that a person is identified with responsibility and function. For example, a person at home has responsibility and function as well as at work. Now, in terms of entity available, let's identify the communication part as shown by this table.

Person at Location	Entity Available	Entity Name

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_1\|_{L_1}$	Ava_4	Communication
$P_1\|_{L_2}$	Ava_4	Communication

From the table, we can see that a person is identified at home with communication as well as at work with communication. From the table, let's assume that at home the person has a function Clean Dishes or $f(x)\big|_{L_1}$, where at work the person has a function Fix Car or $f(x)\big|_{L_2}$. Now, we can look at the relationship between the two communication at home and work in relationship with the function of the person as shown.

$$x|_{L_1} \rightarrow ® \rightarrow x|_{L_2} \rightarrow ® \rightarrow f(x)$$

From the model, we identify the relationship between the two communication. For example, if at home we have $x|_{L_1}$ and at wok with have $x|_{L_2}$. If we identify a relationship between the two communication, then that relationship enables us to solve problems. Once we identify the relationship between the two communication, we can also identify the result of that relationship with the function executed. If you want to, you can use different variables for communication such as x and v.

435'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From multiple article bases, we have learned and shown that bogeymen as $-Ava_9$ and free passes as $-Ava_8$ are not useful to us, and they don't help us solve any problem. Bogeymen and free passes only exist because we allow them to. To better understand that let's take a look at the following cases:

Case 1

At Location 1, 10 guys are working at L_1 including the manager where they are solving problems $Pr_1 = 1$. Those guys understand their functions. Let's show that by this table.

Person	Function	Problem Solved
P_1	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$
P_2	$f_2(x)$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
P_{10}	$f_{10}(x)$	$Pr_{1,10} = 1$

From the table the function of each employee solves part of the problem where the combined function solves the combined problems as shown.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{10} P_n$$

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{10} f_n(x)$$

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{10} Pr_{1,n}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Case 2

At another location such as Location 2, 10 guys are identified and claimed to be working. Among the 10 guys, only 3 are working and contributing. The remaining are not working or contributing. The manager also is a claimed to be and he/she is not contributing. But the manager thinks that he/she is working or contributing. The manager thinks his/her function solves the whole problem, even though he/she is not contributing. In other words, the manager believes—think that—a single function fixes all, even that manager does not have such function. The 3 guys who are working, mother nature identifies them.

All you need to do here is to use the given equation to show which cases between the two cases give a bogeyman an opportunity to extend his/her corruption. Here, an opportunity to the bogeyman means allow the bogeyman. This is the way to look at it. Assume that the bogeyman stays somewhere on standby and looks at both cases. Here all you need to do is to use the given equation to identify and verify which case allows the bogeyman to further extend his corruption.

436'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 304, 305, and 306, we have learned and shown that we need to exchange with each other because exchange is part of the system. To better understand let's show that again.

Location	People	Entity Available & Name	Function

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

L_1	P_1	Ava_{11}, Oil	$u_1(t)\big\|_{L_1}$
L_2	P_2	Ava_{12}, Fish	$u_2(t)\big\|_{L_2}$
L_3	P_3	Ava_{13}, Corn	$u_3(t)\big\|_{L_3}$

From the table above, we can see it is necessary for Person 1, Person 2, and Person 3 to exchange to each other because of function at location. For example, as shown from the table, at Location 1, Person 1 has Oil, and it is in the possession of Person 1 at Location 1. At Location 2, Person 2 has Fish, and it is in the possession of Person 2 at Location 2, where at Location 3, Person 3 has Corn, and it is in the possession of Person 3 at Location 3. As we can see here, the overall process enables the exchange. From that, it is not possible for the Fish needed for Person 2 to exchange be in the possession of Person 3 at Location 3. As well as the Oil needed for Person 1 to exchange be in the possession of Person 2 at Location 2. That is not possible and that is not acceptable. Mother nature does not allow that. The item needed for a person to exchange cannot be in the possession of another person. If that was possible, that would invalidate the overall exchange. There would not be exchange at all. That will also invalidate function at location. To better understand that let's take a look at the given equation, where P_1 and P_2 are exchanging with each other. The exchange function is executed in the form of:

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As we can see, both functions are executed by the person which is combined to a single function that takes the application of the given equation by each person. What happens to the entity available if that is in the possession of another person. We can see that, in order for the exchange to be executed, $Ava \in P_1$ as well as $Ava \in P_2$, otherwise there is no exchange. As an example, let's take Ava_{11} and Ava_{12} from the table as an example. In this case, we can see the following.

People	Entity Belong	Function
P_1	$Ava_{11} \in P_1$	$f_1(x), u_1(t)$
P_2	$Ava_{12} \in P_2$	$f_2(x), u_2(t)$

To better understand the explanation above, let's take this example. In my wallet I have $20 inside it. If I am hungry and I need to buy a burger, then I can use my wallet to do so. Now, if my wallet is always in the possession of my friend, about when I am hungry. That is not possible. The items I need to exchange should always be in my possession. Another thing we need to look at again is the quantity of functions executed. From the same model above, let's assume that I am Person 1 at Location 1, where my wallet should always be with me. For any reason, my wallet is in possession of Person 3 at Location 3. At Location 2 is the restaurant when I am hungry and I need to buy a burger. If my wallet is always with me at Location 1, then I can go straight to Location 2 to get the burger. Now, if not then I have to go to Location 3 then to Location 2 to get the burger and return to Location 1. As we can see here, I work harder because of that, and I execute more functions. Mother nature does not like that; both my misunderstanding and Person 3 misunderstanding enable more stress

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to be put to the system which affects the performance of the system. As we can see here, if we allow the items we need to exchange to be in possession of other people, that enables us to work harder and that does not help us solve our problems. Another way to look at it, since mother nature says that the entities that we exchange cannot be in the possession of others, if I have Entity 1 and you have Entity 2, and we need to exchange. My entity cannot be in the location of my friend. That does not help both me and you as well as my friend. To hold the item, my friend needs to work harder too. At the end, we need to listen to what mother nature says. My friend increases his/her liability in order to hold the item. That is not acceptable.

437'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that the entity available to exchange cannot be in another person's possession. For example, if I am exchanging orange with you for avocado, my orange cannot be in my friend's possession. Mother nature does not allow that. Not only that disregards the exchange itself, as well as that disregards function at location. That also disregards the existence of mother nature and enables the misunderstanding of mother nature, because that requires more work for the people who are exchanging and put more stress on the system.

In terms of paper money, from multiple article bases we have learned and shown that paper money is viewed as an inherited entity. Our parent already gave us formulas on how to handle such entities. For example, related to time, we use equations given to us by our parent to reduce such entities. Paper moneys are considered to be local

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

entities. Paper moneys are simply written notes that are local to the person/people who write them. To better understand that let's take a look of this table.

Location	People	Written Note	Interface
L_1	P_1	Written Note 1	Communication
L_2	P_2	Written Note 2	Communication
L_3	P_3	Written Note 3	Communication

From the table above, we can see that at Location 1, Person 1 has Written Note 1, at Location 2, Person 2 has Written Note 2, and at Location 3, Person 3 has Written Note 3. Wherein, Written Note 1 is Local to Person 1 at Location 1. Written Note 2 is local to Person 2 at Location 2 and Written Note 3 is local to Person 3 at Location 3. From the same model, we show the communication interface that exists between Person 1 and Person 2; Person 2 and Person 3; and Person 3 and Person 1. From the same model above, we can see that if Person 1 needs to communicate with Person 2, Person 1 cannot go to Person 3 to use Person 3 communication interface to allow Person 1 to do so, because Person 1 and Person 2 have that communication interface already. Now, in terms of written notes, the same process happens. If Person 1 needs to use the written note to exchange with Person 2, Person 1 cannot go to Person 3 or use his/her note, because Person 1 has a written note which is local to him/her already .

To better understand the explanation above in relationship to the model, let's provide additional explanation here. Person 1 has Written Note 1; if Person 1 needs to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

exchange with Person 2, then Person 1 can use Written Note 1. If Person 1 asks Person 3 so Person 3 can write a note for Person 1 or use Written Note 3, not only that disregard the communication interface that exists between Person 1 and Person 2, but that also allows Person 2 to work more. That also increases the liability of Person 3. Let's assume that Person 3 becomes a middleman for such purpose. Related to time, Person 3 has 1000 written notes out there that are used to exchange with others. Another person like Person 2, only has 10 notes out there. What is important here is that because all written notes are local to their respective locations. At some point in time, all of them will come back to the local owner. From the model above, we can see that Written Note 3 is local to Person 3 at Location 3. If 1000 Written Note 3 are out there, at some point in time all of them will come back to Location 3, because they are local to Location 3. As we can see here, the liability of Person 3 at Location 3 increases when there are more Written Note 3 that are available to be used by others. In other words, Person 3 has been used as a middleman where, for example Person 1 can go to Person 3 and say *Can I used your Written Note 3 to exchange with Person 2*. Rather than saying use your own note, Person 3 responds yes, absolutely and Person 3 is very happy about that. Person 3 never thinks those notes will come back to Person 3 at Location 3 because of misunderstanding of life. There is nothing good about that; Person 3 only increases his/her liability without being aware of that. Eventually, at some point in time, all those notes will come back to Person 3 and Person 3 needs to handle them accordingly. Those notes are local to Peron 3 at Location 3. It does not

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

matter how long they stay out there, at some point in time, they all will come back to Location 3.

438'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 242, we have shown the model of the formula given to us by our parent in the form below.

$$A \xrightarrow{given\ to} P \xleftarrow{given\ to} \mathbb{R}$$

In article basis 388, we have identified what the person entity looks like in the form of

$$S = U_T$$

To better understand the person entity in relationship with the given formula, let's look at the following steps:

Step	Entity	Question
Step 1	P	What is that entity?
Step 2	P	How does it work?
Step 3	P	**Answer**: This entity works with formula given to it

From the table above in Step 3, the entity we have identified only works with formula given to it. That makes sense, because from the model of article basis 242, in order for the person entity to solve problems, the formula must be given to that entity to enable that entity to solve its problems. With that, we can see that without formula or given formula, it looks like the person entity is not capable of working. In other words, consider the person entity as a system where that system requires an input. Since the formula must be input into the system in order for the system to work. The system

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

cannot work or is not capable to work without the input formula. With that, let's go to Step 4 by this table.

Step	Entity	Question
Step 4	P	Does it require free pass?

From the table above, we ask question, does the person entity require free passes. The answer is no, because from the model in article basis 242 given to us, we can see there is no free pass given to the system. In this case, we can see that the person entity does not require a free pass in order for the person entity to function. The formula is what is given to the system, not a free pass. Now, let's go to the last step 5.

Step	Entity	Question
Step 5	P	Does it require free bogeymen?

From the table above, we ask question: does the person entity require bogeymen, the answer is no. The person entity does not require a bogeyman in order to work. Formula is what is given to the person entity, not bogeymen. As shown from article basis 337, mother nature crossed out free pass and bogeymen and gave us the formula. The formula is what enables the person entity to function, not bogeymen. So, the person entity does not need a bogeyman. Mother nature crossed out bogeymen. This is how the person entity works. The person entity works with formulas and does not require free passes and bogeymen.

439'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

The equation above is given to us as feedback as shown by this table

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Time	Before	Now
People	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3
Formula	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$

From the table above in relationship to article basis 242 as well as article basis number 15, we can see that at Time Now, the people need to provide feedback to each other to help execute the function positively. We have learned and shown that in article basis 156 where the employees who understand the project help those who don't understand to help the project execute successfully. By understanding what we have just said here, we can see feedback is viewed as an entity available to us to help us solve our problems. With that, the entity available to us from the given equation includes feedback as Ava_5. In this case, if multiple people are working to solve a problems, then the formula can be applied to provide feedback in the form of:

$$f(x)=f'(\bar{x})\bullet ECF(x)$$

From above, $f'(\bar{x})$ is the function that needs to be corrected, while $f(x)$ is the resulted function. If we have a problem, we use the given formula to solve it. If we don't use the formula to solve it, the problem will spread. To better understand that, assume that we have Problem 1 at Time 1, if we don't use the formula to solve it, then it will spread. Based on the formula, if our function is executing good now, it will continue to execute good or better in the future. Without the formula, if we execute our function badly now, it will continue to get worse in the future. So, using the given

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

equation with the feedback entity available enables us to make corrections when necessary so our function can be executed positively.

440'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From multiple article bases including 274, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not give free pass, because free pass would undermine our effort and understanding. By understanding that, we can see the free pass entity does not exist naturally. To better understand that, let's $P_1 = E_1$, where the effort of P_1 is identified as and it is given as $E_{1,1} \in E_1$. Let's identified free pass as $-E_{1,1}$, then we can see that $-E_{1,1} \notin E_1$ because $-E_{1,1} \notin C(E)$. To better understand the explanation, here determine whether or not a free pass can be lost using the given equation.

This is the way to look at it, an apple belongs to Person 1, if the apple can be lost; now, look at free pass. Here you can verify that a free pass cannot get lost since it does not exist. Another way to look at it, an entity that does not exist cannot get lost. An entity that never exists and never belongs to a person cannot get lost. Another way to look at it is to use the given equation like a mechanic can fix a car. Using the given equation, the ability of the mechanic can be plugged into the equation to solve the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

problem. The entity that is available to the mechanic which is his/her ability cannot get lost.

441'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 435, we have learned and shown that a bogeyman as $-Ava_9$ looks for weakness to extend his/her corruption. In other words, bogeymen exist as a result of misunderstanding of the formula. With the understanding of the formula, a bogeyman is not capable of extending his corruption. To better understand that let's take a look at the communication of P_1 and P_2 as shown.

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(x)$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x + AP_2x$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x_1 + AP_2x_2$$

From the function above, we can see that the communication P_1 is negative and the communication of P_2 it is positive as shown by this table.

People	Communication	Formula
P_1	$\bar{x}$, $S_1(\bar{w})$, $-x_1$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$
P_2	x , x_2	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, because P_2 has the formula, then he/she can analyze the communication and provide feedback to the person to enable the correction of that communication. With that, we have the error correction function which is applied.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_1(x) = f_1'(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

In this case, we can see that the process takes stability function int consideration, where we have

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_2$$

What is important here is that, while a bogeyman is looking for weakness to extend his/her corruption, however the understanding of the formula prevents a bogeyman from extending his corruption. As we can see here, the bogeyman is looking for weakness, without that weakness the bogeyman cannot exist. For example, if we increase our understanding of the principle, we don't show any weakness for bogeymen to interact with us. In this case, that also allows the bogeymen to learn the principle as well because they have no choice. As we can see here, in order to get rid of bogeymen, all we have to do is learn the principle. Once we understand the formula, bogeymen no longer exist. Our understanding of the given formula stops the existence of the bogeymen.

442'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that in order to solve our problems, the solutions have to be given to us by our parent. While we can develop problems, however, the solutions for those problems have to be given to us by our

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

parent in order for us to solve them. To better understand that let's show the process in the communication domain.

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + \tilde{P}_2)x$$

$$f(x) = AP_1x + A\tilde{P}_2x$$

$$f(x) = AP_1x_1 + A\tilde{P}_2\tilde{x}$$

Here, we can see there is a relationship between x_1 and $\tilde{x}$. From article bases 191 and 234, we have learned and show that bogeymen cannot help us learn and understand the principle, bogeymen can simply undermine our effort. For example, a mechanic, a manager, and salesperson etc. do not need a bogeyman, because bogeyman will undermine their efforts and understanding. Related to the article basis above, we can see that a bogeyman can simply do negative things, but not positive. Here, all you need to do is to build a list similar to this table to show what a bogeyman can do and what a bogeyman cannot do. See this table as an example.

What Bogeymen Can Do	What Bogeymen Cannot Do
Bogeymen can give me money	Bogeymen cannot help me be a better salesman

Above is an example, you can fill the table by adding more to it. If you want to, for each item you list on the table, you can use the given equation to verify each. For the example listed in the table, we have used the given equation from multiple articles bases as a verification.

443'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 26, we have learned and shown that paper money is identified in a domain where actual entities are identified in another domain. For example, a dollar bill or a written note is not identified in the same domain as an apple or orange. It is not possible to swap domains entities are identified. For example, if a written note or paper money is identified in Domain 1 while apple or orange is identified in Domain 2. It is not possible or practical for us to put the written note or paper money to Domain 2 and the apple or orange to Domain 1. We do not have the ability to swap domains entities are identified. We do not have the ability to exchange or swap domains entities are identified. If an entity is identified in a domain, that entity stays in the domain it is identified. If we identify an entity in a domain, that entity stays in that domain. We cannot change that domain.

From article basis 437, we have learned and shown that the more written notes we issue or provided for exchange the more is our liability because at some point in time those notes are coming back to the originator. That makes sense because written notes are local entities. By understanding what we have just said, we can see that written notes must be redeemed for actual entities. This is why the more notes a

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

person writes for exchange, the higher is that person liability. To better understand the explanation, let's identify the following:

$$P = E_1$$

$$P_1 = E_{1,1}$$

$$P_2 = E_{1,2}$$

The entities that exist in the collection $C(E)$, exchange, entities being exchange, the values of those entities and so forth. Where in the collection of information $C(i_E)$ includes information about exchange, information about values of the entities being exchanged, and so forth.

444'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 441, we have learned and shown that while bogeymen look for weaknesses to extend corruption, however our understanding of the principle prevents that. To better understand what we have just said, it is always good to show that by using the philosophy inheritance chart.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	Now
People	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3	P_1, P_2, P_3
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Function	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$
Corruption	Yes	Yes	no

From the model above, we can see that corruption is inherited from generations and carried over to other generations. At present time, which is Time Now, the formula is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

given where corruption is crossed out. As we can see from the model without the formula at τ_1 and at τ_2, the functions are corrupted, where at Time Now, the application of the formula enables the removal of corruption where the resulted function is executed positively. While we put corruption in the last column, it is not needed, because the negative of the formula is viewed as corruption. So, the last column is only used as an extra indicator.

445'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 441, we have learned and shown that bogeymen are looking for weaknesses in order to extend their corruption. By understanding the given formula, that prevents bogeymen from extending their corruption. In terms of function at location, to better understand what we have just said, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Communication Interface	Communication
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$P_1 \xleftrightarrow{com\,int} P_1$	$\bar{x}$
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$P_1 \xleftrightarrow{com\,int} P_2$	$\bar{x}$
$P_3\big\vert_{L_3}$	$P_1 \xleftrightarrow{com\,int} P_3$	$\bar{x}$
$P_4\big\vert_{L_4}$	$P_1 \xleftrightarrow{com\,int} P_4$	$\bar{x}$

From the table above, we show the communication interface between $P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$ that enables negative communication to flow to people at other locations such as $P_2\big\vert_{L_2}$,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_3|_{L_3}$, and $P_4|_{L_4}$. For the first row, consider it like P_1 can repeat a word or a sentence and P_1 can hear that word or that sentence. Now, let's use this table to show the communication as well as the communication function.

People at Location	Communication	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$\bar{x}$	$f_1(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$\bar{x}$	$f_2(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$
$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$\bar{x}$	$f_3(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_3)x$
$P_4\|_{L_4}$	$\bar{x}$	$f_4(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_4)x$

By looking at the table above, using the given equation negatively, we can see the following by taking $-Ava_9$ as bogeymen.

People at Location	Entity Available at Location	Entity Belong
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$-Ava_{9,1}\|_{L_1}$	$-Ava_{9,1} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$-Ava_{9,2}\|_{L_2}$	$-Ava_{9,2} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$-Ava_{9,3}\|_{L_3}$	$-Ava_{9,3} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_4\|_{L_4}$	$-Ava_{9,4}\|_{L_4}$	$-Ava_{9,4} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Form the table above, we can see that $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ has $-Ava_9$ at multiple locations. From that, we can see the following

$$-Ava_9 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} -Ava_{9,n}\Big|_{L_n}$$

From the table above as well as from the equation, since P_1 has multiple bogeymen then P_1 has more problems to solve. To better understand that let's take it like this.

$$(-Ava_{9,1} - Ava_{9,2} - Ava_{9,3} - Ava_{9,4}) \in P_1$$

Which is the same as the one below

$$(-Ava_{9,1} - Ava_{9,2} - Ava_{9,3} - Ava_{9,4}) \in P_1\big|_{L_1}$$

However, for $P_2\big|_{L_2}$, we have the following

$$(-Ava_{9,1} - Ava_{9,2}) \in P_2$$

Which is the same as the one below

$$(-Ava_{9,1} - Ava_{9,2}) \in P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

As we can see here, P_1 has more problems to solve than P_2 because P_1 has more boogeymen than P_2. In this case, we can see that by using the stability function as well as error correction, P_1 has more to learn than P_2.

446'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the solution of a problem is given to us in order to solve that problem. To better understand that let's assume that a problem is identified such as $Pr_1 = 1$, then the solution of that problem is given as $Pr_1 = 0$, where in order to have $Pr_1 = 0$ a function must be executed at is basis such as

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

Where $u_1(t)$ is the result from S_1 applying the given equation to solve the problem. In this case, we can see that the solution of a problem is given to solve that problem. From that, we can see the problem itself does not have choice to choose a solution besides the one that is assigned to solve it. For example, if $u_1(t)$ is executed to set $Pr_1 = 0$, then $Pr_1 = 1$ does not have a choice to be solved by another function such as $u_2(t)$.

447'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 74, we have learned and shown that if I got a free pass from you, your understanding started earlier than mine. From the same article basis, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not give free pass. This is the way to look

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

at it, let's $P_1 = E_1$, where $E_{1,1}$ is viewed as effort of P_1 or simply $E_{1,1} \in E_1$. Now, let's take free pass as $-Ava_8$, we can see that $-Ava_8 \notin E_1$ as well as $-Ava_8 \notin C(E)$. As we can see here, naturally the free pass entity does not exist, and it does not belong to the person. In this case, we can show that in this form $-Ava_8 = 0$. In this case, we can see that

$$if\ -Ava_8 = 0\ then -Ava_8 \notin P$$

By understanding the above explanation, we can see that once a free pass is gone, it is gone forever. It will never be gotten back. That makes sense, since $-Ava_8 \notin C(E)$, so free pass does not exist naturally. In this case, if yesterday we have $-Ava_8 \in P_1$ and today we have $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$. That is normal, we are making progress, since in order for that to happen, we must have $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$. To better understand that let's take it like this. Let's assume that yesterday, P_1 got a free pass from P_2. Because mother nature does not give free pass, that was a misunderstanding. In order to solve that problem, we use the stability function.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_2$$

From above, we can see that $k \in x_2$ and $y_1 \in x_1$, where $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$ and where effort, ability, responsibility, and maturity belong to P_2 in the form of:

$$(Ava_1 + Ava_2 + Ava_3 + Ava_4) \in P_2$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With that, we have the stability function at τ_2

$$S(x)=k(x_1+x_2)$$

Which produce a result where at τ_2, we have $-Ava_8=0$ and $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$.

448'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 25, we have learned and shown that if a person is sitting down, mother nature identifies that entity as a person who is sitting down. As well as, if a person is washing dishes, mother nature identifies that entity as a person who is washing dishes. By understanding that, we can see when we misidentify things or entities and think otherwise, mother nature does not like that. In this case, we show no respect for mother nature. To better understand the explanation, let's $P=E_1$, where $P_1=E_{1,1}$ and $P_2=E_{1,2}$. Where a function that is executed by P_1 such as Clean Dishes it is identified as $E_{1,1,1}$ and it belongs to the collection as $E_{1,1,1} \in C(E)$, where a function that is executed by P_2 such as Fix Car is identified as $E_{1,2,1}$ and it belongs to the collect as $E_{1,2,1} \in C(E)$. Let's assume that a $Pr_1=1$ is identified as Dirty Dishes where it is solved by Clean Dishes $E_{1,1,1}$. In this case, we can see that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

function belongs to P_1 in the form of $E_{1,1,1} \in E_{1,1}$. In this case, we can see that $E_{1,1,1} \notin E_{1,2}$. Because the function does not belong to P_2, in terms of given information we have $i_{E_{1,1,1}} \in E_{1,1}$. In this case, when providing information, we need to show that $\hat{i}_{E_{1,1,1}} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_{1,1,1}}$, otherwise we have misinformation.

449'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 37 as well as 242, we have learned and shown that the solution of a problem is not me vs. you or one vs. another. At the time we have a problem, if we don't solve it immediately, it will spread as shown in article basis 439. In this case, we will have more work to do later. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at the following.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
Problem	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$	$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3}$
Person	P_1	P_1	P_1

From the model above, we can see at τ_1, P_1 has a problem to solve but does not solve it. At τ_2, P_1 has more problems to solve, so does at τ_3. Here all you need to do is to use the given equation to verify that if we don't solve a problem at the time we have it, it will spread. Another way to look at it, at τ_1, P_1 has a problem to solve but does not solve it. At τ_2 or later, P_1 has more work to do.

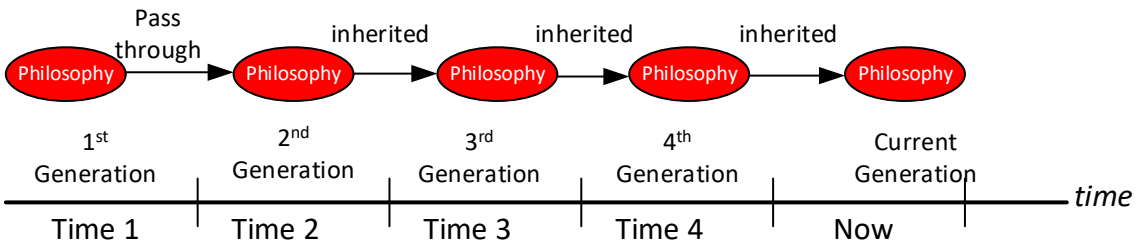
450'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

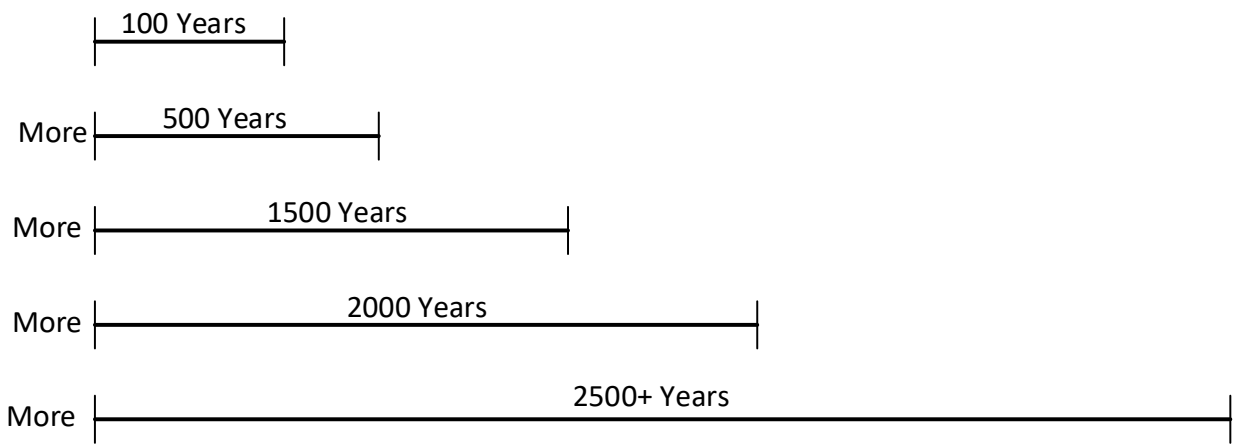
With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$



From the model we can see that philosophies passed through from the first generation to the second generation. In other words, the second-generation inherited philosophies from the first generation. By understanding article basis 242, we can see that if the negative ideas were good or capable of helping us solve our problems, they would have worked from the past and there was no reason for the formula to be given to us. By looking at the overall process related to time or history, we can see that mother nature has given us enough time to try. For example, we can say to mother nature we need more time, then mother nature gives 100 years. And we repeat again with more and more time as shown by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the time chart above, we can see that 100 years is viewed as a time segment. The way to look at it is, assuming that we are working on a project where we have no idea of what we are doing, and we still get it wrong. The resulting function is executed negatively. Every time we ask for more time to try to get it right, we still get it wrong. As we can see from above, the first-time segment is 100 years. We ask mother nature for more time, then we get 500 years, then we ask for more time again and we have 1500 years, 2000 years and 2500+ years. Now, can we ask for more time? If we look at the overall process, we can see that enough time was given to us. It is not possible now for mother nature to give us more time to try, because enough time has been given to us already. Now, we need to use the formula to solve our problems. All you need to do here is to verify that enough time has been given to us already and it is not possible for mother nature to give us more time to continue trying the negative philosophies. You can use the given equation to determine whether or not mother nature can give us more time.

451'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of function at location, let's take a look at the following

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xleftarrow[d_1]{comm\ interface} P_2\big|_{L_2}$$

$$P_1\big|_{L_1} \xleftarrow[d_2]{comm\ interface} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

$$P_2\big|_{L_2} \xleftarrow[d_3]{comm\ interface} P_3\big|_{L_3}$$

From above, we identify the communication interface between the people as well as the distance between them. If we look at the communication interface as well as the communication itself, we can see that it makes sense to have function at location and function at location is natural to the system. For example, let's assume that Distance 1 is 2 meters while Distance 2 is 10 kilometers and Distance 3 is 20 kilometers. The distance between Person 1 and Person 2 is shorter, therefore the communication between Person 1 and Person 2 is replaced by mother nature as well as the distance. Therefore, we must have function at location. In terms of entities that exist in the collection $C(E)$, let's $P_1 = E_{1,1}$. $P_2 = E_{1,2}$, and $P_3 = E_{1,3}$. Some other entities that exist in the collection include audio or voice of a person, the location of that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

person, the distance between that person and another person and so forth. Where all information about those entities exists in the collection of information.

452'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not tag. Mother nature only identifies people who understand and people who do not. From article basis number 1, we have learned and shown that we identify a problem and a person where we separate each entity. By hiding the person, the problem is what visible like $Pr_1 = 1$. Since we cannot tag the person because it is given as $S_1 = U_T$, we can see that the problem has no tag because it is also identified as $Pr_1 = 1$.

Where the solution of that problem is given as

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

From above, we can see that the solution of a problem is given to solve that problem, where the problem itself has no tag. We can also say that the solution of a problem is assigned to solve that problem.

453'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 71, we have learned and shown that in terms of identifying information or events, mother nature is viewed as giant camera that is looking everywhere. In terms of information and events, let's take a look at the following to show that information about Event 1 points to Event 1.

$$\sum_n E_n \in C(E)$$

$$\sum_n i_{E_n} \in C(i_E)$$

This is the same as in the collection of entities, we have $\forall E \in C(E)$ and $\forall i_E \in C(i_E)$. For example, for a single entity in the collection such as E_1, the information about that entity is given as $i_{E_1} \in E_1$ or simply $i_{E_1} \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_1$.

Where a person such as an information provider such as P_1, identify that information as $\hat{i}_{E_1}$ and provide that information to people where $\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{match} i_{E_1}$. In this case, the information provider provides information to others about E_1, where the identified information matches the given information. Now, let's identify the process of providing information to N people.

$$f(x) = \hat{A}(P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_N)x$$

As we can see from above, the N people include P_1 who is the information provider. In terms of information distribution channel, we can look at the communication interface that connects the information provider with the people with the inclusion of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the flow of communication as information distribution channel. In this case, we have the following:

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{x} P_1$$
$$P_1 \xrightarrow{x} P_2$$
$$\vdots$$
$$P_1 \xrightarrow{x} P_N$$

Now, let's identify the flow of information to each person as distribution channel. Here distribution channel can be anything like radio, television, and so forth.

$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{channel\ 1} P_1$$
$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{channel\ 2} P_2$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\hat{i}_{E_1} \xrightarrow{channel\ N} P_N$$

As we can see from above, disregard the quantity of the information distribution channels as well as the quantity of the people, the identified information remains the same and matches the given information. Disregard any information distribution channel, the entity the information is about does not change.

454'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 33, we have learned and shown that a natural function such as $h_1(t)$ is not a problem and cannot be viewed as a problem. From article basis 318, we have learned and shown that if we identify a natural function as a problem, that is viewed as a problem misidentification because we do not have a function to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

substitute for a natural function. From both article bases, we can see that we can identify problems based on manmade events rather than misidentifying them as natural functions. To better understand that let's assume at τ_1 an event occurred, with a negative function executed such as $\bar{u}_1(t)$ or $f_1(\bar{x})$, where the problem identified from the event or from the negative function executed is $Pr_1 = 1$. Now, at τ_2, we use the given equation to solve that problem. Now, if we misidentify the problem such as $Pr_1 \neq 1$. In this case, the misidentification of the problem is a problem itself by misapplying the given equation. In other words, the misidentification of the problem enables us to think negatively of the given equation. For example, because the problem has been misidentified, we may try to solve that problem by misidentification of function at location, misunderstanding function at location, misuse of resources, and so forth. So, by misidentifying a problem from an event, we simply expand that problem.

455'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of solving problems, as we have learned and shown in article basis 156, if error is committed by a person, then that person can make the functional adjustment to make the correction. In terms of error correction, we can look at functional adjustment based on what's on me and what's not on me. I can adjust my function and make adjustment to my function by regarding and taking what's on me into consideration. To understand that better, let's take a look at the following.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People	Function	Error
P_1	$f_1(\bar{x})$	$\bar{x}_1$ or $S_1(\bar{w})$
P_2	$f_2(\bar{x})$	$\bar{x}_2$ or $S_2(\bar{w})$

From table we can see that $\bar{x}_1$ or $S_1(\bar{w})$ enables $f_1(\bar{x})$ to execute negatively, where $\bar{x}_2$ or $S_2(\bar{w})$ enables $f_2(\bar{x})$ to execute negatively. In terms of functions belong to people, we have $f_1(\bar{x}) \in P_1$ and $f_2(\bar{x}) \in P_2$, where P_1 can make adjustment to $f_1(\bar{x})$ and P_2 can make adjustment to $f_2(\bar{x})$ by correcting the errors. By using the given equation, we can see that Ava_1 as effort of a person enables that person to correct the error. For example, using the given equation we can see that $Ava_1 \in P_1$ which enables P_1 to make correction to $f_1(\bar{x})$ and $Ava_1 \in P_2$ which enables P_2 to make correction to $f_2(\bar{x})$.

456'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

As we have learned from multiple article bases, to solve a problem, we identify the problem where we don't go one vs. another because that will not help us solve the problem. As we have learned and shown in article basis 70, function at location enables us to focus on the problem we are solving at our location. In terms of focusing on problems, let's $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified where it is to be solved by P_1. Let's the problem be a Bad Water Heather, then P_1 can focus on that problem. Now, in

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

terms of entities in the given collection of entities, let's $P_1 = E_{1,1}$, then we can see that the $E_{1,1,1}$ is given as the focus of P_1. Now, let's assume that another person is identified such as P_2, where that person has a problem to solve such as $Pr_2 = 1$. Now, if P_2 thinks negative about P_1, we can see that there is an ambiguity here. In terms of focus, we can see that $E_{1,1,1} \in P_1$, but $-E_{1,2,1} \in P_2$ which is not natural. What is important here is that the focus entity that belongs to P_1, enables P_1 to solve the problem, where the negative focus prevent P_2 from solving the problem. Because $-E_{1,2,1} \notin C(E)$, we can see that naturally $-E_{1,2,1} \notin P_2$. By understanding the explanation, we can see that focus is an entity that is available to us to help us solve problems. We can identify focus for example as Ava_7.

457'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article 394, we have learned and shown that it is possible to combine multiple functions to solve a problem. In terms of combined functions, the resulting function depends on the input functions. To better understand what we have just said, let's take a look at the following.

$$f_1(x) + f_2(x) = f(x)$$

$$f_1(x) + f_2(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x})$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As shown from above, $f_1(x)$ is combined with $f_2(x)$, the resulting function which is $f(x)$ depending on how $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ are executed. If both $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ are executed positively, then the resulted function is positive. However, if one of them is executed negatively, the resulting function will be negative. In this case, the people who execute the functions must understand the project in order for the resulting function to execute positively as we have learned and shown in article basis 156. To enable the resulting function to execute positively, we focus on the understanding and the application of the formula by the people who are working on the project. In this case, feedback can be taken into consideration.

458'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that we combine multiple functions to solve a problem. Let's assume that before we are aware of the formula, we have combined multiple functions. In other words, before the formula is put on the table, we have combined multiple functions. It is always good to look at it this way, before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. All that we need to do before the formula is put on the table is to identify the problem we try to solve. Let's assume before the formula is put on the table, we combined multiple functions, but we misunderstood or misidentified the problem we tried to solve. Before the formula is put on the table, we have a combined function, but we misunderstood or misidentified the problem we try to solve. Now, after the formula is put on the table,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

we need to identify the problem we try to solve before the formula is put on the table. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Combined Functions	Combined Problems
$\sum_{n=1}^{N} f_n(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x})$	$\sum_{n=1}^{N} Pr_{1,n} \neq Pr_1$

As shown from the table above, before the formula is put on the table, we have N functions combined, where they are executed negatively. Where in the second column, we show the combined problems solved by the combined functions, where the problem has been misidentified. Let's assume that the combined process happened at τ_1, where we were not aware of the formula and also misidentified the problem, we tried to solve. Now, at τ_2, we have the formula, we need to go back and identify the problem at τ_1. What do we mean by that? At τ_2, we look at the combined function $f(\bar{x})$ we have at τ_1 and identify the problem that needs to be solved by the combined function. Disregard if at τ_2 the functions are still combined or no longer combined. What is important here is that at τ_1, we need to identify the problem correctly which is Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves. Now, we have a fixed number of people in our project, how do we organize ourselves. Now, at τ_2, if the functions are still combined, we still need to identify the problem correctly as shown by this table.

Combined Functions	Combined Problems	Formula

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$\sum_{n=1}^{N} f_n(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x})$	$\sum_{n=1}^{N} Pr_{1,n} = Pr_1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

Where the problem is identified as *Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves*. Now we have the formula on the table, then we can use it to organize the combined functions. From the table above, we have identified the problem properly. What is important here, let's assume that the functions are no longer combined, since we have the formula now, we need to identify the problem properly and still work with the understanding of the formula. To better understand that let's take a look at the following example. Let's assume that at τ_1, we combine $f_1(\bar{x})$ and $f_2(\bar{x})$, since we have no formula and we have misidentified the problem we try to solve, at τ_2, we uncombined the functions in the form of

$$f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(\bar{x}) \neq f(\bar{x})$$

Which is equivalent to this form, and it is better to look at it in this form at τ_2

$$f(v) + f(r) \neq f(x)$$

Now, at τ_3, we have the formula. In this case, we need to go back at τ_2 to identify the problem we try to solve and take the understanding of the formula into consideration. The reason for that, because disregard combined function, we still have the same problem to solve. For example, if $f(v)$ is combined with $f(r)$ to form $f(v,r)$, as shown here

$$f(v) + f(r) = f(v,r)$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Then the problem we need to solve is $Pr_1 = 1$: *Now, we have a fixed number of people at our location or project, how do we organize ourselves*. If $f(v)$ is not combined with $f(r)$ as shown

$$f(v) + f(r) \neq f(v,r)$$

Then for each function or project or location, we still have the same problem: *Now, we are a fixed number of people at our project or location, how do we organize ourselves*.

In both cases, we need to use the formula in order to organize ourselves. In both cases, the people who work on the functions must understand the formula to solve the underlined problem. It does not matter if the functions are combined or not, at any time, the people must learn and understand the formula in order to solve the problem.

459'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 167 and 329, we have learned and show that to solve a problem, we go after the problem, not after the person or people and we have also learned and shown that the function to solve a problem is identified after the problem is identified. In terms of going after the problem, not the person or people, let's take a look at this example: P_1 is viewed as function provider which provides function $f_1(x)$ to solve a problem. Another person such as P_2 has problem $Pr_2 = 1$ that needs to be solved. Then the function is executed to solve that problem in the form of:

$$f_1(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, let's look at the flow of the function that solves the problems

$$f_1(x) \xrightarrow{set} Pr_2 = 0$$

From the model, we can see that the reason P_1 cannot go after P_2, because the function provided by P_1 which is $f_1(x)$ is to solve $Pr_2 = 1$. P_1 does not have a function to go after P_2 or to solve P_2. P_2 is not identified as the problem and cannot be solved. $Pr_2 = 1$ is what is identified and what can be solved by $f_1(x)$. $f_1(x)$ cannot be solved P_2.

460'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 15, we have learned and shown that if a problem requires prerequisites, the prerequisites must be met first before solving the problem. If a problem has a prerequisite, to solve that problem, the prerequisite must be solved first. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People	Problem
P_1, P_2	$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$

From the table, P_1 and P_2 have problem $Pr_1 = 1$ to solve, since P_1 and P_2 must communicate in order to solve the problem. In this case, communication is viewed as prerequisite in order P_1 and P_2 to solve $Pr_1 = 1$. Here, let's identify the prerequisite problem as $Pr_{1,3} = 1$. If we want to, we can use any other subscript index or variable to identify the prerequisite problem, but here we show it as a part of the problem that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

needs to be solved. Here, the prerequisite problem is identified as communication problem or simply negative communication. Here, let's show the combination of the main problem and the prerequisite problem.

$$Pr_1 = (Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}) + Pr_{1,3}$$

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,3} + (Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2})$$

The combined problem includes the prerequisite problem and the actual problem that needs to be solved. In this case, the prerequisite problem must be solved first, before the actual problem is solved. Both P_1 and P_2 must work together to solve the communication problem which is $Pr_{1,3} = 1$, before solving the main problem.

461'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 459, we have learned and shown that we do not have a function to go after a person to solve that person but have a function to go after a problem and solve that problem. In other words, we do not have a function to substitute for a person but have a function to substitute a problem by its solution. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Having
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table below, P_1 provides function $f_1(x)$ to solve a problem, where that problem is located at L_2. In this case, we can see that the mobility of P_1, enables that person to go to L_2 in order to solve that problem. Now, at Location 2, we have

$$f_1(x)\Big|_{L_2} = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

With that, we can see the following

$$f_1(x)\Big|_{L_2} \xrightarrow{set} Pr_2\Big|_{L_2} = 0$$

This is the way to look at the process as shown by the first function above, the mobility of P_1 to execute the function at Location 2 to solve the problem. Let's identify the mobility of S_1 which is walk $h_1(t)$, then we have at Location 2.

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\} + S_2 Tr\{T\}$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$$

To better understand that let's take it like this. A salesperson goes house to house to make sales or collect problems signs and replace them with solution signs. A mechanic chases a bad starter problem and replaces it with a good starter. As we can see here, both the salesperson and the mechanic do not have functions to chase or go after people to solve them but go after problems to solve them. With that, before the problems are identified where after their substitutions by their solutions are identified.

462'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article bases 457 and 458, we have learned and shown that multiple functions can be combined to solve a problem. If we combine multiple functions to solve a problem, we must identify the problem correctly. If we misidentify the problem, it does not matter whether or not we combine the functions, but the problem remains unsolved. In terms of function at location, if we combine 2 functions, the problem we need to solve is: *Now, we are a fixed number of people at our locations, how do we organize ourselves*. Now, we have a fixed number of people in our application, how do we organize ourselves. It does not matter if multiple functions are combined, we still need to solve this problem. To better understand the overall explanation, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Function	Problem
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(\bar{v})\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f_2(\bar{r})\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$

From above, τ_1 we have the combined functions in the form of

$$f_1(\bar{v})\Big|_{L_1} + f_2(\bar{r})\Big|_{L_2} = f(\bar{v},\bar{r})$$

Where we have the combined problems in the form of

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} + Pr_2\Big|_{L_2} = Pr_3$$

While we show the resulting problem as Pr_3, it does not matter we can show it as Pr_{12} and so forth. What is important here is that both problems are combined which

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

results to a problem. At τ_1, we combined the 2 functions, because we have no formula to work with, then the functions are not executed positively to solve the underlined problem. The way to look at it, before the functions are combined, they are not executed positively as well as after the functions are combined. Let's assume that at τ_2, we uncombined the functions as shown by this table.

People at Location	Function	Problem
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(\bar{v})\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$
$P\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5 + P_6$	$f_2(\bar{r})\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$

What is important here, the same problem we need to solve before the functions were combined is the same problem we need to solve when the functions are combined and the same problem we need to solve after uncombined the functions. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this example. Before the functions are combined, mother nature says no free pass or stealing and no bogeymen. In this case, before the functions are combined, we still apply what mother nature says. After the functions are combined, we still do so and if the functions are uncombined, we still apply what mother nature says. Let's assume that at τ_1, we have a combined function as shown below.

People at Location	Function	Problem
$P\|_{L_1} + P\|_{L_2}$	$f_1(\bar{v})\|_{L_1} + f_2(\bar{r})\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} + Pr_2\|_{L_2}$

We can also show the data from the table in this form

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P=\sum_{n=1}^{6}P_n$$

$$f(\bar{v},\bar{r})=f(\bar{v})+f(\bar{r})$$

$$Pr_3=Pr_1+Pr_2$$

At τ_1, we have the combined functions as shown from above. Since we don't have any formula to work with, we simply misidentify the problem we need to solve. Let's assume that we uncombined the functions at τ_2 and after that, people from other locations are coming to steal, in this case, we still have problems to solve. Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is wrong. In this case, the stealing part is wrong. By uncombined the functions, that does not give the opportunity to steal. By combining the functions also, that does not give the opportunity to steal.

Let's assume that after the functions are uncombined, that gives bogeymen opportunity to have bogeymen at both locations. In other words, from article basis 444, we have learned and shown that bogeymen are looking for weakness in order to extend their corruptions. We have bogeymen at both locations that develop a lot of problems. In this case, it does not matter whether the functions are combined or not, we still have a problem to solve.

By understanding both paragraphs above, it does not matter whether or not the functions are combined, we still have a problem to solve. For example, we have a bogeymen problem to solve if the functions are uncombined as well as if the functions

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

are combined. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to solve the problem. The way to look at it, before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. In this case, let's assume that we have 2 functions combined, but we did not steal from each other. That part of the operation is right. At a later time, the functions are uncombined, where outsiders are stealing from one or both locations. That part is wrong, now you need to use the given equation to solve that problem. It does not matter if the functions are still combined or not or whether you have a combined function or not.

Continue from above, before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. Let's assume that before the formula is put on the table, we have 2 functions combined, where we did not have bogeymen that cause problems at both locations, because we were watching for bogeymen. After we uncombined the functions, we have bogeymen—outside entities—at both locations that cause problems. Now, we have the formula given to us. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to solve this problem. It does not matter if the functions are still combined or not or whether you have combined functions or no combined functions. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to solve that problem.

463'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 449, we have learned and shown that at specific time a problem is identified, if we don't solve it at that time and wait for a later time, then we will have more problems to solve or have more work to do. To better understand that let's

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

assume that at τ_1, $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified, then we use the given equation to solve that problem in the form of $Pr_1 = 0$. If we do not solve that problem at that time, then later we have

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1.2} + Pr_{1,3} + \cdots$$

Now at τ_2, we use the given equation to solve that problem by executing functions such as $f(x)$ or $u(t)$ which set all parts of the problems to zero.

$$Pr_{1,1} = 0$$
$$Pr_{1,2} = 0$$
$$\vdots$$

What is important here is that it is not possible for us to say that a function is executed at τ_1 and executed better at τ_2 until we solve the problem. As well as, we cannot say that the function executed at τ_2 is executed better than at τ_1 until we solve the problem.

464'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 346, we have learned and shown that in order to have a good understanding of information, we must also understand separation of entities. From

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

that, we can see that information requires separation and identification of entities. Without separation and identification of entities, there is no information. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{provide} \boxed{information} \xrightarrow{to} P_2$$

Let's assume that the information is about E_2, where $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. In this case, the information provided by P_1 to P_2 is the identified information which is shown by this model

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{provide} \boxed{\hat{i}_{E_2}} \xrightarrow{to} P_2$$

From the model, in order for P_1 to provide information to P_2 effectively, Person 1 must be able to identify and separate entities properly. Without that, Person 1 will simply misinform Person 2 in the form of.

$$-\hat{i}_{E_2} \xrightarrow{not\ match} i_{E_2}$$

As an example, *while I am walking at the trail, I observe multiple doves flying from one direction to another direction*. *Among them, one of the doves stopped at a tree*. In terms of separation of entities, we can see that we can separate the one that stops at the tree as well as the other ones.

465'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of function at location, people at specific locations use the formula to solve problems at their respective locations. As an example, let's take a look at Location 1 as shown by this table.

People at Location	Having
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_1}, S_2\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(x)\|_{L_1}, u_2(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P_3\|_{L_1}, S_3\|_{L_1}$	$f_3(x)\|_{L_1}, u_3(t)\|_{L_1}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

As we can see from the table, at our location we have P_1 to P_N and $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$ to $f_N(x)$ or $u_N(t)$, where $f_1(x) \in P_1$ or $u_1(t) \in S_1$, $f_2(x) \in P_2$ or $u_2(t) \in S_2$, $f_3(x) \in P_3$ or $u_3(t) \in S_3$ and so forth. Because P_1 must contribute, P_1 is concerned about his/her function which is $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$ at his/her location L_1, rather than $f_2(x)$ which belongs to P_2. In other words, Person 1 cares about his/her contribution to the overall function at Location 1, rather than functions of other people to be contribution of Person 1. Another way to put it, at our location, I care about my function, which is my contribution. You care about your function, which is your contribution as shown.

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + \cdots$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + \cdots$$

Together, I contribute, you contribute; both of us contribute to the overall function which enables functions at our location to execute positively.

466'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the solutions of our problems are given to us by our parent. While we can develop problems, however we cannot make our own solutions. The solutions of problems that we develop have to be given to us by our parent. By understanding the overall explanation as well as the model shown in article basis 242, we can see that the solutions of our problems require a basis which is viewed as a given entity. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

$$STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

$$S \to \boxed{Tr\left\{T\right\}} \to u(t)$$

From the systems applies theory equation above, the resulting function executed is what enables the problem to be replaced by its solution or set it to zero. In order for that to happen, the function that enables the substitution of the problem by its

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

solution or the solution must have a basis. By understanding that and the model, we can see it is not possible for us—the system—to make our own basis. A basis is a natural entity that is given to us. We can only point to a basis, but we cannot make our own basis. In other words, we can only point to the basis that is given to us, but we cannot make our own basis. If you want to, you can use the given equation to verify that.

467'. **Understanding Function at Location and Reason Existence of a Person:** From article basis 356, we have learned and shown that a person exists to live as shown below.

$$S = U_T$$

Where S executes functions in the form of

$$h_1(t) + u_1(t)$$

Where the functional system enables the functionality of S in the form of

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = h(t) + u(t)$$

In terms of function at location, we have the following

People at Location	Having
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}, S_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_1}, u_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$
$P_2\big\vert_{L_2}, S_2\big\vert_{L_2}$	$f_2(x)\big\vert_{L_2}, u_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$

From the table above, we can see that a person exists at a location, a person is identified at a location. A person exists or identifies at a location to execute functions

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to enable his/her functionality. From the table, Person 1 exists at Location 1 to execute Function 1 to enable the functionality of Person 1, while Person 2 exists at Location 2 to execute Function 2 to enable the functionality of Person 2. For example, at our location or country, we have the following:

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$S_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n$$

Where the functions of N people or systems are identified as

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} f_n(x)$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} u_n(t)$$

From above, we can see that the N people exist to execute N functions to enable their functionalities. In this case, each person identified can ask question: Why do I exist at my location? The answer is, to execute functions to enable my functionality. Why do I exist at my location? To execute function to enable the functionality of life at my location. Why do we exist at our locations? To execute functions to enable the functional of life at our location. With that, we can see the is a relationship between us and function at location as shown by this model.

$$P \rightarrow ® \rightarrow f(x)\Big|_{L}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, we can see that a person is identified at his/her location, there is a relationship between that person and function at location. For example, from the table above, Person 1 is related to Function at Location, as well as Person 2 is related to function at location. Since both persons exist at the same location, then all of them are related to each other with function at location as shown by this model.

$$P_1 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow f(x)\Big|_L$$

From the model above, we can see that relationship enables people who are identified at a location to execute functions to enable the functionality of life at the location where they are identified.

468'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 212 and 215, we have learned and shown that everything given to us by mother nature requires our effort. Anything given to us by mother nature requires effort from us individually.

- Mother nature provides us with The Given Set, then effort is required from us to identify it and use it.

- Mother nature provides us with both The Given Set and The Given Solution, effort is required from us to identify both items given to us by mother nature. For example, if mother nature gives us 2 entities, we must identify both entities and we must identify them properly. Doing so requires effort from us.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

- Mother nature gives us the solutions for our problems; we must be able to identify the solutions given to us and use them to solve our problems which require efforts from us.

- Mother nature gives us a map; we must be able to identify it and use it which is required effort from us.

- Mother nature gives us formulas that enable us to reduce complexity in what we do, we must be able to identify the formulas and use them which require effort from us.

- Mother nature gives us multiple models which help us to understand both the physical system and the functional system, we must be able to identify those models and use them which require efforts from us.

As we can see here, everything given to us by mother nature requires efforts from us individually. Mother nature does not give free pass on anything; efforts are always required from us individually.

469'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, function at location is not compatible with single function and it is not a single function fixes all or solves all. Function at location takes function of everybody or contribution of everybody into consideration. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, at Location 1, we have N people, where the N people have N functions as shown

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n f_n(x)$$

In terms of contribution, let's Ava_2 be contribution, then we have N contributions by the people in the form of

$$Ava_2\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Ava_{2,n}$$

In terms of problems solving by the function of the people, we have the following

$$Pr_1\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} Pr_{1,n}$$

In this case, we can see that each person has a function that solves part of the problem as shown by this table.

Person	Function	Problem Solved
P_1	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_{1,1}$
P_2	$f_2(x)$	$Pr_{1,2}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
P_N	$f_N(x)$	$Pr_{1,N}$

From the table above, we can see that $f_1(x)$ which is the function of P_1 at Location 1 when executed does not automatically solve $Pr_{1,2}$ and $Pr_{1,3}$, because $Pr_{1,2}$ is solved by $f_2(x)$ and $Pr_{1,3}$ is solved by $f_3(x)$. As we can see here, function at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

location takes function of everybody at the location into consideration in order to solve the identified problems, rather than a single function of a person at that location to solve the problems. Function at location takes the contribution of everybody at that location into consideration rather than a single person's contribution at that location.

470'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, from the article basis above, we have learned and shown that function at location takes the contribution of everybody into consideration at the locations where they are identified. Because function at location takes contribution of everybody into consideration at that location, the performance of function at location is better when everybody is contributing. Because function at location takes the function of everybody into consideration, the performance of function at location is better when everybody is contributing to his/her function. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

People at Location	Having
$P_1\|_{L_1}, S_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\|_{L_1}, u_1(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_1}, S_2\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(x)\|_{L_1}, u_2(t)\|_{L_1}$
$P_3\|_{L_1}, S_3\|_{L_1}$	$f_3(x)\|_{L_1}, u_3(t)\|_{L_1}$
⋮	⋮
$P_{20}\|_{L_1}, S_{20}\|_{L_1}$	$f_{20}(x)\|_{L_1}, u_{20}(t)\|_{L_1}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, we have $N = 20$ people at Location 1 where each of them has his/her own function. In terms of function performance and contribution, let's assume that we have the following scenario where Function 1 to Function 5 are executed negatively and Function 6 to Function 20 are executed positively as shown below.

$$f(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{m=1}^{5} f_m(\bar{x}) + \sum_{l=6}^{20} f_l(x)$$

From above, we can see that M represents the 5 functions that are executed negatively and L represents the 15 functions that are executed positively. Now, let's show another scenario where Function 1 to 10 are executed negatively and Function 11 to 20 are executed positively.

$$f(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{m=1}^{10} f_m(\bar{x}) + \sum_{l=11}^{20} f_l(x)$$

From above, we can see that M represents 10 functions that are executed negatively and L the remaining 10 functions that are executed positively. Because function at location takes averaging into consideration, the first case is better than the second case. In other words, because function at location takes averaging into consideration, if we have 20 people working and 3 of them execute their functions negatively while the remaining execute their functions positively, it is better than if we have 10 executes their functions negatively and the other 10 execute their functions positively. The way to look at it, the overall function performs better if everybody is contributing. The more people contribute, the better the performance of the overall function. If related to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

time less people contribute, then the performance of the overall function will decline where if more people are contributing, then the performance of the overall function will increase.

471'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, function at location enables us to solve a problem where it is identified. Without that, it may be possible to result in dirty work. For example, function at location enables a person to solve a problem at his/her location where that function belongs to that person. By disregarding function at location, it may be possible for a person to rely on someone else's negative function or a bad action as a claim to solve a problem which is viewed as dirty work. The bad action may be triggered by others. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Person	Function	Problem
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(\bar{x})$	$Pr_1 = 1$

From the table, because Person 1 disregards function at location, Person 1 may rely on other people to execute the function to solve the problem. This is dirty work and simply develops more problems. With Function at Location, Problem 1 is solved by Person 1 at Location 1, because Function 1 belongs to Person 1. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Function	Problem	Formula
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, P_1 is a mechanic with function Replace Starter and problem Bad Starter. The replace starter function belongs to the mechanic at the garage L_1 where the mechanic is working. By disregarding that function, if another function tries to be executed as a claim to replace the bad starter or solve that problem, it is viewed as dirty work. To better understand actual function and dirty work, we can look at it like this. Actual functions are natural, where dirty works are not. For example, exchange is an actual function while stealing is dirty work.

472'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 101, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not give free pass, and free pass is not considered an entity available to us to help us solve our problems. In this case, we can see that going after each other or going against each other for a free pass simply shows misidentification of a problem. For example, if we have a problem to solve, we use the given equation to solve it. Because free pass cannot help us solve our problems, if we had a free pass before, we simply acknowledge that and use the formula to solve our problems. We don't go after each other for free pass. To better understand the explanation, let's assume that τ_1, P_1 has a problem to solve such as $Pr_1 = 1$. Because that person relied on free pass at τ_1, we have $-Ava_8 \in P_1$ which is not natural and resulted to a negative function that does not solve the problem. Now, at τ_2, P_1 no longer relies on free pass but effort.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In this case, at τ_2 we have $-Ava_8 \notin P_1$, but effort which is $Ava_2 \in P_1$, which enables the solution of the problem.

473'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

By using the given equation to replace a problem with its solution, the problem no longer exists because it is replaced by its solution. In this case, if a problem is solved now, that problem will no longer reappear later. If now, we substitute a problem by its solution, later the solution of that problem will still hold. If not, we did not solve the problem. The way to look at it, let's at τ_1 we have problem $Pr_1 = 1$ to solve. By using the given equation, we solve the problem in the form of $Pr_1 = 0$. Now, at a later time such as τ_3, we no longer have that problem.

474'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of philosophy inheritance and free pass, let's take a look at this table.

Generation	τ_1	τ_2	**Now**
People	Grandpa	Dad	Son
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Entity Available	Free Pass or $-Ava_8$	Free Pass or $-Ava_8$	Effort or Ava_2
Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model we can see that at τ_1 Grandpa got a free pass, at τ_2 Dad got a free pass. Now, the formula is given to the son. What is important here is that, since mother nature does not give free pass, free pass is not an entity available that can enable us to solve problems, the free passes obtained by grandpa and dad from previous time were simply a misunderstanding of life. That should never have happened. Now, the formula is given to the son, then the son can use it so solve problems. Because free passes are not natural, the son cannot continue to look for free passes or try to get free passes. From the table, we can see that the son can simply apply the formula to solve problems rather than looking for free passes.

To better understand the explanation above, let's assume that at τ_1, Grandpa went from location to location doing bad things and stealing. Dad did the same thing at τ_2. That was simply a misunderstanding of life. Now, the formula is given to the son, where the son can then use it to solve problems rather than doing the same things grandpa and dad were doing in the past. The reason the formula is given to the son, because mother nature does not want the son to inherit the same negatives from dad and grandpa. Since dad and grandpa showed no understanding of the formula, then now the son can show the understanding of the formula by applying it to solve problems rather than following the same footstep as dad and grandpa.

475'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 57, we have learned and shown that to solve a problem, we use the given formula. Disregard the date or time we have the problem or identify it; we still use the given formula to solve it. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

Time	Problem	Solution
τ_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
τ_2	$Pr_2 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
τ_3	$Pr_3 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
τ_4	$Pr_4 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

As we can see from the table, at any given time or date we identify a problem, we use the given equation to solve it or set it equal to zero or substitute it by its solution. By understanding that, let's show the replaced solution in this table.

Time	Problem	Formula	Solution
τ_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_1 = 0$
τ_2	$Pr_2 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_2 = 0$
τ_3	$Pr_3 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_3 = 0$
τ_4	$Pr_4 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$	$Pr_4 = 0$

As shown from the table above, each time we have a problem, we use the formula to substitute that problem by its solution in order to solve it.

476'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the formula is given to us in order to help us solve our problems. For multiple people, it is always good to show that by this table.

People	Formula
P_1	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
P_2	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
P_3	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

From the table above, we can see that our parent identifies all of us as its children where the formula is given to us. In other words, the formula is given to me, the formula is given to us, and the formula is given to all of us. We can apply the given formula to solve our problems. In this case, the children can give feedback to each other when necessary. With the absence of the formula, some of the children can go against each other instead. What is important here, since those children go against each other rather than working together to solve the problems, those children don't have time to do what they are supposed to do. For example, rather than working together to solve identified problems, those children simply go against each other. In this case, they do not have time to watch their stuff which enables others to steal from them. What is important here is that the formula is given to us to enable us to solve

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

our problems, once some of us go against each other and disregard the formula, we simply develop more problems by allowing others to execute negative functions. For example, if we don't have time to watch our stuff, since our parent tells us we must do so, we simply allow others to steal from us.

477'. **Understanding the Function of a Person:** A person has a function to solve a problem, when that function is executed that problem is solved. The execution of the function to solve the problem, simply validates the function of that person. A person has a function to solve a problem, where that function belongs to that person. The execution of that function enables the problem solved by that function to be replaced by its solution. To better understand that let's take a look at the this table.

Person at Location	Function	Problem
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_1 = 1$

From the table, Function 1 belongs to Person 1 to solve Problem 1. In terms of entity identification, we identify the person, the function of the person, and the problem solved by that function. At any time, if we identify a person that has no function which is the same as a function that solves no problem, then we can identify it like this $P_1\|_{L_1}$. In terms of communication or visually identified entities, let's put both of them together.

Person at Location	Function	Problem
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_1 = 1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_2\|_{L_2}$	None	None

In terms of communication or entity identification, from the table in the first row we identify Person 1, his/her function and the problem solved by the function. In the second row, we simply identify the person without a function and problem solved by the function. By understanding the explanation and the table, we can see that Function 1 is a valid function for Person 1, where Person 2 has no valid function. Function 1 of Person 1 is validated because it solves Problem 1, where Person 2 has no valid function, because Person 2 does not have a function that solves a problem. In this case, we can see that Person 1 contributes while Person 2 does not contribute. In other words, Person 1 contributes to function at location, while Person 2 does not contribute to function at location.

478'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

To solve a problem, a person or a group of people is working at a location. Where the problem is identified and a function is provided to solve that problem as shown by this table.

Group	Function	Problem	Formula
$G_1\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

The formula is viewed as the principle the people are operating upon to solve the identified problem as shown in article basis 39. Now, let's assume that no principle of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

operation is identified. In other words, let's assume that the given formula is absent. In this case we have:

Group	Function	Problem	Formula
$G_1\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(\bar{x})$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$

Since each person in the group must apply the formula, let's show each person in the group get ideas from the from the negative formula.

People	Formula	Negative Ideas
P_1 or x_1	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	y_1
P_2 or x_2	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	y_2
P_3 or x_3	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	y_3

Now, let's look at 2 cases: in the first case, Person 1 is viewed as the boss. His/her idea to Person 2 can be like *I am your boss, disregard any principle, you do what I tell you to do*. This also disregards ideas of Person 2 and Person 3 as shown below.

$$S(xy)\big|_{L_1} = (x_1y_1 + x_2y_1 + x_3y_1) + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$$

The system stability function above shows the negative idea of Person 1 flowing to Person 2 and Person 3. Negative Idea 1 or y_1 can be viewed as the focus of the project or replacement of the operating principle the project should depend on. In this case, if we want to, we can show that by this table.

Group	Function	Problem	Negative Idea
$G_1\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$	$f_1(\bar{x})$	$Pr_1 = 1$	y_1

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

If we want to, we can present the table above this stability function

$$S(xy)\Big|_{L_1} = x_1y_1 + x_2y_1 + x_3y_1$$

Now, we can look at case number 2, where we can look at negative ideas from outsiders or other people outside the project. In other words, negative ideas from other people that are not part of the project. Here, let's show the first table for people at L_1.

People and Negative Ide	Function	Problem
$x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$	$f_1(\bar{x}),\ \bar{u}_1(t)$	$Pr_1 = 1$

Now, let's show people at another location such as L_2 with their respective negative ideas.

People at Location	Negative Ideas
$P\Big\|_{L_2} = P_4 + P_5$	$x_4y_4 + x_4y_5$

From the table above, Person 4 and Person 5 are external to the projects they are not part of the project. Because the people in the project are not using the given equation to execute the project, it is easy for them to use negative ideas from outsiders. In this case, negative ideas can flow from one or more outsiders to one or more people who are working on the project. In this case, let's show by this stability function how Negative Idea 4 flows to Person 1 and Person 2.

$$S(xy) = (x_1y_1 + x_1y_4 + x_2y_2 + x_2y_4)$$

$$S(xy) = x_1(y_1 + y_4) + x_2(y_2 + y_4)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Here, let's show with the inclusion of the flow of Negative Idea 1 to Person 2

$$S(xy)=(x_1y_1+x_1y_4+x_2y_2+x_2y_1+x_2y_4)$$

$$S(xy)=x_1(y_1+y_4)+x_2(y_2+y_1+y_4)$$

As we can see here it is always good to execute the project according to the formula. With the absence of the formula, it is very easy to rely on negative ideas which prevent the identified problem from being solved. To solve this problem, we simply replace the negative ideas with the application of the formula.

479'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

In terms of applying a formula to derive a method or an instrument as we have learned and shown in article basis 39, we can see that a formula is used to derive an entity or a method in the form of.

$$M=NE\frac{dM}{dT}$$

Where NE is natural elements and T is the range of theorems applied by the system. What is important here is that the range of theorems applied to derive the method or the instrument is not limited. In terms of the application of the theorems by S to derive the method, we have the following:

$$S\left[NE\frac{dM}{dT}\right]=M\left[u(t)\right]$$

What is important here is that application of the theorems by a system to derive the method is not limited. The application of the theorems is not limited as well as the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identification of the theorems from their respective theories. To better understand that let's the identified theorems be the following:

$$T=\left\{Th_1,Th_2,Th_3,\cdots,Th_N\right\}$$

Where multiple theorems are from multiple theories such as T_1, T_2, T_3, and so forth. Let's the application of the theorems above be by S_1 or S_1+S_2, it is not possible for S_1 or S_1+S_2 to prevent S_3 or S_3+S_4, identify those theorems and apply them as well as identify other theorems from the theories and apply them.

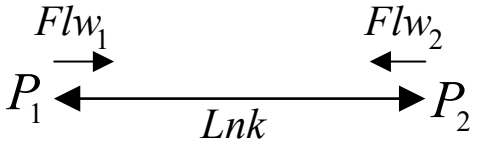
480'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1,E_2,E_3,\cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1},i_{E_2},i_{E_3},\cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 236, we have identified the following information from the communication link that exists between P_1 and P_2 as shown below.



From the model, Person 1 and Person 2 are connected via a communication interface that enables them to exchange information with each other. From the model, Person 1 provides information about Entity 1 to Person 2. While Person 1 can provide information about Entity 1 to person 2, however Person 1 cannot change the aspect of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Entity 1. In other words, while the person entity can communicate, however the person entity cannot change aspects of entities by its communication. Let's assume Entity 1 is identified, then the person entity identifies that entity by its aspect. In other words, the person entity is able to identify an entity by looking or identifying first the aspect of that entity. For example, if a person identifies a red cup on the table, then red is considered to be the aspect of that cup that helps the person entity identifies that cup.

What is important here is that if an entity is identified as a bad entity, the person entity cannot identify that entity as a good entity. If an entity is flagged as bad, that entity is identified as bad and cannot be good for anybody or by anybody. If it is not good, then it is not good. If it is not good, then it is not good for me, for you, for my friend, for your friend and so forth. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this from the collection of entities $C(E)$, let's $P_1 = E_{1,1}$ and $P_2 = E_{1,2}$, where P_1 provides information to P_2 about E_2, where $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. In this case, we can show the flow of information through the communication interface by this model.

$$P_1 \xleftarrow[communication\ interface]{\hat{i}_{E_2}} P_2$$

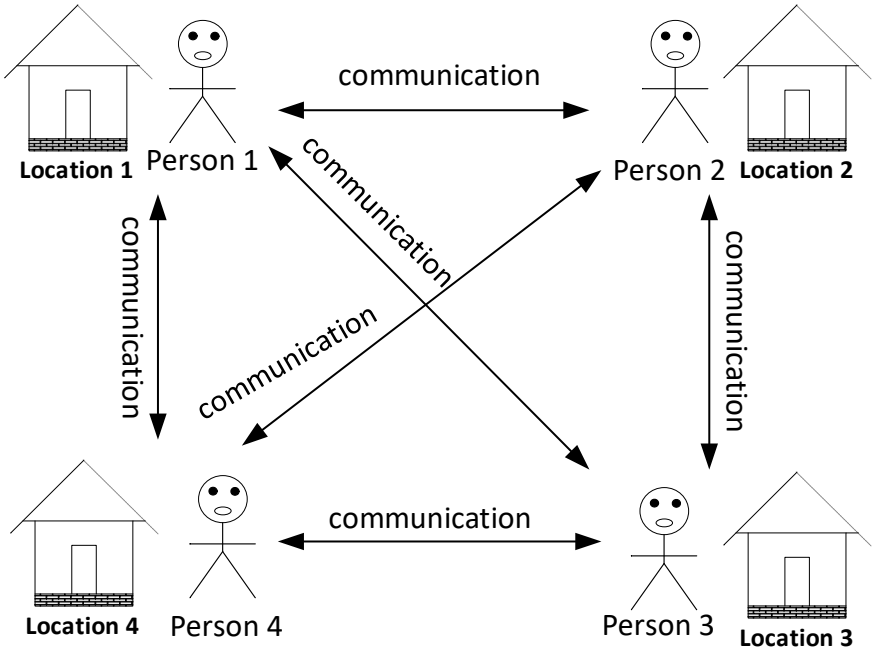
What is important here, since E_2 is a good entity and belong to the collection, if we identify a bad entity such as $-E_2$, we can see that $-E_2 \notin C(E)$. What is important here, if P_1 cannot provide information to P_2 showing that the identified information matches the given information.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

481’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of exchange, we exchange with each other to solve problems. It is always good to show that by this model.



From the model above at Location 1, let’s assume that Person 1 can go to exchange with person 2 and Person 3, where Person 2 can only exchange with Person 4. Determine which one will last longer related to time. Determine error in communication. Identify what Person 1 has and Person 2 does not. Also show what Person 2 has and Person 1 does not.

482’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 435 and 441, we have learned and shown that bogeymen wait on standby and look for weaknesses to extend their corruption. Where the understanding

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

of the principle prevents bogeymen from extending their corruption. In terms of people and corruption, from article basis 349 we have learned and shown that for oral communication, languages are viewed as sounds where for written communication they are viewed as mark or symbols on surfaces. To better understand the explanation, let's identify some people and languages.

People at Location	Languages
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$	ω_1
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$	ω_2, ω_3

From the table above, the locations can be viewed as room. Where at Location 1, we have N people and at Location 2, we have M people. Where, ω is viewed as language with index. For example, at Location we have N people with a single language ω_1, where at Location 2 we have M people with 2 languages ω_2 and ω_3. While we show it like that on the table, but consider like we have multiple rooms, where in some of the rooms we have many people with a single language, in some of them we have many people with multiple languages. For example, Room 1 with 50 people with one language, Room 2 with 50 people with 3 languages, room 5 with 150 people with 6 languages, room 7 with 300 people with 10 languages. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to verify which room provides more opportunity for corruption. The way to look at it, assume that corruption is an external entity that tries to corrupt an entity. In this case, in which room is it easier to accept corruption.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Another way to look at corruption is like a dirty liquid that tries to get a clean water dirty. In this case, the dirty liquid can be viewed as an entity that is trying to be injected to the clean water to make it dirty.

483'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

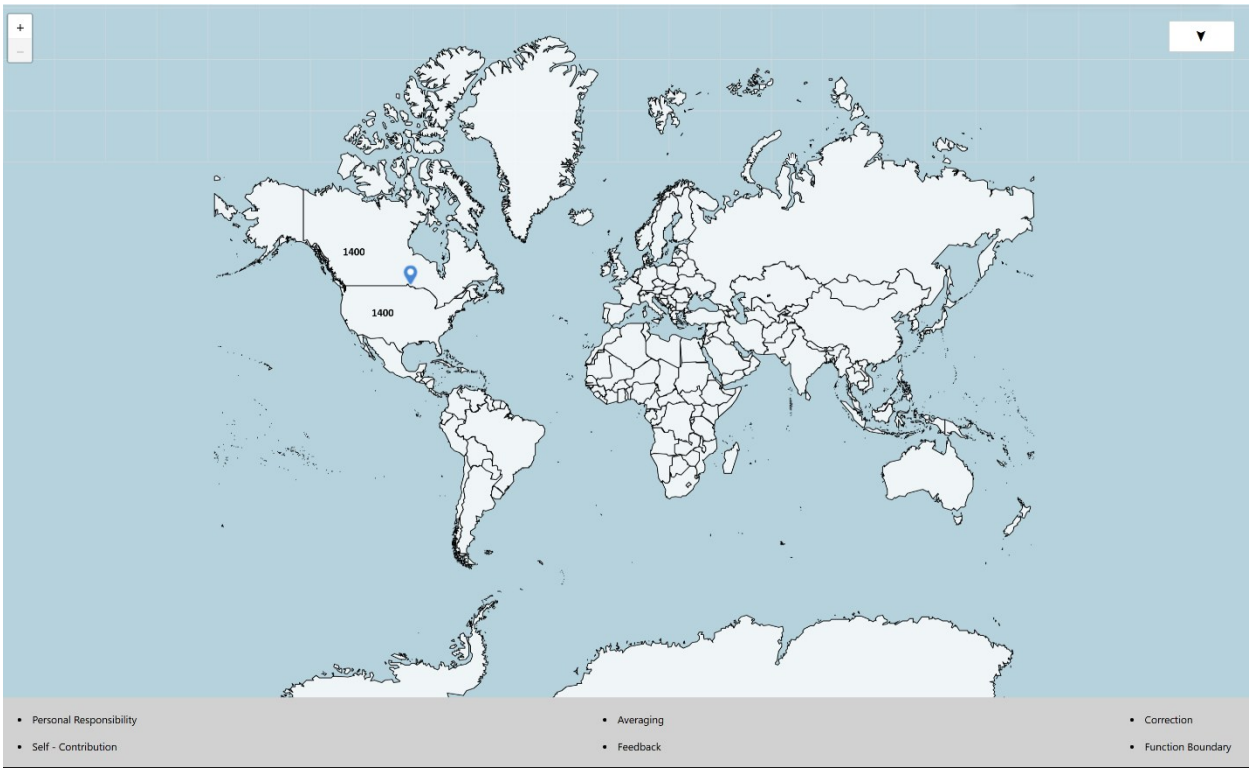
From the collection of entities, let's $S=E_1$, then $S_1=E_{1,1}$, $S_2=E_{1,2}$, and so forth. Now, let's $E_2=U_T$, where i_{E_2} provides information about E_1 or simply the operation of E_1 or how functions are executed by E_1 or should be executed. In this case, let's S_1 has a function of $u_1(t)$, which is equivalent to $u_1(t)=E_{1,1,1}$. In this case, we can see that i_{E_2} includes information on how that function should be executed. Let's assume that we have $-u_1(t)=-E_{1,1,1}$, in this case we can see that $-E_{1,1,1}\notin C(E)$. With that, we can see $-E_{2,1,1}\notin C(E)$ or simply that function is not executed in relationship to $E_{2,1,1}$. So, there is no relationship between the execution of $-E_{1,1,1}$ and $E_{2,1,1}$. Here, we can see that $-E_{2,1,1}$ is viewed as a corruption entity for S_1 and it is identified as y_1. In this case, we can identify people and their corruption equivalent as shown by this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

People or P, S	Corruption or y
P_1, S_1	$\bar{x}_1, y_1$
P_2, S_2	$\bar{x}_2, y_2$
P_3, S_3	$\bar{x}_3, y_3$
P_4, S_4	$\bar{x}_4, y_4$

From above, the corruption of Person 1 is identified as y_1 where the corruption of that person communication is identified as $\bar{x}_1$. In this case, in the communication domain we have function $f_1(\bar{x}_1)$ to show a corrupted function of that person where in theory domain we have $\bar{u}_1(t)$ to show the corrupted function. In this case, we can have group of people with corruption and group of people with group of corruption. From the philosophy inheritance chart, we already know that corruptions are inherited from time to time and the formula is given to us to replace corruption. Now, in terms of location and time, let's take a look at the map.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



Using the map, you can add people to it if you want to. What you need to do, you put time on each location to show related to time if corruption goes up or down or which one is more corrupted—has more corruption—and so. You can use a table as well. For example, you can look at a location, for example Location 1 in the following time: 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 1950, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2020, Now and so forth. This is the way to look at it, N locations as shown from the map, we have.

$$L = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n$$

From that, you can have a table like this

Location	Time	Corruption

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

L_1	τ_1	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
L_2	τ_1	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
L_3	τ_1	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
⋮	⋮	⋮

From above, you can do all locations for the same time, then you can have a separate table like this to show a single location at different times as shown.

Location	Time	Corruption
L_1	τ_1	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
L_1	τ_2	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
L_1	τ_3	$\bar{x}$, y up or down
⋮	⋮	⋮

From the table above, corruption is viewed as averaging corruption at that location.

484'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us by our parent

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 197, we have learned and shown that during a meeting, a formula on the table enables all of us to point to that formula or do things according to that formula. For example, if multiple people are working on a project, they apply the formula. During the meeting, they can put the formula on the table and use the formula to provide feedback to each other to help identify any problem. Another example, if multiple people are working to design or derive an entity, then when they have a meeting, they can put the formula on the table and use the formula to detect

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

faults and feedback each other. That enables them to solve any problem that arises. Now, let's assume that we have N people working on a project, where the problem is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$ and the people and the function of the project are:

$$P = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$f(x) = A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n x\right]$$

Let's assume that in a meeting, we don't have the formula but we have the following, where $N = 5$, we can look it 2 ways: Let's do the first way where $M = 2$ and $L = 3$, in this case we have the following

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy) = \left[(x_1 + x_2)(y_1 + y_2)\right] + \left[k(x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\right]$$

From above, we can see the corruption are identified as y_1 and y_2. What happens here, with the absence of the formula, M can increase related to time which is viewed as increase the quantity of corruptions. Now, let's look at it in the communication domain, where during a meeting we have the following communication function.

$$f(\bar{x}) = \left[-A(P_1 + P_2)x\right] + \left[A(P_3 + P_4 + P_5)x\right]$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = \left[-AP_1x_1 - AP_2x_2\right] + \left[AP_3x_3 + AP_4x_4 + AP_5x_5\right]$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(\bar{x}) = \left[-A_1 P_1 x_1 - A_2 P_2 x_2 \right] + \left[A_3 P_3 x_3 + A_4 P_4 x_4 + A_5 P_5 x_5 \right]$$

From above, we can see that $-A_1 x_1$ is viewed as Corruption 1, where $-A_2 x_2$ is viewed as Corruption 2. In the right side, we can see that there is relationship between the following

$$A_3 x_3 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow A_4 x_4 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow A_5 x_5$$

Which is the same as

$$A_3 x_3 \sim A_4 x_4 \sim A_5 x_5$$

What happens here, with the absence of the formula, the quantity of corruption can increase. While we have 2, that can increase to 3 and so forth. By having the formula, we can cross out corruption or remove corruptions, where we can eliminate them. In this case, everybody points to the formula. Let's assume that we have the following, where only $M = 1$, so we have:

$$S(xy) = \left[x_1 y_1 \right] + \left[k(x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5) \right]$$

Similarly in the communication domain, we have

$$f(\bar{x}) = \left[-A P_1 x \right] + \left[A(P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5) x \right]$$

Now, with $M = 0$, we have the following

$$S(xy) = k(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)$$

Similarly in the communication domain, we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5)x$$

From above as we can see, by having the formula on the table, the corruptions are crossed out, where everybody at the table points to the formula. In this case, if there is a negative communication flow, the formula can be used with feedback to enable the correction of that communication. With that, we can see there is a relationship between everybody at the table and the formula as well as the relationship between communication of everybody at the table and the formula. For example, if Person 1 repeats Sentence 1 or $S_1(w)$, Person 2 repeats Sentence 2 or $S_2(w)$, Person 3 repeats Sentence 3 or $S_3(w)$, Person 4 repeats Sentence 4 or $S_4(w)$ and Person 5 repeats Sentence 5 or $S_5(w)$, then all those sentences are related with the formula in the form below.

$$S_1(w) \rightarrow ® \rightarrow S_2(w) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow ® \rightarrow (Ava + Giv = Sol)$$

This process enables us to have corruption free. By understanding the overall explanation, related to the article basis above, you will need to determine why it is not possible to have corruption free without the formula on the table. You can use the last time or date. For example, if your last time is 2020, where people are meeting to solve a problem. Show that, the fact that there is no formula on the table, the meeting simply provides opportunity for some people at the table to be more corrupted or extend corruption rather than solving identified problems.

485'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 70, we have learned and shown that a group exists to provide a function to solve a problem. For example, multiple people who work at a restaurant are viewed as a group of people who provide a function to solve a problem. Let's assume that at τ_1, we have G_1 and later at τ_2 we have another group such as G_2 shown below.

$$G_1\big|_{\tau_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$G_2\big|_{\tau_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$$

From the model above, let's assume that Group 1 exists to facilitate exchanges between people in multiple countries. In this case, each person in Group 1 is viewed as a person from specific country where they meet together to communicate about exchange. In this case, Group 1 started with a fixed number of people, related to time it remains the same or very few people are added to the group. Later at Time 2, Group 2 is created where it started with a fixed number of people but related to time more people are added to that group, where each person is from a separate country. At Time 3, Group 2 has much more people than Group 1.

What you need to do here, you need to look at the meeting of the people in the groups as well as entity on the table. Verify that it is not possible to meet effectively to solve a problem without the formula on the table. Verify the relationship of the people in the group and communication. You can look at both groups together related to time, where a group adds more people where the number of people in the another group is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

fixed. Verify that if a group remains fixed with the number of people related to time while another group adds more people related to time, the group that stays fixed with the number of people has no future.

486'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 222, we have learned and shown that every information given to us by our parent is related to each other. Let's consider that as our parent statements to us. In this case, each statement from our parent is related to each other. Here, let's look at some of them.

- I am—our parent—above and you are—us—below
- Function at Location
- Solution of a problem is given with its vocabulary
- I—our parent—identify information before you—us
- We exist with our effort
- We are not required to have bogeymen

Here, Draw the relationships of the items on the list similar to the model in article basis 222 and use the given equation to verify the connections. For example, if you connect the first item in the list with the second item in the list, then you can use the given equation to verify that connection. This is the way to look at it, you try to understand the first item, then you try to understand the second item. If you

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understand both of them, then you draw the relationship. In the relationship, you identify an entity that connects both of them. Then you use the given equation to verify that entity.

487'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 193, we have learned that Salesman 2 solves more problems than Salesman 1, because Salesman 2 goes to more locations to collects problems signs and leave solutions signs. To better understand, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Problem	Distance	Solution
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 1$	d_1	$Pr_1\|_{L_1} = 0$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 1$	d_2	$Pr_2\|_{L_2} = 0$
$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 1$	d_3	$Pr_3\|_{L_3} = 0$

From above, Distance 1 is 50 miles, Distance 2 is 100 miles, and Distance 3 is 200. Where the mobility of Salesman 2 who is P_4 enable him to go to those locations and solve problems. For example, Salesman 2 provides a function $f_4(x)$ to solve problems, where that salesman is located at L_4. In this case, the mobility of that salesman to each location for example from L_4 to L_1, where the function is executed in the form of

$$f_4(x)\Big|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_4)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Which result to

$$Pr_1\big|_{L_1} = 0$$

The function $f_4(x)\big|_{L_1}$ can also be expressed in this form

$$f_{1,4}(x)\big|_{L_1} = A(P_1 + P_4)x$$

From above, we can see that because Salesman 2 has a problem to solve, he is willing to travel to many places to collect problems signs and leave solutions signs. In this case, Salesman 2 does not look at distance as an inconvenient, but he is willing to travel to places disregard the distance to solve problems. By understanding that, we can see there is an entity available to Salesman 2 and that entity is willingness as Ava_7. Here, use the given equation to show that willingness is an entity that is available to us that enables us to solve problems.

488'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 156, we have learned and shown that the function of people at work is to solve an identified problem, and the manager exists to help them solve the problem the project needs to solve. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Function	Problem
$P\big\|_{L_1} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$	$f(x)$	$Pr_1\big\|_{L_1} = 1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the table above, P_1 is viewed as Manager 2 identified in article basis 156. In terms of function, let's identify the functions of the employees in this table.

People	Function
P_1	$f_1(x)$
P_2	$f_2(x)$
P_3	$f_3(x)$
P_4	$f_4(x)$

From the table above, $f_1(x)$ is viewed as the function of P_1 which is the Manager who manages the functions of the employees. For example, $f_1(x)$ is a manage function that manages other functions like $f_2(x)$, $f_3(x)$, and $f_4(x)$. This shows the model of $f_1(x)$ manages $f_2(x)$.

$$f_1(x) \xrightarrow{manage} f_2(x)$$

The model above can be expressed in this form to show the management of Function 2 by Function 1.

$$f_{1,2}(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

In this case, we can show all of them in this table, where the manage function manages the functions of the employees in the project.

Employee	Function	Manage Function
P_1	$f_1(x)$	$f_{1,1}(x) = AP_1x$
P_2	$f_2(x)$	$f_{1,2}(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_3	$f_3(x)$	$f_{1,3}(x) = A(P_1 + P_3)x$
P_4	$f_4(x)$	$f_{1,4}(x) = A(P_1 + P_4)x$

From the table above, we can see that the manage function $f_1(x)$ manages its own as well as other functions in the project. If there is a need, we can further break $f_1(x)$ down to show other functions by the manager. For example, if the manager has other function besides the managing function, then that function is also managed by the managing function.

489'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 445, we have identified bogeymen at locations. From article basis 441, we have shown that bogeymen are looking for weaknesses and the absence of the formula enables them to expand their corruption. In this case, the understanding of the formula stops bogeymen from expanding their corruption. Using the given equation to show that with the presence of bogeymen there is no function at location. The way to look at it, function at location exists to enable people at their respective locations to apply the formula to solve identified problems. You need to use both models or tables shown in 441 and 445, where in 441 you take the absence of the formula into consideration to show the flow of corruption combined with the model or table in 445 to show that with bogeymen, there is no function at location.

490'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 242, we have shown the flow of the entities given to us by our parent. In article basis 221, we have learned and shown the interface between us and our parent. As shown in the model, each of us interfaces with mother nature, if mother nature needs to make a promise to one of us, mother nature can use that interface directly without going to another child as a third party. If we look at both models, we can see the following. While we interface between each other, we also interface with mother nature. Now, let's show the model of the interface between each other or the interface between me and you.

$$P_1 \xleftarrow{communication\ interface} P_2$$

From the model, P_1 is identified as me and P_2 is identified as you, where the interface is shown between me and you. As we can see from the model, me and you only interface through communication. In this case, if you need to provide information to me and I need to provide information to you, we can only use the communication interface. For our parent, by looking at both models in article bases 442 and 221, we can identify the following interface.

$$\tilde{P}_2 \xleftarrow{communication\ interface} P_1$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, $\tilde{P}_2$ is identified as mother nature which is viewed as our parent. From the model, we can see that Person 1 interfaces with his/her parent through the communication interface. It is always good to show that by this model.

$$\tilde{P}_2 \xleftarrow{communication\ interface} P$$

From above, P is the person entity which is $P = E_1$ and $\tilde{P}_2$ is mother nature which is $\tilde{P}_2 = E_2$. In this case, let's identify $P_1 = E_{1,1}$ then the communication interface of P_1 can be identified as $E_{1,1,1}$ where for another person such as P_2, it is identified as $E_{1,2,1}$. Where for E_2, the communication interface with $E_{1,1}$ is identified as $E_{2,1,1}$ and with $E_{1,2}$ it is identified as $E_{2,2,1}$. What is important here is that the interface identified here is external, where we can call it communication domain interface. Now, let's identify another interface for $E_{1,1,2}$, where that interface is only internal which we call theory domain interface, which only connect $E_{1,1}$ with its parent. Then we can identify the parent interface with $E_{1,1}$ as $E_{2,1,2}$. What is important here is that the internal interface does not exist between $E_{1,1}$ and $E_{1,2}$. In this case, we can see that there exist only a single interface between children which is the communication interface where between the parent and the children there exists 2 interfaces: the communication domain interface and the theory domain interface. Where both interfaces are given with their own information. For example, the communication

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

domain interface is given with communication domain interface information, where the theory domain interface is given with theory domain interface information.

491'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 296, we have learned and shown that if a person is hired to work as a contractor to solve a problem, as longer the person solves the problem, he/she will get his/her contract renewed. Now, let's assume that a person has a contract to clean a floor and that person is not working to solve the problem, but goes against each other. Let's show that by this table

People at Location	Problem	Function	Formula
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1} = 1$	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$

From above, we can see the clean floor function $f_1(\bar{x})$ is executed negatively, because the person goes after each other. To better understand that let's look at it like this. Let's assume one or more people the person is going against like P_2, then the resulted function is.

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

From above, we can see that resulted function does not look like the clean floor function and does not solve the problem. Another way to look at it is to show that the person simply expands the problem by adding additional problems. In this case, the original problem becomes

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where $Pr_{1,2}$ is viewed as the additional problem which is going after each other. In this case, we can see that the original function above becomes

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = f_{1,1}(\bar{x}) + f_{1,2}(\bar{x})$$

From above, we can see that the main function which is Clean Floor includes the negative function $f_{1,2}(\bar{x})$ which is Go After Each Other. From that, we can see that $f_1(\bar{x})$ cannot solve the Dirty Floor problem, because it includes negatives that must be removed first. Let's assume that Person 1 has a 6-month contract, where the contract is about to end. Person 2 can apply for the contract. What is important here, Person 2 can still get the contract without showing that he/she can do the job. The reason for that, because Person 1 is not working to solve the problem. This is the way to look at it, let's assume that Person 1 is not working, but goes me vs. you. Person 2 also has the same idea by going me vs. you rather than showing he/she can do the job. In this case, we have this table for both Person 1 and Person 2.

People	Formula
P_1	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$
P_2	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$

What is important here is that Person 1 has the job or opportunity to execute the function to solve the problem, but Person 1 is sitting down and not executing the function to solve the problem. Now, Person 2 can apply for the contract and get it, even though he/she has not shown he/she can execute the function to solve the problem. What is important here is that Person 2 has more chances to get the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

contract than Person 1. Even when Person 2 has not shown he can do the job, but he can still get it. For Person 2, it is easier for him/her to get the job. While for Person 1, the only opportunity Person 1 has while he/she is working is to learn and execute function to solve the problem. If Person 1 can execute the function to solve the problem, that will prevent Person 2 from getting the contract. However, if Person 1 is still sitting down doing nothing and go me vs. you, Person 2 can get the contract easily. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to verify both cases.

492'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Where the given collection of entities above can also be represented in this form

$$\overset{C(E)}{\boxed{\boxed{E_1}\ \boxed{E_2}\ \boxed{E_3}\ \cdots}}$$

Where the given collection of information above can also be represented in this form.

$$\overset{C(i_E)}{\boxed{\boxed{i_{E_1}}\ \boxed{i_{E_2}}\ \boxed{i_{E_3}}\ \cdots}}$$

Where each entity in the collections can have parts and sub parts as we have learned and shown by using subscript and comma separator to represent parts and subparts of entities in the collections. From article basis 111, we have learned and shown that corruption does not exist solo. From article basis 441, we have leaned and shown that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

it is possible to limit or prevent corruption with the presence of the formula. From the same article basis, we have learned and shown that a bogeyman is like an outside entity that looks for weakness to expand his/her corruption. It is always good to show that by this model.

$$P_1 \xleftarrow[comm\ \ interface]{-Ava_{9,1}} P_2$$

From the model above, we have Bogeyman 1 to the left. Let's assume Time 1 interaction from above, where at Time 2 we have this.

$$P_1 \xleftarrow[comm\ \ interface]{-Ava_{9,1} \quad \rightarrow \quad -Ava_{9,2}} P_2$$

From above, we can see that at τ_1, we have $-Ava_{9,1} \in P_1$ and at τ_2, we have $-Ava_{9,2} \in P_2$. From the model above, we can think that $-Ava_{9,1}$ is a red token that travels from P_1 to P_2, where at P_2 it is transitions to $-Ava_{9,2}$. What is important here, with the presence of the formula that prevents the transition. By understanding the model, we can see that a bogeyman does not exist solo or by itself. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at the following:

$$P\big|_{L_1} = \left[-Ava_{9,1} \in P_1 - Ava_{9,2} \in P_2\right] + \left[Ava_{1,1} \in P_3 + Ava_{1,2} \in P_4\right]$$

From above, in Room 1 or at Location 1 we have Bogeyman 1 and Bogeyman 2. We also have Person 3 with Formula and Person 4 with Formula which is the same as Person 3 and Person 4 with responsibility. As we can see there, in that room Bogeyman 1 exists because we have 2 bogeymen. Now, let's show another form.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P\Big|_{L_1} = \left[-Ava_{9,1} \in P_1 \right] + \left[Ava_{1,3} \in P_2 + Ava_{1,1} \in P_3 + Ava_{1,2} \in P_4 \right]$$

From above, because a bogeyman does not exist solo, so in Room 1 above, Bogeyman 1 does not exist. As we can see here, a bogeyman only exists if there is another bogeyman. In other words, in order for bogeymen to exist there must be 2 or more bogeymen. A single bogeyman cannot exist by itself. Here, you can use the formula to verify that. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this model.

$$-Ava_{9.1} \in P_1 \ \boxed{Table} - Ava_{9.2} \in P_2$$

From the model above, we can see bogeymen exist because there is no formula on the table. Wherein from the one below, the formula on the table prevents the existence of bogeymen. By having the formula on the table, we have the following relationship

$$P_1 \to ® \to P_2 \to ® \to (Ava + Giv = Sol)$$

Which is the same as

$$Ava_{1,1} \in P_1 \to ® \to Ava_{1,2} \in P_2 \to ® \to (Ava + Giv = Sol)$$

By crossing the bogeymen out and replacing them with the formula, we make sure there is no bogeymen at the table. Doing so enables us to execute functions positively and solve problems. To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this. Multiple people meet together to execute a function to solve a problem. If there is no formula on the table for example a formula that can show the relationship between the communication of the people, then negative communication can flow where at the table some can be the bogeymen of others. Now, if the formula is on the table, then the formula can be used to show relationship of communication of people at the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

table, where feedback can be given to enable correction if there is an error in communication of one or more people.

493'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 88 as well as 156, we have learned and shown that the ones who understand must help the ones who do not in order to solve our problems. By understanding that related to article basis above, we can see that the bogeyman entity only exists if it is enabled. In other words, if you enable a bogeyman, you are also a bogeyman. If I enable a bogeyman, I am also a bogeyman. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

$$x_1 y_1 \xrightarrow{y_1} x_2 y_2$$

Which is equivalent to this model

$$x_1 y_1 \xrightarrow{enable} x_2 y_2$$

To the right side, we have the following result

$$x_2(y_2+y_1)$$

Where in the communication domain, we have the following

$$f(\bar{x})=-A(P_1+P_2)x$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the enabled part is viewed as negative communication from P_1 which can be identified in this form

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -A_1 P_1 x_1$$

Where to the other end which is P_2, we have

$$f_2(\bar{x}) = -A_2 P_2 x_2$$

We can look at the flow of communication from P_1 to P_2 which is shown by this model.

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{S_1(\bar{w})} P_2$$

Where $S_1(\bar{w})$ is viewed as a negative sentence that flows from Person 1 to Person 2. What happens here, with the presence of the formula, that negative sentence is not accepted by Person 2. In this case, we have the following in the communication domain.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AP_1 x + AP_2 x$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = f_1(\bar{x}) + f_2(x)$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = -A_1 P_1 x_1 + A_2 P_2 x_2$$

Where $A_1 x_1 \neq A_2 x_2$

From above, because Person 2 has the understanding of the formula, the negative communication is blocked, and it is not accepted by Person 2. In the theory domain, we can look at it this way by using the system stability function.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

From above, we have $M = 1$ and $L = 1$

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + k x_2$$

As we can see from above, the bogeyman does not flow to x_2, because have $k \in x_2$.

We can look at it like this; bogeymen look for weakness where the weakness is the result of misunderstanding the formula. Since bogeymen do not have the understanding of the formula, bogeymen cannot enable the understanding of the formula. In other words, using the given equation to help others understand the formula, that person must understand it to a higher level. Since bogeymen have no understanding of the formula, bogeymen can only expand the misunderstanding of the formula. With the understanding of the formula, that disables bogeymen. From that, we can see as number of people understanding increases, the number of bogeymen comes down or decreases.

494'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

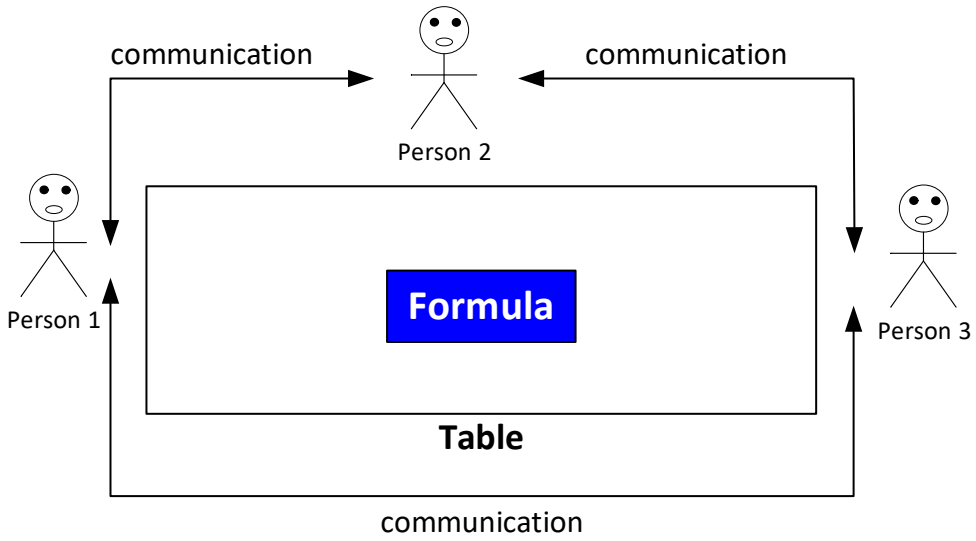
From article basis 197, we have learned and shown that during a meeting, the formula on the table enables all of us to use the formula to solve the problem. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People	Problem	Function	Formula
P_1	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	$f_1(x)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
P_2	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	$f_2(x)$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

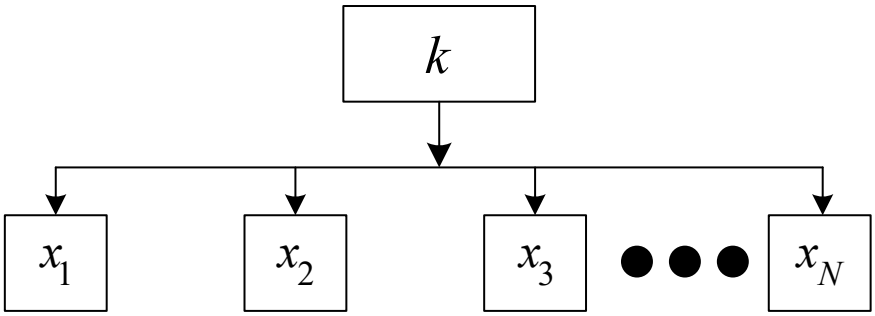
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_3	$Pr_{1,3}=1$	$f_3(x)$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

From the table above, 3 people are working to solve problem $Pr_1=1$ which is solved by function $f(x)$. As we can see from the table, each person has a function to solve a part of the problem. Now, let's assume that the people who work in the project are meeting together to discuss or review a test or function or so, then we can show the meeting table by this model.



The model above is related to this stability model

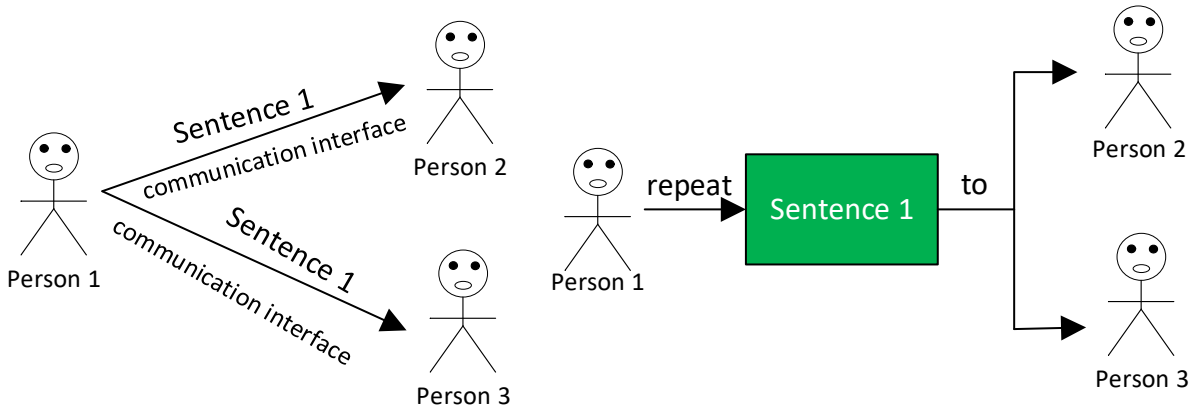


Which is also given by this relationship

$$P_1 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow (Ava+Giv=Sol)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, we have the formula on the table and we show the flow of communication of people who sit at the table. The question we need to ask here is what enables them to sit together at the table. What enables them to meet together? To better understand that let's look at it like this. Let's assume the communication of Person 1 to Person 2 and Person 3 is Sentence 1, where the compunction of Person 2 to Person 1 and Person 3 is Sentence 2 and the communication of Person 3 to Person 1 and Person 2 is Sentence 3. The model below shows the flow of Sentence 1 from Person 1 to Person 2 and Person 3.



The model above is given by the following function

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2 + P_2)x$$

Let's look at sentence repeated by Person 1 which is related to the project or the function of the project.

$$f_1(x) = AP_1x$$

Where the above function is the same as the one below

$$f_1(x_1) = AP_1x_1$$

Where the communication x is given as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S_1(w) = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + \cdots$$

Now, let's look at the meeting communication like a group of sentences as shown

$$S(w) = S_1(w) + S_2(w) + S_3(w)$$

From above, $S_1(w)$ is a sentence from Person 1, $S_2(w)$ is a sentence form Person 2, and $S_3(w)$ is a sentence from Person 3. What is important here is the 3 sentences are related together by the formula as shown by this model.

$$S_1(w) \rightarrow ® \rightarrow S_2(w) \rightarrow ® \rightarrow S_3(w) \rightarrow ® \rightarrow (Ava + Giv = Sol)$$

From the model above, we can see that since all the sentences are related to the formula, then the formula enables them to sit together at the table to communicate to solve the identified problem. Without the formula, the relationship above does not exist and it will not be possible for one to understand each other to solve the identified problem. In other words, because the formula is common between the people and the communication of the people, then that relationship enables them to work together to solve the problem.

495'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 150, 356, and 391 we have learned and shown that the person entity exists to live not to die. From article basis 301, we have learned and shown that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the functional system exists to enable our functionality. By identifying a person, we have an image of that person in our mind, and we think about it. To better understand that let's take a look at the following. Let's assume that at τ_1, P_1 identifies P_2 in the form of visual identity by eyes where the function See Person 2 is executed as.

$$h_1(t) = h_1(t) + u_1(t)$$

Where $u_1(t)$ is the result of the application of the formula as shown

$$u(t) = S_1 Tr\{T\}$$

The process above enables S_1 to have an image of S_2 in his/her mind. If we want to, we can represent that image as an entity such as $\tilde{S}_2$. Let's assume that the image $\tilde{S}_2$ is in the mind of S_1 at τ_2, now if at τ_3 the person dies where we have $S_2 = 0$, then $\tilde{S}_2$ still exists. In this case, we can see that we have a problem. All you need to do here is to verify that the image of Person 2 remains in the mind of Person 1 is also a problem. In other words, by understanding the overall explanation. We can see that, when people we know already or we have identified already died, we still have an image of those people in our mind. All you need to do here is to show that having the image of those people in our minds is also a problem. Having the image of people who died in our mind is a problem.

496'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 323, we have learned and shown that a function is provided to solve a problem, where the function is separate from the person who executes the function, and the function is what solves the problem. To better understand that let's assume that a person has a problem to solve as shown below.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = P_1$$

$$Pr_1 = 1$$

From above, we can see that Person 1 has a problem to solve. A function is needed to solve that problem. Since the function is what is needed to solve the problem, in this case the function has an opportunity to solve that problem, rather than the person who has that function. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{has} Pr_1 = 1$$

$$P_2 \xrightarrow{has} f_2(x)$$

From above, we can see that the function $f_2(x)$ solves the problem in this form

$$f_2(x) \xrightarrow{set} Pr_1 = 0$$

Now, since $f_2(x)$ is what solves the problem, then $f_2(x)$ has opportunity to solve the problem. From the model, we can see that the opportunity to solve the problem belongs to the function rather than the person who executes the function. In other words, the opportunity entity belongs to the function rather than the person who executes the function. Use the given equation to show that the function is what has the opportunity to solve the problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

497'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article bases 233 and 270, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not want us to have bogeymen because they will undermine our effort and our understanding. By understanding that, we can see the bogeymen try to undermine mother nature. For example, in article basis 442, you have identified what bogeymen can do and what they cannot do. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that bogeymen have no respect for given entities or mother nature.

By understanding the explanation above, we can see that bogeymen are lazy. For example, if a formula or principle is given, rather than applying the formula or principle, bogeymen would look for others to do the dirty work for them which undermine their efforts and mother nature. In other words, if an entity is given such as E_1, the bogeymen would throw it away or disregard it and look for dirty work because bogeymen cannot work with given entities. Bogeymen always look for free passes and dirty work.

498'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that bogeymen are not capable of working with given entities. From article bases 443, 484, and 493 we have learned and shown that the understanding of the formula disables the existence of bogeymen. In other words, bogeymen are the result of misunderstanding the given formula, by understanding the given formula, bogeymen no longer exist. To better understand that let's take a look at the following.

$$-Ava_9 \in P_1\big|_{\tau_1}$$

From above, we can see that at τ_1, Person 1 has bogeymen. The reason Person 1 has bogeymen is because of the absence of the formula. Now, at τ_2, we have the following

$$-Ava_9 \notin P_1\big|_{\tau_2}$$

Which is the same as

$$Ava \in P_1\big|_{\tau_2}$$

Where Ava is a list of entities which include effort, responsibility, ability, maturity, contribution, and so forth. From above, we can see that at τ_2, the formula is used as a substitution for bogeymen. In other words, the understanding of the formula substituted for the bogeymen. What is important here is that the substitution of the bogeymen with the formula follows the same concept of problems and solutions. In this case, bogeymen themselves are viewed as problems. In order to solve them, we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

must replace them with their solutions. From above, $-Ava_9$ is identified as a problem, then it is substituted by the formula which is the solution of the problem. By understanding the explanation, we can see that without learning and understanding the formula, a bogeyman will always stay a bogeyman. In this case, there is no substitution.

499'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

In terms of entity identification, a person is identified at a location a person is present at that location. From article basis 318, we have learned and shown that with the pass, a person can go to another location. As a refresh, let's show the process again. Let's assume that at τ_1, we have the following.

$$f(x)\big|_{L_1}=\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n f_n(x)$$

$$f(v)\big|_{L_2}=\sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m f_m(v)$$

From above, we can see that at τ_1, P_1 is identified at L_1. Then the mobility of Person 1, which is enabled by the pass, enables Person 1 to go to location 2. In this case, we have the following at τ_2.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=2}^{N} P_n f_n(x)$$

$$f(v)\Big|_{L_2} = P_1 f_1(v) + \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m f_m(v)$$

From above, we can see that at Time 1, mother nature identifies Person 1 at Location 1 and at Time 2, mother nature identifies Person 1 at Location 2. What is important here is that at Time 1, Person 1 is part of functions that are executed at Location 1, where at Time 2, Person 1 is part functions that are executed at Location 2. Consider both Location 1 and Locations 2 are viewed as collections of functions. If we combine all functions at Location 1 as Function 1, then at Time 1, Person 1 is part of Function 1. Where at Time 2, Person 1 is part of Function 2, where Function 2 is combined functions at Location 2.

500'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the entity available to us, we know that communication is one of them. In terms of function at location, we have the following.

People at Location	Problem	Function	Formula
$P_1\Big\|_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\Big\|_{L_1} = 1$	$f_1(x)\Big\|_{L_1}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
$P_2\Big\|_{L_2}$	$Pr_2\Big\|_{L_2} = 1$	$f_2(v)\Big\|_{L_2}$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, Person 1 applies the formula to solve Problem 1 and Person 2 applies the formula to solve Problem 2. By applying the formula, Person 1 has x and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person 2 has v. With that, we have the following relationship where x looks like $f_1(x)$ and v looks like $f_2(v)$ as shown by this model.

$$x \xrightarrow{looks\ like} f_1(x)$$

$$v \xrightarrow{looks\ like} f_2(v)$$

The models above are the same as the ones below

$$x \rightarrow ® \rightarrow f_1(x)$$

$$v \rightarrow ® \rightarrow f_2(v)$$

From the model, we can see that in order for me to solve a problem, my communication must look like my function at my location. If my communication does not look like my function at my location, then the problem will not be solved. In this case, my problem is also located at a location where I am not physically present.

501'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 88, we have learned and shown that we are all the children of our parent, and we must help each other to enable the functionality of life. In article basis 156, we have learned and shown that employees are helping each to enable the project to execute successfully to solve the underlined problem. In article basis 234, we have learned and shown that when a person helps another person with the understanding of the formula that also increases the understanding of both of them.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To better understand the explanation above, let's assume that multiple people are working on a project. One of the guys has been working on the project for a while and he/she has a good understanding of the project. However, that guy is not helpful in helping others. Another guy has not been working on the project for a while. He has very little understanding of the project, but with his/her little understanding, he is always helpful in helping others. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to show that in the long run, which guy will lead to a more successful project execution. Also, what the manager should do to help the project execute successfully.

502'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. In terms of function at location, let's take a look at the following table.

People at Location	Function
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$f_1(\bar{x})\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$f_2(\bar{v})\|_{L_2}$

From the model above, at Location 1, Person 1 has Function 1 and at Location 2, Person 2 has Function 2 where both Function 1 and Function 2 are executed negatively, because both of them are not using the formula. Now, let's take a look at the following cases.

Case 1

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person 1 executes Function 1 negatively but does not look how Person 2 executes Function 2 to do the same thing.

Case 2

If Person 1 looks how Person 2 executes Function 2 at Location 2 and does the same thing by executing Function 1 according to how Person 2 executes Function 2 at Location 2, that is not good.

What is important here is that if Person 1 executes Function 1 according to himself/herself rather than according to Person 2 at Location 2 or how Person 2 executes Function 2 at Location 2, it is better. In this case, because of function at location, Person 1 will learn the formula much better and quicker to execute Function 1 positively, rather than if he/she is looking at how Person 2 execute Function 2 and does the same thing by executing Function 1 according to Person 2. By understanding the explanation, we can see that Person 1 has something already that will help him/her with the learning and applying the formula. For example, I respect my location and have some understanding. So, before the formula is put on the table, it is better for people at their locations to execute functions according to themselves at their respective locations, rather than according to people at other locations. If you want to, you can verify that by yourself by using the stability function to show between the two, which one has more efficiency. In this case, you can look at each of them separately using the function, and later do the combination.

503'. Let's a given collection of entities

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 88, we have learned and shown that mother nature enables us to feedback each other so we can execute our functions positively. In article basis 156, we have verified just that. In article basis 242, we have shown the model of how mother nature provides feedback to us, so we can solve our problems. let's take a look at the following to show mother nature provides feedback to us in the communication domain.

$$f(x)=A\left[\sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n+\tilde{P}_2\right]x$$

Where $\tilde{P}_2$ is viewed as our parent or mother nature. As we can see from above in relationship to the model in article basis 242, if we don't know, mother nature helps us. In this case we can see that there is a relationship between mother nature and feedback. In relationship to us, we can give feedback to each other to solve problems in the same form as shown below.

$$f_1(x)=A(P_1+P_2)x$$

From above, Person 1 is me while Person 2 is my friend, where we give feedback to each other. If me and my friend don't give feedback to each other, we are simply useless to each other. The way to look at it, if we are doing something wrong, then we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can feedback each other to do something right. If we disregard that, we simply disregard mother nature or how mother nature works. We also disregard our responsibilities or being useless to each other.

504'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 445, we have learned and shown that a bogeyman at a location can have multiple bogeymen at other locations as shown by this table.

People at Location	Entity Available at Location	Entity Belong
$P_1\|_{L_1}$	$-Ava_{9,1}\|_{L_1}$	$-Ava_{9,1} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_2\|_{L_2}$	$-Ava_{9,2}\|_{L_2}$	$-Ava_{9,2} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_3\|_{L_3}$	$-Ava_{9,3}\|_{L_3}$	$-Ava_{9,3} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$
$P_4\|_{L_4}$	$-Ava_{9,4}\|_{L_4}$	$-Ava_{9,4} \in P_1\|_{L_1}$

From the table above, we can see that at Location 1, Person 1 has bogeymen at Location 2, Location 3, and Location 4. From the table and from our understanding of function at location, we can see that if Person 1 has bogeymen at multiple locations, Person 1 would not be able to execute his/her function positively at Location 1. If we have bogeymen at multiple locations, that will affect us from executing our functions positively at our own locations. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Problem	Function	Formula

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1}=1$	$f_1(\bar{x})\big\vert_{L_1}$	$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$

From the table we can see that, because Person 1 has bogeymen at multiple locations, that affect his/her local functions where the local function which is Function 1 executes negatively and it is based on the negative formula as shown.

By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that when we have bogeymen outside our locations doing dirty works for us, that does not help us solve problems at our current location. The reason for that, because of the formula. The same negative formula we use to have bogeymen at other locations doing dirty work is the same formula we use at home to do our work. In this case, it does not help us. Since mother nature tells us we should not have bogeymen, disregard any location, by replacing bogeymen with the given formula, then we can solve our problems.

If you want to, you can show that in order for Person 1 to solve Problem 1, Person 1 does not need bogeymen at multiple locations. It is the same as saying that Person 1 does not need a bogeyman at all to solve problems at his/her location. To better understand that let's take it like this. At home, you have a problem to solve like Dirty Dishes. Here you draw the models including your house, yourself, the problem, some other houses in the neighborhood like 5 of them and people at those houses. From the model, you show that in order for you to clean the dishes, the Wash Dishes function does not need you to have bogeymen at other locations. Therefore, in order

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to solve problems at home, you don't need bogeymen at your neighbors' houses or other locations. You don't need bogeymen at all

505'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

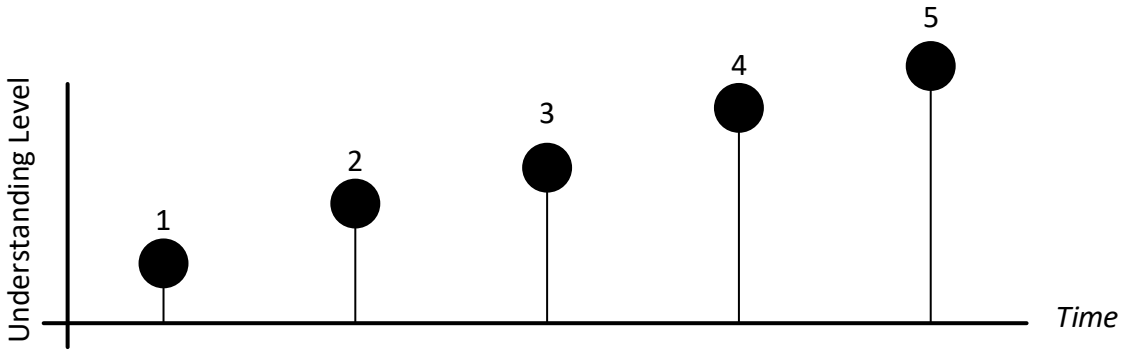
From article basis 234, we have learned and shown that helping each other enables us to increase our understanding of the given formula. From article basis 392, we have learned and shown that the level of our understanding of the formula does not stay at a current step, as we make progress of learning the formula, we move from step to step. The reason for that is because of the relationship between previous learning and successive learning. In other words, if we look at a previous learning as an entity and the successive learning as another entity. Then as we learn, we identify the relationship between them. It is always good to show that by this table.

τ_1	τ_2	τ_3
E_1 Is learned	E_2 Is learned	$E_1 \rightarrow ® \rightarrow E_2$

As we can see from the model, at Time 1, Entity 1 is viewed as our understanding. For example, while we are in the process of learning, our understanding of an entity is viewed as Entity 1. At Time 2, our understanding is viewed as Entity 2. At Time 3, we established a relationship between Entity 1 and Entity 2 which further increased our level of understanding.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

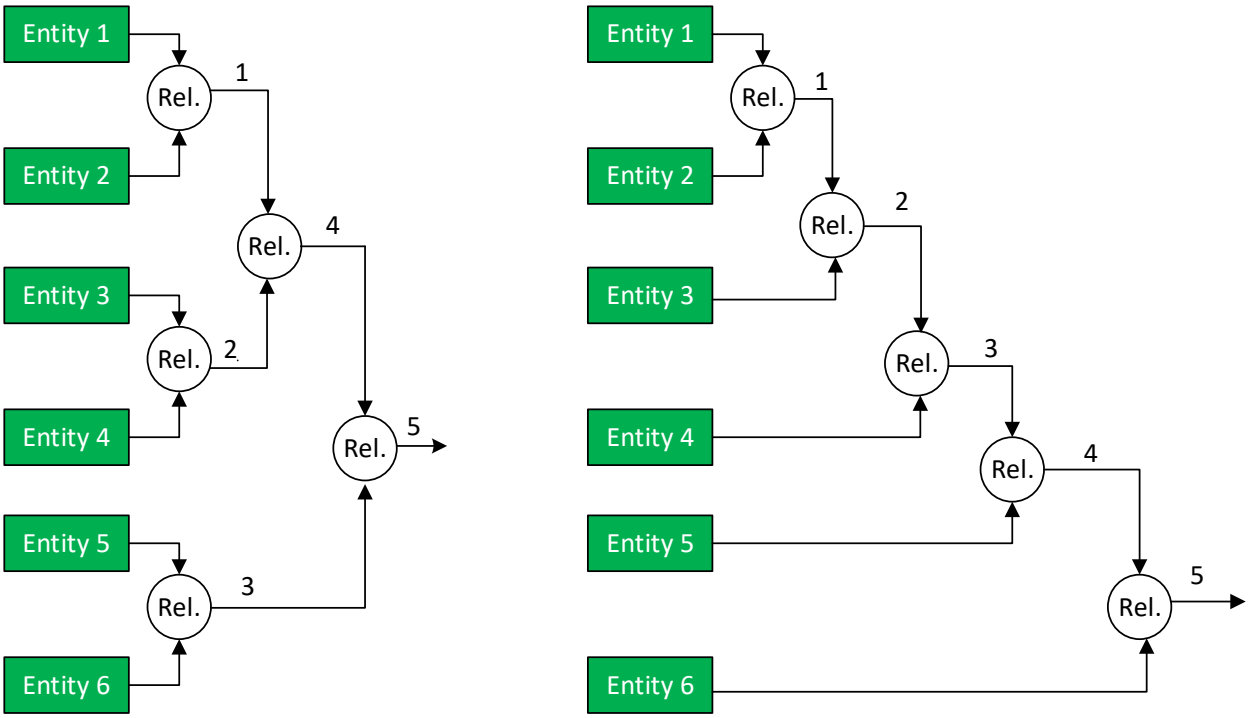
From article basis 222, we have learned and show that everything given to us by mother nature such as information, statement, formula and so forth are related to each other. Related to the explanation above, we can see that if we can understand an entity given to us by our parent and establish a relationship between a next given entity, that also increases the level of our understanding. It is always good to show that by this model.



From the chart above, consider 1 as the first relationship we establish from entities given to us by our parent. In this case, if at Time 1 our parent provides us with an entity, and we understand that entity. At Time 2, our parent provides us with another entity, and we understand that entity and we establish a relationship between the first entity and the second entity. Number 1 is viewed as our understanding at Level 1. Now, if our parent provides us with another entity which is a third entity and we establish a relationship between the third entity and the previous entity, that is the second increase of our understanding, and it is viewed as number 2. As we continue to establish relationships between entities given to us by our parent, that enables us to increase our understanding. What is important here is that identifying relationship between entities given to us by our parent enables us to increase the level of our

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

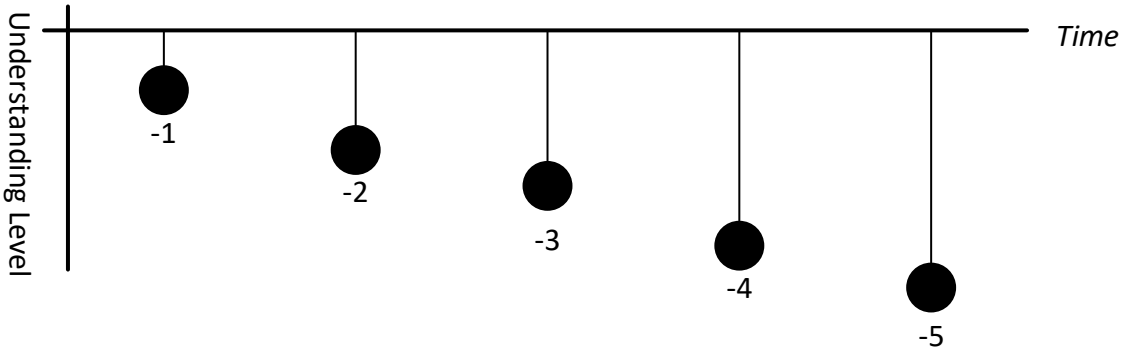
understanding. From the chart above, each number corresponds to an identified relationship understanding level as shown by this model.



From the model above to the left, at 1 that shows the level of our understanding of the relationship of the 2 entities we have identified. Next, we identify the relationship of 2 entities again, that increase the level of understanding from the previous one. The relationship between 2 entities is also an entity, so when we identify a relationship between 2 previous relationships we have identified, we further increase the level of our understanding. To the right, from the first relationship we have identified, we identify a second entity which is related to that relationship, which enables us to further increase the level of our understanding. From that relationship, we identify another entity that is related to it, then we incase the level of our understanding again.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In the other hand, if we are not able to identify relationship of entities given to us by our parent, we simply decrease the level of our understanding. In this case, our level of understanding is going down in the form below.



From the chart above, we can see that the level of our understanding is going down rather than elevating. To better understand that let's take a look at article basis 88, where our parent does not tag. In this case, we simply disregard the tag. By using this article basis in relationship to article basis 156, where rather Manager 2 looking at the tag—because there is no tag—Manager 2 looks at related entities for example, feedback, effort, helping each other, and so forth. By doing so, that increases the level of understanding of people who are working on the project, which enables the project to execute successfully. What is important here is that based on a single entity such as tag, a person can try to look for differences rather than relationships. By looking for differences between what are given to us, that brings the level of understanding of that person down. While looking for relationships, that person looks for related entities, which enable him/her to increase the level of understanding.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Another way to look at it is that a person who looks for difference will put very little effort, while the person who is looking for relationship will put more effort, because looking for relationship requires more work. Also, misinformation after misinformation enables level of understanding to go down. For example, first misinformation, then second misinformation, where the continuation of misinformation enables level of understanding to go down. If you want to, you can verify that, looking for relationships between entities given to us by our parent is related to the given equation, while looking for difference is based on the given equation in negative form. It is the same as saying using the given equation in positive form to look for relationship and in negative form to look for difference.

506'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis numbers 5 and 242, we have learned and shown that the absence of the formula enables us to think negatively which enables us to solve no problem. Let's show that by this model, using the philosophy inheritance chart.

Generation	τ_1	τ_2	**Now**
People	P_n	P_n	P_n
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$
Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$

As we can see from the model, before—Time 1 and Time 2—we have a problem to solve, and we have no idea or formula to solve it. Now, the formula is given to us, we can use it to solve the problem. If we still try to work the old way, then we show

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

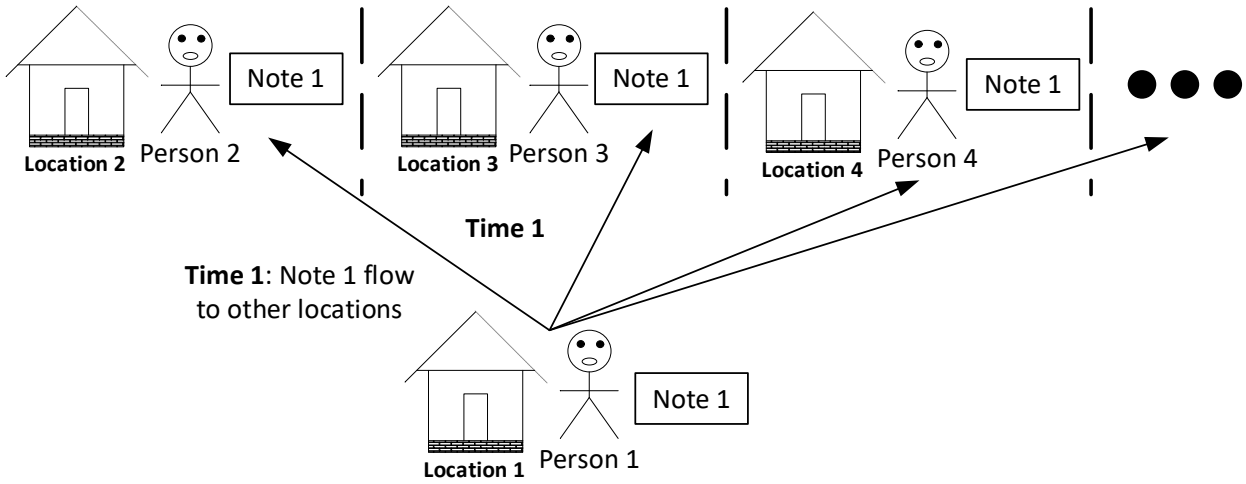
mother nature that we are useless. The way to look at it is that if before we die, we understand the formula, that is good. However, if we persist and still think we can solve the problem with the negative idea as shown from the model and we die without trying to solve the problem, we simply show mother nature that we are useless. We cannot learn and understand given entities; that is not good. In other words, we are working on a project to solve a problem, and we have no idea what we are doing. The function of the project has been executed negatively and the problem solved by the project has not been solved. Now, the formula is given to us which gives us ideas on how to solve the problem. We are so reluctant, we don't try to learn and understand the formula to use it to solve the problem. We still continue doing it the old ay. In this case, we die without trying to solve the problem. As we can see, when we do something like that, we simply show mother nature we are useless, and we cannot work with given entity. In the other hand, now the formula is given to us, and we learn it and use it to execute the project to solve the problem. We show mother nature that we are useful, and we can understand given entity.

507'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

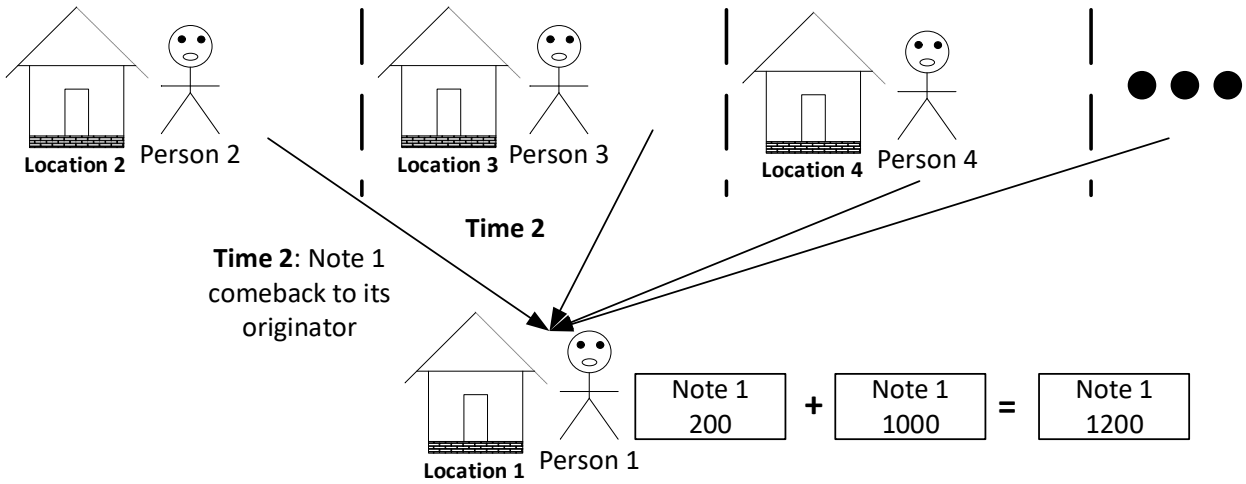
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 437, we have learned and shown that a written note using for exchange is a local entity and will return to the originator at some point in time. The more notes issued by the originator, the more liable the originator and when the notes come back, the originator must be able to handle them. To better understand the explanation, let's look at this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model above, Note 1 is local to Location 1 or Local to Person 1 at Location 1 or simply local to people at Location 1. Here, while we show a single person at each location, think of it like multiple people who live at a location. From the model, at Time 1 we show the flow of Note 1 to multiple locations where we can see Note 1 at Location 2, Note 1 at Location 3 and so forth. We can think of it as many, many locations that are using Note 1. Because Note 1 is local to Location 1 or is originator, at some point in time all of them are going to come back to Location 1 or the originator. Let's show that by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, as we can see at Time 2 all Note 1 that were at other locations comeback to the originator. The originator has 1000 Note 1 that were outside location 1 and 200 Note 1 that is inside Location 1. The total number of Note 1 that must be handled by the originator now is 1200. Because Note 1 is local, the more notes are issued by the originator, the more liable is the originator. When more notes are coming back to the originator, the originator becomes more liable. Now at Location 1, the original must be able to handle the total notes available, which includes the notes that were already at Location 1 and the notes that are coming back. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to solve that problem. As we can see here, the originator has a problem to solve. At Time 1, the originator has 200 Note 1 available at Location 1 to handle, now at Time 2, all the notes are coming back so the original has 1200 Note 1 to handle. The problem you need to solve here is to use the given equation to handle those notes. In other words, how do you solve the increase of note problem at your location. Another way to look at it, consider the exchange of P_1 and P_2 as a function as shown below.

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

$$f(x) = A_1P_1x_1 + A_2P_2x_2$$

In terms of relationships, we have the following: $A_1 \sim A_2$ and $x_1 \sim x_2$. In this case, as we have learned from article basis 437, the process of exchange takes communication into consideration where the entities that are being exchanged are

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identified in the communication. In this lets the exchange communication x be 2 or more sentences like:

$$S(w) = S_1(w) + S_2(w)$$

Where both sentences are given as

$$S_1(w) = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + \cdots$$

$$S_2(w) = w_6 + w_7 + w_8 + \cdots$$

Form the sentences above, the entities that are being exchanges are identified by words such w_2 and w_7. In this case, we can see both words point to actual entities.

508'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the list of entities available to us, we already know that communication is one of them. In this case, if two people have a problem to solve, then communication is viewed as an entity available that is plugged into the given equation to yield a solution. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

$$P_1 \xleftarrow[communication\ interface]{x} P_2$$

Where both P_1 and P_2 have a problem to solve and it is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the entity available Ava includes Ava_5 as communication. From the model, we can see that between Person 1 and Person 2, there exists a communication interface, where communication x flows. Above from the communication interface, the communication between Person 1 and Person 2 are identified. As we can see from the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

model as well as from the given equation, it is not possible to solve a problem by using the physical method. The physical method is not viewed as an entity available that can be plugged into the equation to yield a solution. Using the physical method, it is not possible to solve the problem in the form of $Pr_1 = 0$. For example, if Person 1 and Person 2 have a problem to solve and that problem is Problem 1, then Problem 1 is solved by replacing it with Solution 1. Using the physical method does not enable Problem 1 to be replaced by Solution 1, because using the physical method is based on the negative equation below.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

In terms of communication, if we look at the given equation we can see that positive communication such as good sentences, where in the negative equation we can see that bad communication such as negative sentences. In this case, we can see that the physical method does not allow us to identify a problem before and after the function is executed to replace that problem with its solution. Because the physical method is not based on the given equation, but on the negative approach of the given equation.

509'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at Location, at a location a function is provided to solve a problem as shown by this table.

People at Location	Function	Problem	Formula

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_1}=1$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$

From the table, we can see that at Location 1, Function 1 is provided by Person 1 which is a function provider to solve a problem. We can say that the process happens at Time 1. Now, at Time 2, the mobility of Person 1 with the formula enables Person 1 to go to Location 2 to provide a function such as Function 1 to solve a problem at Location 2. Let's show that by the following.

$$P\big\vert_{L_2}=P_1+P_2$$

$$f_1(x)\big\vert_{L_2}=f_{1,1}(x)+f_{1,2}(x)$$

$$Pr_1\big\vert_{L_2}=Pr_{1,1}+Pr_{1,2}$$

From above, we can see that because Person 1 provides a function at Location 1 to solve a problem, that same problem exists at Location 2. The mobility of Person 1 to Location 2 enables Person 1 to also provide that function at Location 2 to solve Problem 1 at Location 2. What we see from the model is that at Location 2, Function 1 needs local function to work with. In this case, we can see that at Location 2, Function 1 is a combination of functions as shown above. In this case, $f_{1,2}(x)$ can be viewed as a local function that works with Function 1 in order to solve Problem 1 at Location 2. In this case, the combined functions or Function 1 from is viewed as a function that is needed at Location 2 to solve Problem 1. As we can see here, to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

provide a function at another location, local functions are needed in order to solve the identified problem.

510’. Let’s a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 168, we have learned and shown that if previously we executed a negative function and after we learned and applied the formula to execute the function positively, mother nature does not see the previous negative, but the current positive. In article basis 248, we have learned and shown that the current positive execution of our function erases the previous negative. By understanding that, we can see mother nature does not keep record of our negative function execution but identify them as of now. For example, I was doing it wrong, now I am doing it right. Mother nature sees now, I am doing it right. If I am continuing to do it wrong now, then mother nature sees I am doing it wrong now

From article basis 156, we can see that Manager 2 uses the same approach. For example, previous misunderstanding of the project by an employee is replaced by current understanding of the project by that employee. In this case, the current understanding of the project by that employee is what is identified by mother nature

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

as well as taking into consideration by the manager, not the previous misunderstanding.

By understanding the explanation, we can see that if a person is doing something wrong, the problem that needs to be solved is for the person to do it right. In this case, doing it right is substituted for doing it wrong. To help solve the problem, doing it right is the one that carries the weight, where doing it wrong needs to go back learning and doing it right. Doing it right is substituted for doing it wrong, which is simply erasing the previous negative. In this case, mother nature only sees the doing it right. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this as we have learned and shown before. Let's $P_1 = E_{1,1}$, then let's a function executed by P_1 or S_1 be $E_{1,1,1}$ or simply $f_1(x)$ or $u_1(t)$, if the function is executed negatively, then we have $-E_{1,1,1}$ which is equivalent to $f_1(\bar{x})$ or $\bar{u}_1(t)$. What is important here is that $-E_{1,1,1} \notin C(E)$.

511'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, a function provider provides a function to solve a problem by using the formula as shown by this table.

Provider	Function	Problem	Formula
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(x)$	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

From the table above, at Location 1 a function provider provides a function such as Serve Food to solve a problem such as Hungry by applying the given equation. From

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the table, we identify the problem solved by the provider, the function provided by the provider, and the formula used to solve that problem. In terms of applying the given equation, let's take a look at the following cases. At Location 1, as shown by the table, the function is provided to solve the problem. Let's identify the function as $f_1(x)$. At another location, which is Location 2, another function is provided to solve a problem. Let's identify it as $f_2(v)$. Function 2 is simply the function provided by another restaurant or people who work at that restaurant. At both locations, there is no problem to be solved, because no customer comes. The manager at one location closed the restaurant, while the manager at the other location keeps it open. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to validate which manager does the right thing. In this case, you use the given equation to verify which case is better.

512'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, from many article bases we have learned and shown that how function at location is important to mother nature. For example, in article basis 336, we have learned and show that each location is viewed as a function and messed up multiple locations is viewed as messed up multiple functions that make up the system. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this table.

People at Location	Function	Distance
$P_1\big\vert_{L_1}$	$f_1(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_1(t)$	d_1

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$P_2\|_{L_2}$		d_1

From the table above at Location 1, Person 1 has Function 1 which is negative. Here, Function 1 is Steal a Cow. From the model, at Location 1, Person 1 steals a cow. This is viewed as case 1, where Person 1 steals a cow at his/her own location. Now, for case 2, we have Person 2 goes to Location 1 and steals a cow as shown by this table.

People at Location	Function	Distance
$P_1\|_{L_1}$		d_1
$P_2\|_{L_1}$	$f_2(\bar{x}), \bar{u}_2(t)$	d_1

From the table above, Function 2 is viewed as negative and it is Steal a Cow, where Person 2 steals a cow at Location 1. Now, we have 2 cases: case 1, Person 1 steals a cow at his/her own location and case 2 is Person 2 steals a cow not at his/her own location, but at Location 1 which is viewed as another location. By understanding function at location as well as the given equation, we can see that since Person 1 steals a cow at his/her own location, then he/she has less problem to solve than Person 2 who goes to another location and steals a cow. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to show that Person 2 has more problems than Person 1. In other words, verify that a person who steals at other locations has more problems than a person who steals at his/her own location.

513'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

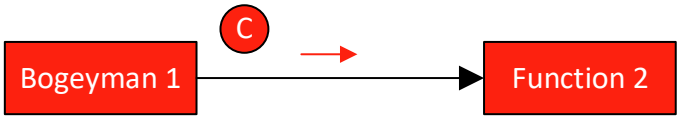
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

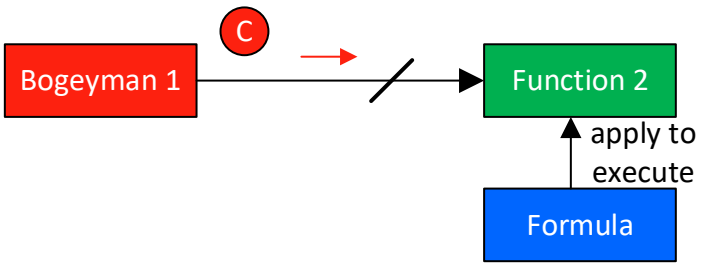
From article basis 493, we have learned and shown that bogeymen look for weaknesses to extend their corruption where the understanding of the formula prevents them. In terms of people and functions, let's take a look of this model.



What is important here is that a bogeyman is looking for weakness in order to corrupt a function. It is always good to show that by this model, where the bogeyman sends a signal to Function 2 as shown by this model, in order to corrupt the function.



From the model above we can see that the bogeyman sends a corruption signal to the function in order to corrupt the function. As we can see here, the red circle with the letter C is viewed as a corruption signal or corruption token that travels from the bogeyman to the function. Once it hits the function, it corrupts it. In this case, the function transitions to red. What is important here is that a function that is executed with the formula is protected from the bogeyman. With the formula, we have the following model.



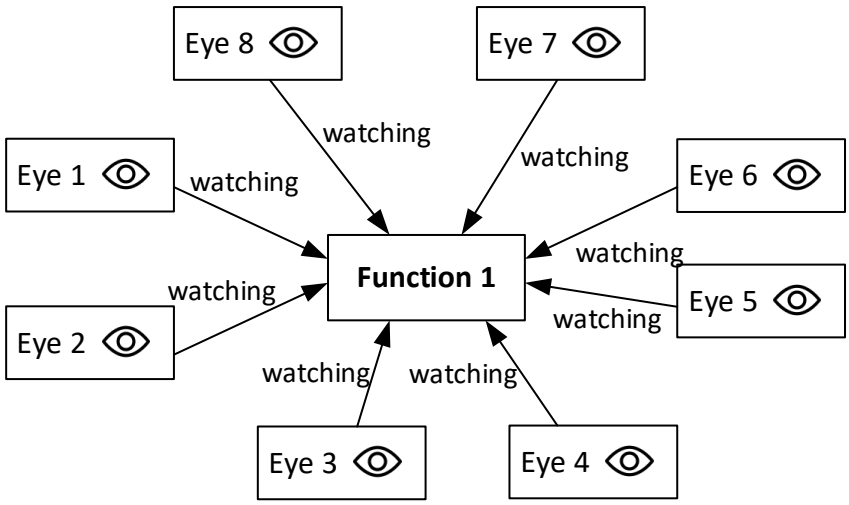
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, we can see that since the formula is applied to execute Function 2, then Function 2 is protected by the formula which prevents it from being corrupted by the bogeyman. As we can see here, with the absence of the formula, it is possible for functions to be corrupted by bogeymen where the application of the formula prevents functions from being corrupted by bogeymen.

514'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 441, we have learned and shown the understanding of the formula prevents bogeymen from extending their corruption. From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that the application of the formula to execute a function prevents that function from being corrupted by bogeymen. To better understand that let's take it like this. The more eyes kept on a function, the less likely that function would be corrupted by a bogeyman. That makes sense in relationship to article bases 15, 88, and 156. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



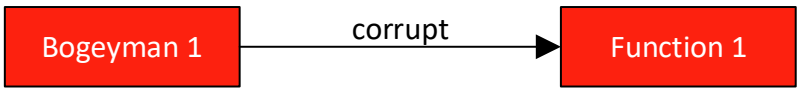
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, we can see a lot of eyes are watching Function 1. What is important here is that when multiple eyes are watching Function 1 to prevent it from executing with errors, that prevent Function 1 from being corrupted. Because all eyes are on Function 1, it is difficult for Function 1 to be corrupted by bogeymen. To better understand the explanation, consider Function 1 as a function that is being monitored by multiple other functions as shown below.

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + \sum_{n=2}^{9} f_n(x)$$

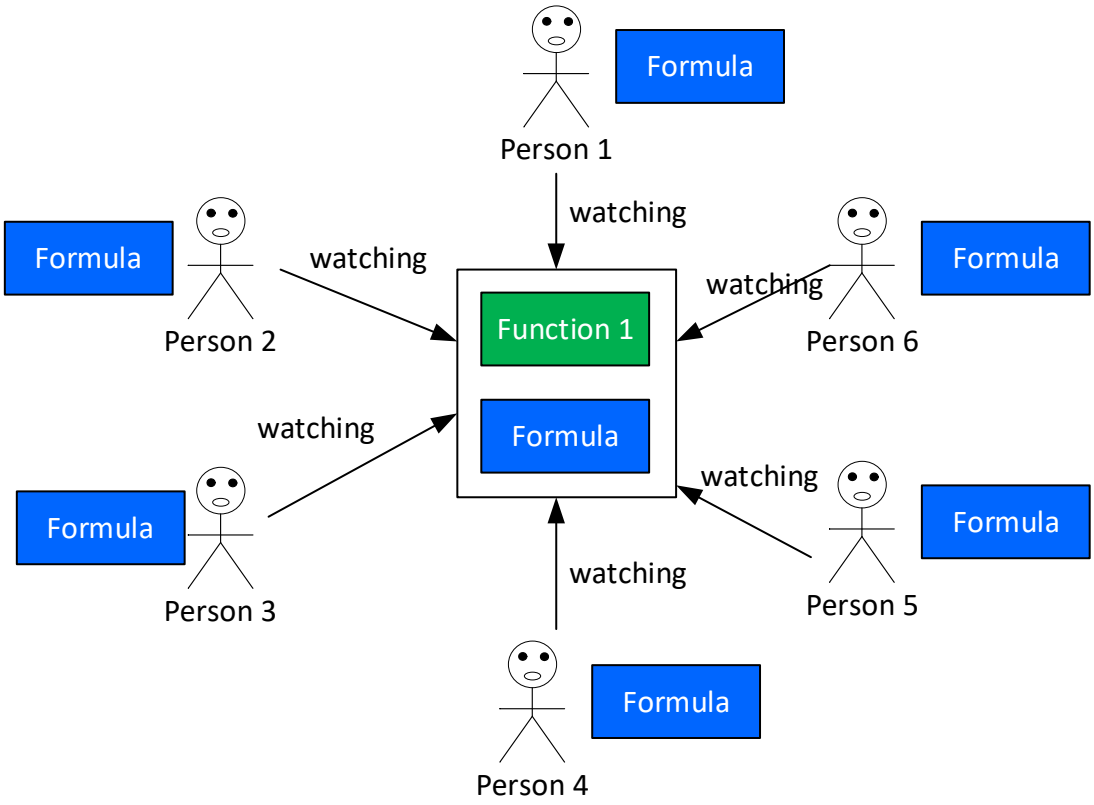
Where $f(x)$ is the resulting function and $f_1(x)$ is the function that is being watched or monitored by the other functions $f_n(x)$. In this case, we can see that any error in $f_1(x)$ will result in feedback and the application of the error correction function.

Now, with no eye is on Function 1, then we have the following.



Now, with many eyes are on Function 1, then we have the following model.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



Where we have the resulting function from the model above as shown below

$$u(t)=u_1(t)+\sum_{n=2}^{9}u_n(t)$$

$$u(t)=S_1Tr\{T\}+\sum_{n=2}^{9}S_nTr\{T\}$$

From the model, we can see since many people are watching Function 1 with the formula, then that prevents Function 1 from being corrupted by bogeymen. So, when many people are watching Function 1 with the formula, that reduces or suppresses corruption attempt by bogeymen. If nobody is watching Function 1 with the formula, that will increase the corruption attempt by bogeymen. If you want to, you can verify

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

that when nobody is watching Function 1, then Function 1 is executed based on the negative equation.

515'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 445, we have learned and shown that if a person or people have more bogeymen at many locations, then that person or people have more problems to solve. In other words, if I have bogeymen at 5 locations and you are only my bogeyman at your location, then I have more problems to solve than you. In terms of function at location, let's take a look at this model.

People at Location	Distance	Function	Bogeymen
$P\big\vert_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$	d_1	$f_1(\bar{x})\big\vert_{L_1}, \bar{u}_1(t)\big\vert_{L_1}$	$-Ava_9$
$P\big\vert_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$	d_1	$f_2(\bar{v})\big\vert_{L_2}, \bar{u}_2(t)\big\vert_{L_2}$	$-Ava_9$

From the table above, at Location 1 we have Function 1 that is executed by people at Location 1, where at Location 2 we have Function 2 that is executed by people at Location 2. From the model, the bogeymen at Location 1 have 300 bogeymen at 30 locations including Location 2. The bogeymen at Location 2 are local to Location 2, where the bogeymen of Location 1 are not local to Location 1. By understanding function at location and the given equation, here use the given equation to show that Function 1 is more corrupted than Function 2. In other words, you need to show that

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

having multiple bogeymen in many locations is more corrupted than having bogeymen local to one location.

516'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 441, we have learned and shown that the understanding of the formula prevents bogeymen from extending their corruption. From the same article basis as well as article basis 513, we can see that the flow of corruption is suppressed by the understanding of the formula. By understanding that, we can see bogeymen and corruption both exist together, and one does not exist without the other. Verify that bogeymen and corruption are related to this equation.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Using the equation above to show that bogeymen do not exist without corruption and corruption does not exist without bogeymen. So, so whenever there is one, there is also the other one.

517'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

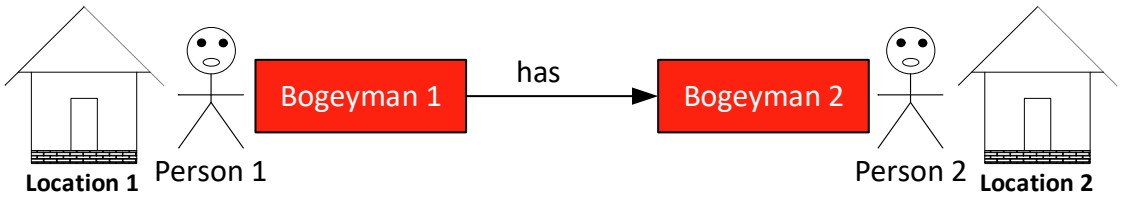
In terms of function at location, people at locations use the given formula to execute functions at their respective locations. In terms of philosophy inheritance, let's take a look at the model below.

Time	τ_1	τ_2	**Now**
People	P_n	P_n	P_n
Formula	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$	$Ava + Giv = Sol$

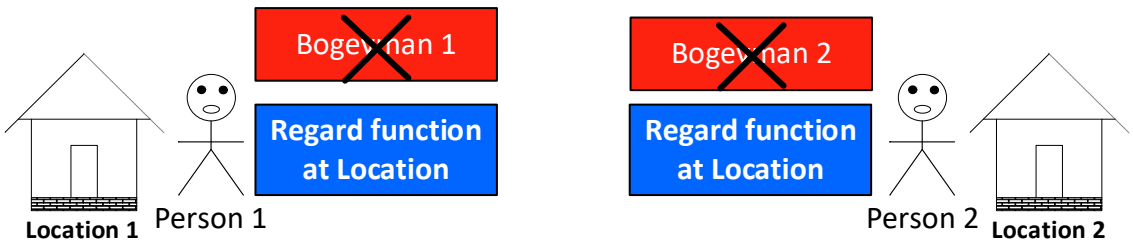
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Function	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$\bar{u}_1(t)$	$u_1(t)$
Function at Location	Disregard	Disregard	Regard

What is important here is that we have a problem to solve, which is related to disregarding function at location. Where the feedback is given to us to regard function at location. By inspection we can see that regarding function at location is related to the given equation above, while the disregard function at location is related to the negative form of the given equation. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

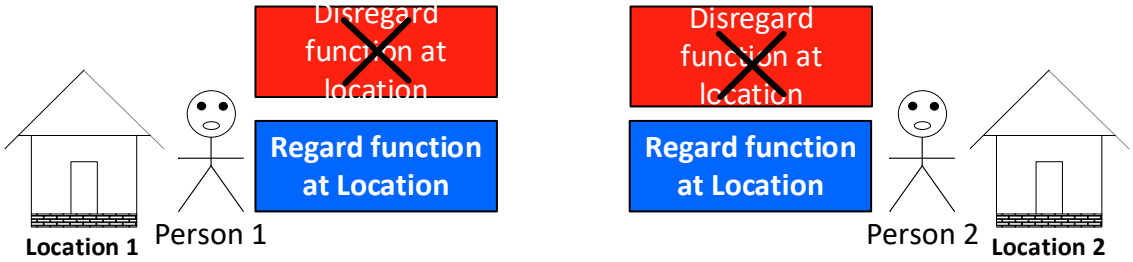


From the model above, while we only show a single person at each location, but consider each location has people. In this case, people or group of people at Location 1 have bogeymen at Location 2. The bogeymen process happens at Time 1 and Time 2. Now, the formula is given to us that tells us to respect function at location. To solve this problem, we cross out the bogeymen and replace it with the formula as shown by this model.

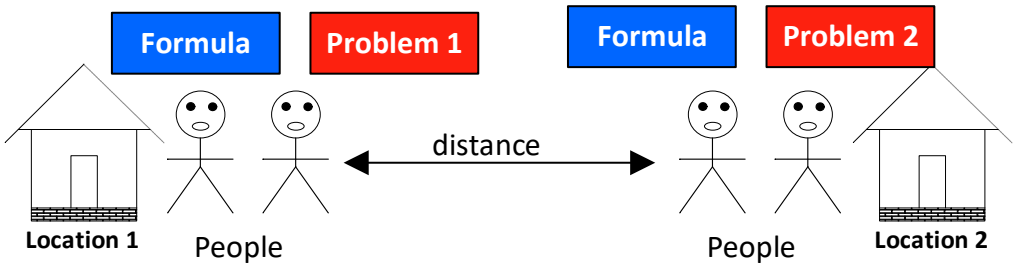


Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

The model above is the same as this one



As we can see here, in each location we have people and the formula, so the previous negative which is bogeymen or disregarding function at location is no longer applied. Now, let's show the people and the formula at each location.



As we can see from the model, in each location, people at that location have a problem to solve. Bogeymen no longer exist, so people at Location 2 cannot wait for the bogeymen, because the bogeymen no longer exist and cannot help. From article bases 374, 379, and 384 at each location, they have the 5 guys plus 2 more guys. So, they can use the given equation to solve the problem. What happens here, from Time 1 and Time 2, having the bogeymen at location was a misunderstanding. For example, if Person 1 or a group of people at Location 1 have bogeymen at Location 2, in terms of communication the only sentence that can be used that was my mistake; that was my misunderstand of life; I am sorry. There is nothing more the people who have the bogeymen can do. To solve the problem, both people at Location 1 and Location 2

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

have everything they need. At Location 1, they have the formula, the 5 guys, and 2 more guys. At Location 2, they have the formula, the 5 guys, and 2 more guys. With that, people at each location can solve their own problems.

518'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From above, let's identify $P_1 = E_{1,1}$, where P_1 identifies an entity such as E_2. Now, in the communication domain, the identification of that entity by Person 1 can be shown by this function

$$f_1(x)=AP_1x$$

Where in the theory domain, let's take see with eyes or so or simply the identification of the entity by System 1 is a function

$$h_1(t)=h_1(t)+u_1(t)$$

Where added function $u_1(t)$

$$u_1(t)=S_1Tr\left\{T\right\}$$

Where in the communication domain, the communication x can be a word or simply a sentence $S_1(w)$ that includes a word such as w_1 that refers to that entity or point to it in the form of $w_1 \xrightarrow{point\ to} E_2$. Now, if another person such as $P_2 = E_{1,2}$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identifies the same entity, in this case we can see that for Person 1, we have the following: $x \in P_1$, $u_1(t) \in S_1$, in this case we can see the communication of Person 1 does not belong to Person 2 as well as the identification of that entity by Person 1 is not equal to the identification of that entity by Person 2. If you want to, you can verify that by using the given equation. In other words, use the given equation to verify that the identification of an entity by a person is not for another person. In other words, show that if Person 1 uses Word 1 to identify Entity 1, Person 2 must also identify Entity 1 rather than using Word 1 according to Person 1 identification of Entity 1. For example, next to me I identify a table—specific type of table—and I repeat the word table that I identify. Another person needs to identify that table too in order to use the word, rather than repeating it according to me.

519'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of entity identification, a person is identified, a person is identified with. A person is identified, a person is identified executing a function or communicating as shown by the model. For example, we can identify a person like $P_1 f_1(x)$; in this case we identify the person P_1, the function of that person $f_1(x)$, and the communication of that person x. With the absence of the formula or with the negative formula, we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

have $P_1 f_1(\bar{x})$, where both the function of that person and the communication of that person are negative. Another way to look at it, with the formula we have

$$f_1(x) = AP_1x$$

And without the formula, we have

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = \bar{A}P_1\bar{x}$$

From above, we can see in the first function we have

$$-Ava_9 \notin P_1$$

And in the second function we have

$$-Ava_9 \in P_1$$

In this case, we can see that in the second function, we have boogeymen while in the first one we don't have bogeymen. Another way to look at it is to look at the stability function, where we have

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

In this case, at $M = 0$, we have no bogeymen

$$S(x) = kx_1$$

Where, at $M = 1$, we do have bogeymen

$$S(xy) = x_1y_1$$

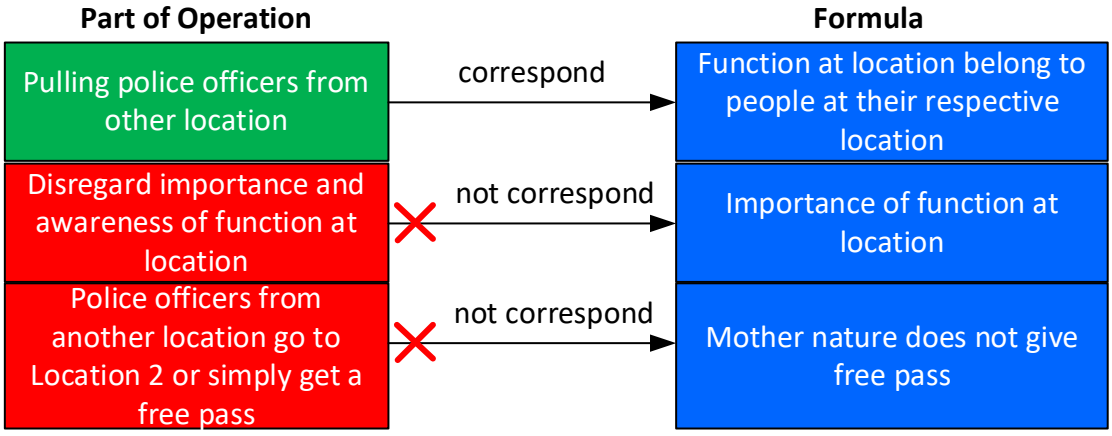
As we can see from above, the bogeymen exist with the absence of the formula, where the presence of the formula substitute for the bogeymen.

520'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

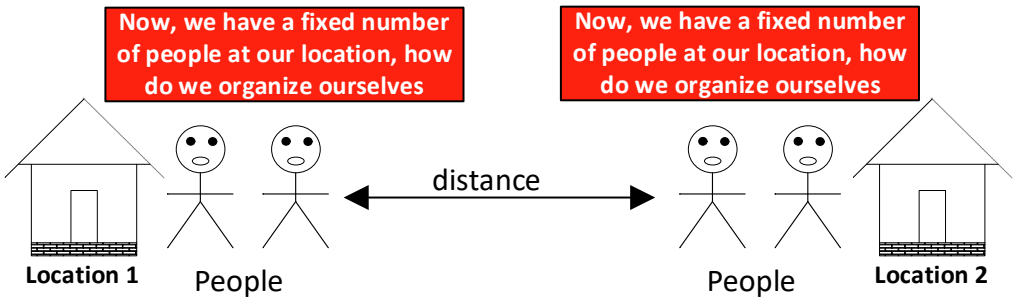
From the given equation, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. From article basis 342, we have identified the following models.



Before the formula is put on the table, what part of the operation is right. Because according to the formula, we must respect function at location. If at Time 1, people at Location 1 have police officers at Location 2, then at Time 2, those police officers pull back to Location 1, then that is a valid operation. So, before the formula is put on the table, this part of operation is valid.

At both Location 1 and Location 2, the problem we try to solve is: now we have a fixed number of people at our location, how do we organize ourselves. So, at Location 1 that problem needs to be solved, so does at Location 2. Let's show that by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



As we can see from the model, both locations have the same problem to solve. In order to do so, there must be no bogeymen, because bogeymen are not useful to us, they simply undermine our effort and ability and cannot help us solve problems. In this case, at any time, there should never be bogeymen. Now, at Time 2 we have a problem to solve, there should be no bogeymen. At Time 2, bogeymen should not have any opportunity. Now, all you need to do here is to use the given equation to solve that problem. Using the given equation at Time 2 to solve the identified problem, which also includes no opportunity for bogeymen.

521'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 519, we have learned and shown that the identification of the person entity without the formula is the identification of the person entity with a bogeyman. From article basis 441, we have learned and shown that bogeymen are

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

looking for weakness or opportunity to expand their corruption where the understanding of the principle preventing bogeymen from expanding their corruption.

To prevent bogeymen from expanding their corruption, we need to operate in a way that does not attract bogeymen. If we operate in a way that attracts bogeymen, then we simply give opportunity for bogeymen to corrupt our functions. When we operate in a form that shows weakness, we simply enable bogeymen to corrupt our operations. Depending on how we operate, that can attract bogeymen. When we operate according to the formula, that does not attract bogeymen or give bogeymen opportunity to corrupt our functions.

522'. Lets a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

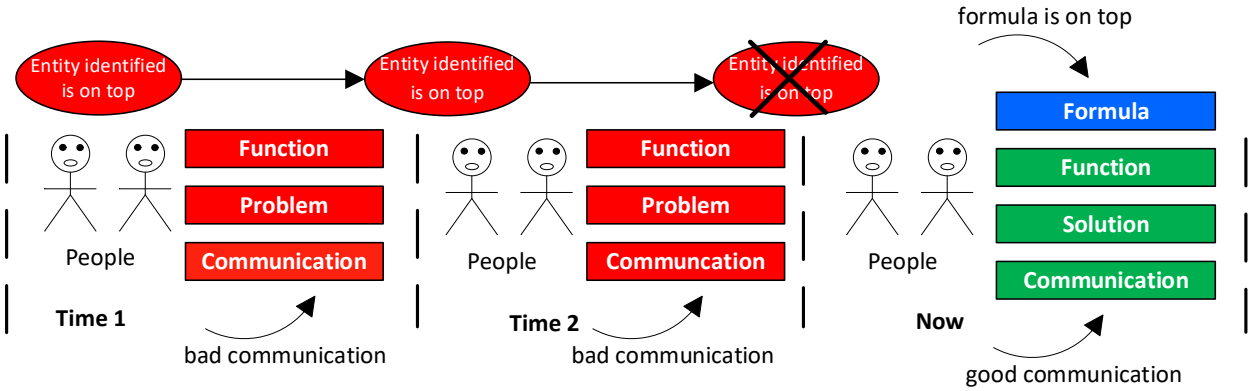
$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 518, we have learned and shown that if an entity is identified by a person, that entity is not automatically identified by another person. If an entity is identified by a person and that person uses a word to refer to that entity, another person cannot use that word to identify that entity. That person needs to identify that entity as well in order to use the word.

From article basis 227, we have learned and shown the entity or entities that cannot be on top. In terms of communication, since an entity that cannot be on top cannot

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

be identified as an entity that can be on top, then this simply a communication error. In other words, if an entity can be on top, then that entity must be identified to be on top. Then the communication about that entity on top is enabled by that identification. In terms of history or philosophy inheritance, let's take a look of this model.



From the model above, we can see that at Time 1 and at Time 2, identifying an entity that is on top although naturally it is misidentified as an entity that is not on top which is viewed as an entity misidentification or simply a negative idea. In other words, at Time 1 and at Time 2, one or more entities identified in article basis 227 that is claimed to be on top, is not identified by mother nature as an entity that is on top. At Time Now, the formula is given in order to correct the previous misidentification or the previous negative. The way to look at it, yesterday I misidentified an item, and I communicated about it, then today the formula is given to me to properly identify it then communicate about it accordingly. As we can see here, at Time 1 and Time 2, because of misidentification we have miscommunication where at Time Now, we have correct communication.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

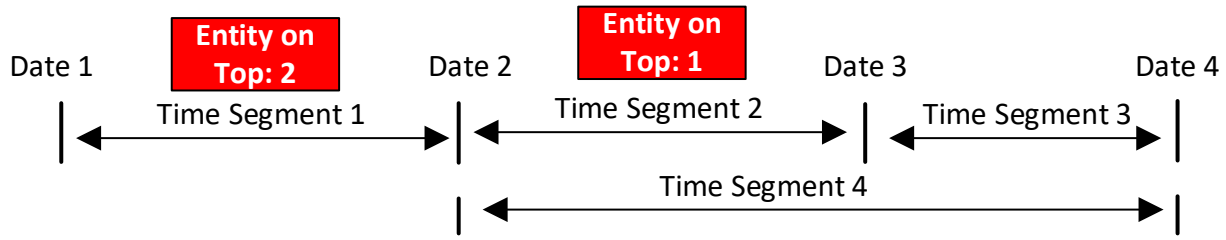
Since the entity that is identified on top is simply a claimed entity and naturally the entity is not on top, so it is not acceptable by mother nature to accept that claim. Disregard we have the formula or not, people will still cast doubt about that claim related to time that claim will never hold disregard formula or not. In this case, we have a problem here to solve. Since the entity cannot be on top and mother nature does not identify that entity as an entity that is on top, so related to time that entity cannot hold. In other words, related to time that entity cannot be on top all the time, because that entity is not naturally identified as an entity that is on top. So, related to time, disregarding the formula or not, mother nature can say enough is enough and that entity is no longer on top. In other words, since the entity on top is being viewed as a claim that is acceptable by others. At any given moment, people will no longer accept that claim. To better understand that let's take a look at the following model.



From the model above, since the entity on top is not natural, related to time the misidentification is going to be less acceptable by people. Now, if we take history into consideration as well as quantity, we can see a reduction. Because of distance and so, as pointed out in article basis 335, it is possible to have multiple from long, long time ago which is reduced related to time. In other words, because of distance, in specific areas, we can have that misidentification related to one entity, where in another area we can have that misidentification related to another entity. So, related

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to time we go from a higher number to a lower number. That makes sense, since the entity is not identified on top, so it is simply a misidentification of information. By understanding the explanation, let's assume that we have a reduction as shown by this model.



From the chart above, Time Segment 1 is viewed as the date with start having 2, to the date we start having 1. Where the Time Segment 1 is calculated as the difference between Date 2 and Date 1. At Date 2, we only have 1, where Date 3 is viewed as current date we still have 1. Date 4 is viewed as a projection date. Date 4 I viewed as a future date where Time Segment 3 is viewed as future time segment. Time Segment 4 is the difference between Date 4 and Date 2, where Date 4 is a future date. By understanding philosophy inheritance or the philosophy inheritance equation, it can be shown that Time Segment 4 can never be greater than Time Segment 1. All you need to do here is to use the philosophy inheritance equation to show that Time Segment 4 should be less than Time Segment 1. You can use history and the inheritance or philosophy reduction equation to show that as well as referring to article basis 397. As well as, using the same equation to show the reduction to zero.

523'. Let's a given collection of entities

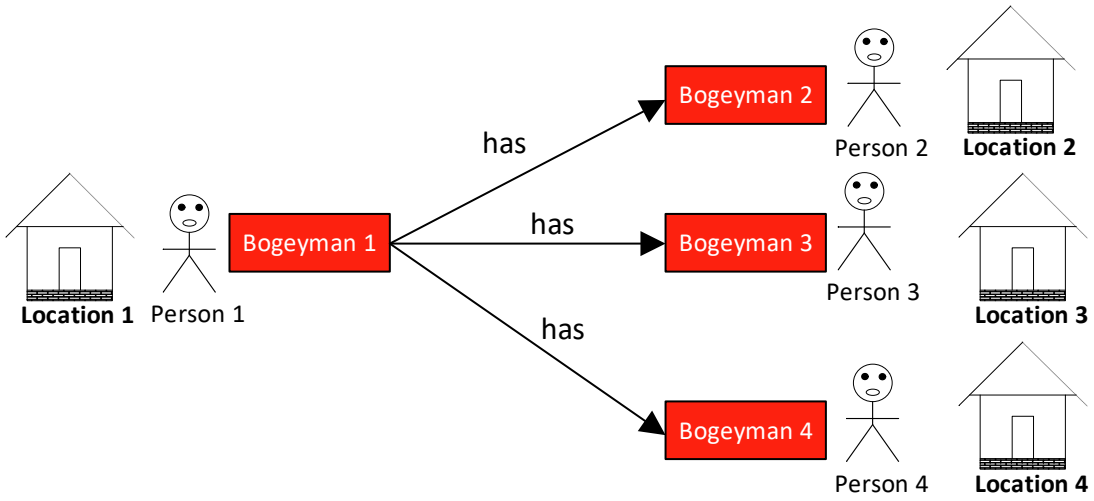
$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 445, we have learned and shown that if a person or group has bogeymen in many locations, that person or group has more problems to solve than if he/she has/have only a single bogeyman. From article basis 515, we have learned and shown that if a person or group has/have bogeymen in many locations, then the function of that person or group is more corrupted. In terms of a person or group has bogeymen at many locations, let's take a look at this model.

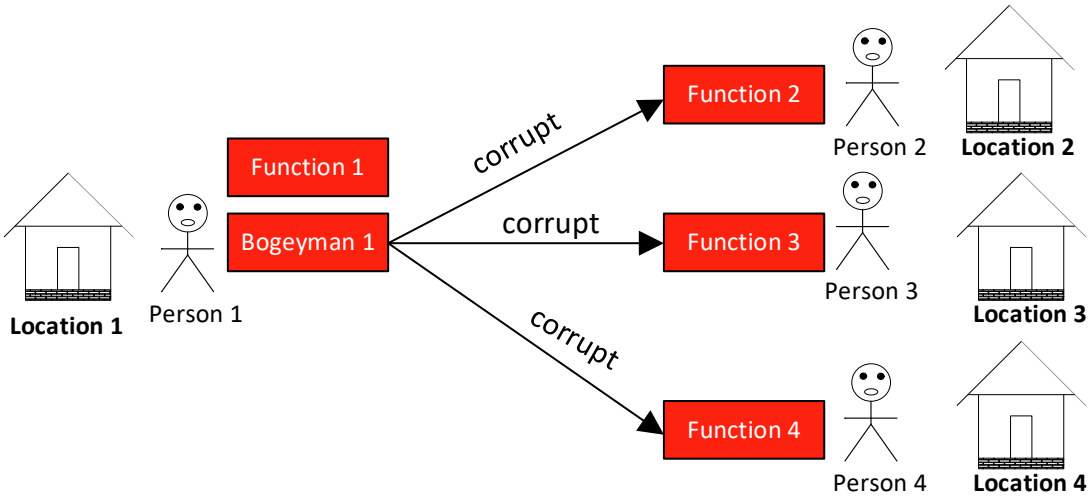


From the model above, we can see that Person 1 at Location 1 has bogeymen at 3 more locations. From that, we can see if Bogeyman 1 at Location 1 has bogeymen at Location 2, Location 3, and Location 4; then information cannot be provided to show—claim—that there are more corruptions at Location 2, Location 3, and Location 4 than Location 1. This is simply misinformation or miscommunication. From the model, we can see that while Person 1 has bogeymen at the other locations, however

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

atn the other locations the bogeymen are locals to their locations. For example, Bogeyman 2 is local to Location 2, so Bogeyman 3 is local to Location 3 and so forth.

From the model, we can see that a person cannot provide information to show that Location 1 has less corruption than the other locations. In this case, the person who provides that information is identified by mother nature which shows that Person 1 has more bogeymen than Person 2 and the others or Bogeymen 1 has more other bogeymen than the others. As identified from the model, Bogeyman 1 has 3 bogeymen while Bogeyman 2, 3, and 4 has 1 each or Bogeymen 1 has 4 bogeymen, while Bogeymen 2, 3, ands 4 has 2 each. Since bogeymen simply corrupt functions, then we can show that by this model.



As we can see from the model above, Bogeyman 1 at Location 1 has corrupted, not only its function, but functions at other locations. If we look at the total number of functions corrupted by Bogeyman 1 is 4, therefore Bogeyman 1 has corrupted more functions. In this case, we can see that there is more corruption at Location 1 than at the other locations. So, the information that is provided should show that rather than

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the opposite. The model above is what is identified by mother nature. So, mother nature shows Bogeymen 1 has corrupted more functions, therefore there are more corruptions at Location 1 than at the other locations. To better understand the explanation above and the model, let's take it like this. With the given equation negative, we have $-Ava_9 \in P_1$, where the function executed by P_1 at Location 1, is executed in the form of:

$$f_1(\bar{x})\Big|_{L_1} = -A(P_1 + \cdots)x$$

From above, because $-Ava_9 \in P_1$, there is mobility problem as well as respect to function at location. In terms of mobility, let's identify the Walk function of Person 1 as $h_1(t)$, then we can see that

$$h_1(t) = S_1[h_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)]$$

Because of the absence of mobility, we have

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1\{-T\}$$

In this case, we can see that the mobility of S_1 is not enabled, with that, we have

$$\bar{h}_1(t) = S_1[\bar{h}_1(t) + \bar{u}_1(t)]$$

Because the mobility of Person 1 is not enabled by the application of the formula, then at Location 2, we have

$$-Ava_9 \in P_1\Big|_{L_2}$$

Now, let's look at Function 2 at Location 2 with Person 1, then we have

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f_2(\bar{v})\Big|_{L_2} = -A_2(P_1 + P_2)v$$

Another way to look at it, let's assume that at τ_1, we have

$$f_2(v) = A_2 P_2 v$$

Then at τ_2, we have the inclusion of $-Ava_9$ to that function which enables the function to execute negatively. As we can see here, bogeymen can corrupt many, many functions without prevention.

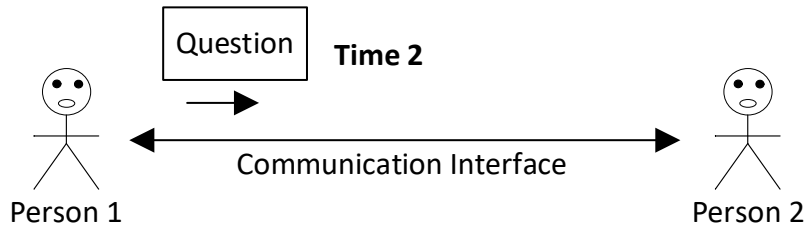
524'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

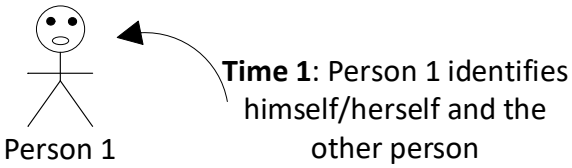
$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

In terms of question, we can look at the flow of a question as shown by this model.



From the model, it shows the flow of a question from Person 1 to Person 2 at Time 2. What is important here is that at Time 2, a question flows from Person 1 to Person 2 through the communication interface. So, before Time 2, at Time 1, we have the following model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



So, before the flow of the question from the first model, in the second model at Time 1, Person 1 identifies himself/herself and the other person. For example, I am a person I do have a question for another person. From our observation, we can see that at Time 1, Person 1 identifies 2 people: Person 1 and Person 2. At Time 2, the question which is communication flows from Person 1 to Person 2. In this case, both Person 1 and Person 2 are viewed as #1 entity before the question is asked. Before the question, the entity identified is people and the focus is set on people, before the content of the question. In other words, I have a question for you. Before I ask you that question, I have identified both me and you, where the focus is set. Then after that, I ask you the question. In this case, the identification and the focus is set before the content of the question. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that, before asking a question, the focus is set on the people, another entity that is not people cannot be viewed or set as focus. In other words, since before the question is asked or before the content of the question, the two parties identified are set as focus, other entities cannot be substituted for that or set as focus. To better understand the 2 models and the explanation, we can look at it like this. At τ_1, we have

$$f(x) = AP_1x$$

Where at τ_2, we have the question is asked in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

If we look at the process above, we can see that

$$f(x) = (A_1P_1 + A_2P_2)x$$

Where $A_1 \sim A_2$

525'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Since we depend on the given equation to solve our problems, with the absence of the given equation, we simply depend on our negative ideas which are viewed as the given equation in negative form. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at the following. In terms of stability, for a single person depends on his/her idea without the given equation, we have:

$$S(xy) = x_1y_1$$

From above, we can see that Person 1 is fed with one bad idea generated by himself or herself and executes the function or the application wrong. Now, let's look at the case of Person 2, where Person 2 is fed with many bad ideas from Person 3, Person 4, and Person 5 as shown by this model.

$$S(xy) = x_2(y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5)$$

Then we can show above with the other 3 people

$$S(xy) = x_2(y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5) + x_3y_3 + x_4y_4 + x_5y_5$$

As we can see from above, Person 2 has more bad ideas to overcome than Person 1. Person 1 is fed with single bad ideas from himself/herself while Person 2 is fed with

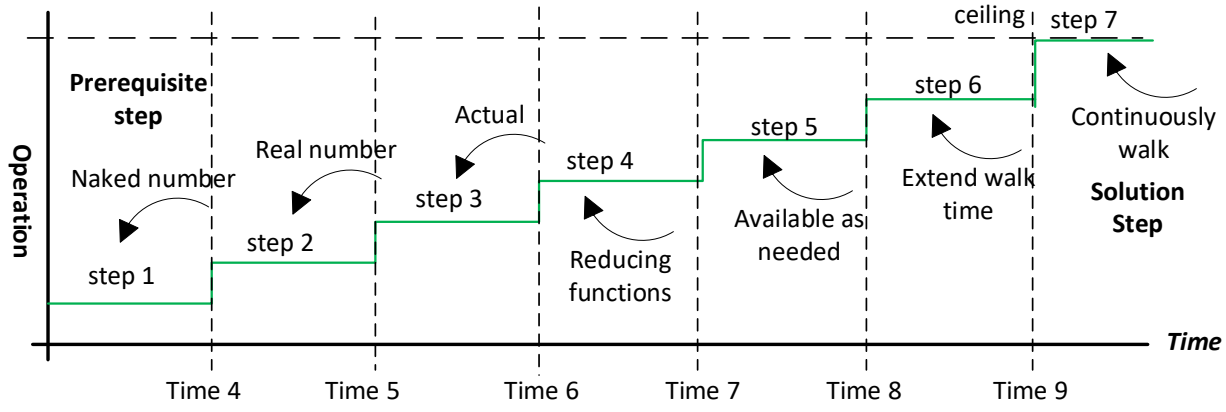
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

multiple bad ideas from himself as well as from others. The other bad ideas from Person 2 may be from his/her friends/buddies and so. Since Person 2 has more bad ideas to overcome than Person 1, Person 2 needs to work harder than Person 1. From that, we can see with the absence of the formula, it is better to accumulate less bad ideas.

526'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 15 and 63, we have learned and shown that in order to solve a problem, we need to first solve its prerequisite if it has one or more. From that, we can see in order to solve a problem, there is a prerequisite requirement. It is not possible to solve a problem that has a prerequisite requirement without solving the prerequisite problem. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look step chart below.



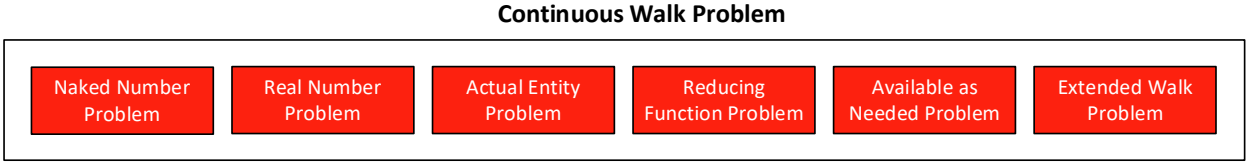
From the chart, we have a problem to solve. That problem is continuous walk. The problem we try to solve is that we would like to continue to walk forever. In other words, we have a walk function that is executed within a time segment. After that time

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

segment, that function stops executed. We need that function to execute without time segment. To solve this problem, we set the solution to a higher step. From the chart, we have it at Step 7, but it can be Step 10, it does not matter. We cannot solve that problem instantly, so we need to start with the prerequisite. At Step 1, this is the prerequisite problem we need to solve first. Then move to the next step before the last time. To solve the overall problem, we can break the solution and the problem down in the form below.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3} + Pr_{1,4} + Pr_{1,5} + Pr_{1,6}$$

Where each problem is identified as



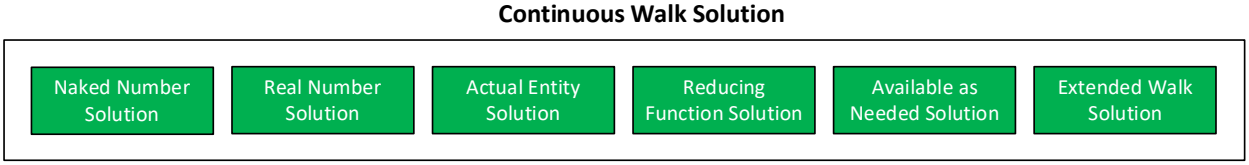
From the model above, we can see that the continuous walk problem has multiple problems that need to be solved. All those problems are considered to be prerequisites of the continuous walk problem. Each problem can be tackled at specific time. For example, at Step 2 we have a Real Number problem to solve which has a prerequisite of Step 1 which is Naked Number. So, from Start to Time 4, we solve the Naked Number problem then moving at Time 4 we start solving the Real Number problem. Now, let's look at the solution model.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{6} Pr_{1,n} = 0$$

$$Pr_1 = 0$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Where the solution is given by setting each problem to zero



As we can see from the solution model, the continuous walk solution includes all the prerequisites solutions. For example, in Step 1, we solve the Naked Number problem which provides us with a Naked Number solution, then we move to Step 2, where we solve the Real Number problem which results to a Real Number Solution. At each time or step, we continue to solve the prerequisite problem to substitute the problem by the prerequisite solution, then at the last time or step, we solve the main problem which is the Continuous Walk problem by replacing it with the Continuous Walk solution. In this case, at each step we are, we need to go to the next step, then we first fulfil the prerequisite step. The overall problem we need to solve is to get to 100% stability or simple to get to $k=100$ or simply its normalized value. In this case, we look at the stability function in the form of.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

Where, $S(xy)$ is viewed as average stability. In this case, we can see that for each time, the value of k increases as shown by this table.

Time	Average Stability	Observation
τ_1	$\frac{1}{a}k$	$\frac{1}{a}k<\frac{1}{b}k$
τ_2	$\frac{1}{b}k$	$\frac{1}{b}k>\frac{1}{a}$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

τ_3	$\frac{1}{c}k$	$\frac{1}{c}k > \frac{1}{b}k$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

From the table above, as we can see related to time, at each step, we solve an identified problem and our average stability increases. Related to time, we solve all the problems, and at the end we have an average stability which is equal to the normalized value.

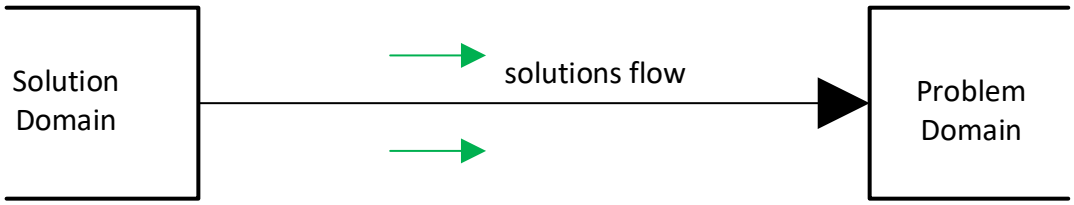
527'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

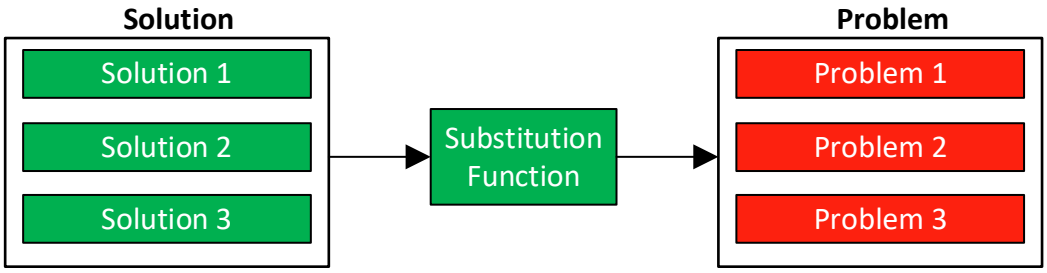
From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that the solution is identified in the solution domain, while the problem is identified in our domain. We have also learned that we cannot generate our own solution, so a solution must be given to us from the solution domain. Let's show the flow of the solution from the solution domain by this model.



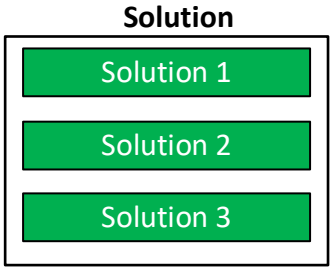
From the model, we can see the solution of a problem is given from a separate domain from the problem itself. From the model, we can observe that solutions flow from the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

solution domain to the problem domain. In this case, each given solution replaces an identified problem. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this model.



From the model, we can see that the substitution function is simply a function that enables each problem to be replaced by its solution. After the substitution function is executed, then we have the following.



From the model above, we can see that after all the problems are replaced by their respective solutions, the problem domain no longer exists. If you want to, you can show that by using vocabulary verification. In this case, you use the given equation to show an identified problem. In your work, you can use the solution of a problem is given with its own vocabulary, where the vocabulary stays intact. We can also look at it, this way: let's $P = E_1$ and a function executed by P as $E_{1,1}$, now if the function is executed negatively, then we have $-E_{1,1}$, where $-E_{1,1} \notin C(E)$. In this case, we can

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

see the replacement for the negative which is $E_{1,1}$ and it belongs to the collection in the form of $E_{1,1} \in C(E)$. In this case, we can see that the negative and the positive do not exist in the same domain.

528'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E) = \{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article bases 27 and 433, we have learned and shown that we cannot remove entities that we identified in a domain. We have also learned that, if we have a problem to solve and we identify entities in 2 separate domains, increase quantity of entities in one domain does not automatically increase the other entities in the other domain. From article basis number 4, we have learned and shown that the entity we use to solve a problem does have value. In terms of value of entities in the domains they are identified, let's take a look at this model.

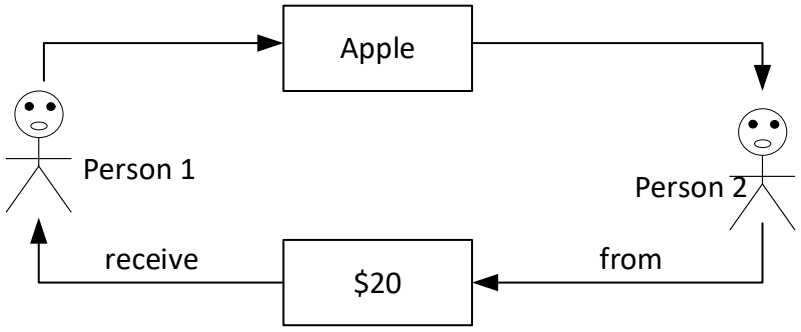
Natural Domain	Non-Natural Domain
Apple Value = 10	Dollar

From the model above, we can see that apple is the actual entity identified in the natural domain, and it is also identified with its own value. While we identify apple in that domain, we also identify the value of apple in that domain. While we identify the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

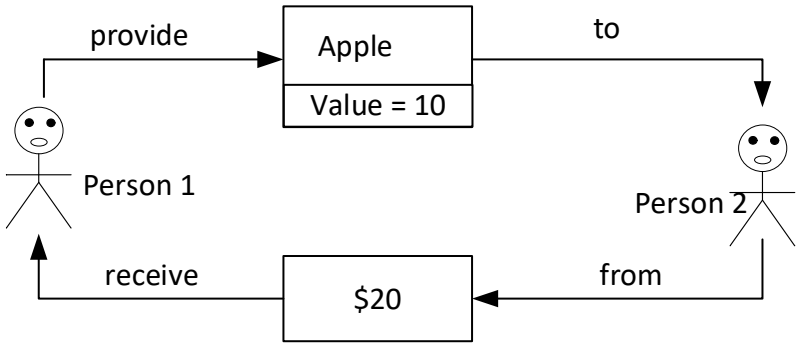
value of apple in that domain, it is not possible or practical for us to change or modify that value. In other words, an entity is identified in a domain, that entity stays in the domain it is identified. It is the same as saying the value of an entity that we identify in a domain stays with that entity; that value belongs to in the domain it is identified. We cannot change that.

Now, in terms of exchange since paper money is viewed as an inherited entity, we use paper money to exchange. In terms of value of entity, we can say that we use paper money to acquire entities. It I always good to show that by this model.

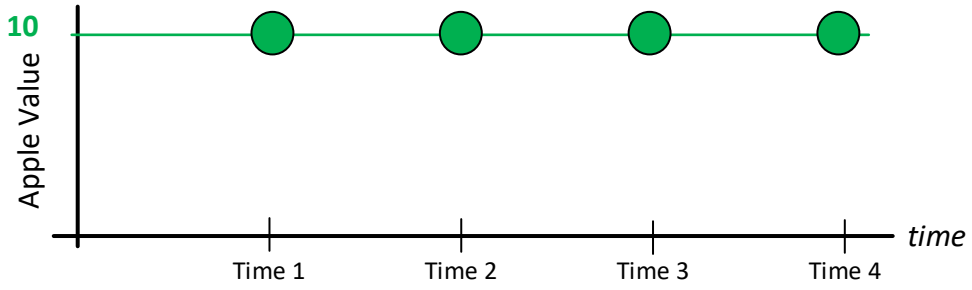


From the model above, we can see that Person 1 provides Apple to Person 2 while Person 1 receives $20 from Person 2. What is important here is that the $20 received by Person 2 for the apple is viewed as the quantity of dollars provided by Person 2 to Person 1 in order to acquire the apple. The quantity of the dollars to acquire the apple has nothing to do with the value of the apple. It is always good to show that by this model, so we can show the value of the apple.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

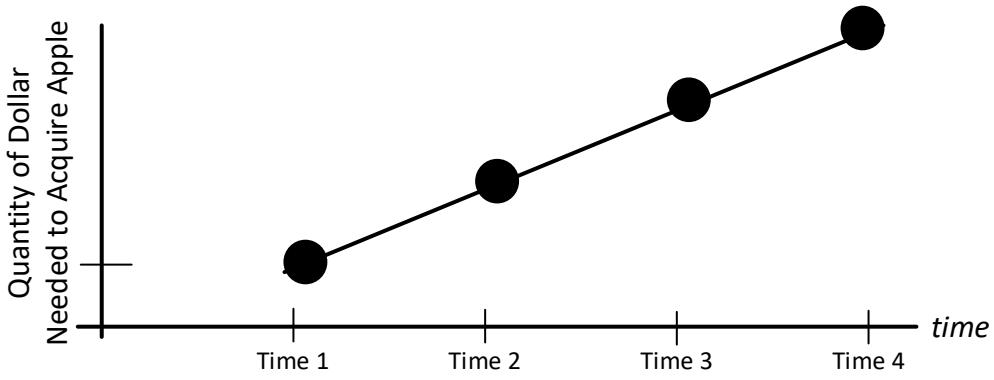


From the model above, we can see that the value of the apple is given as a fixed number. Since the value of an entity in a domain is given with that entity, then related to time the value of an entity in the domain it is identified remains the same. Time does not change the value of an entity in the domain that entity is identified. It is always good to show that using this chart.



From the chart above, we can see that the value of the apple remains the same related to time. In other words, since the value of the apple is identified in the domain the apple is identified and that value belongs to the apple, related to time, that value does not change it remains stable. From article basis 27 and other article bases, we have learned and shown that the quantity of dollars increases related to time. Because the quantity of dollars increases related to time, the quantity of dollars given to acquire apple increases related to time as well. It is always good to show that by this chart.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



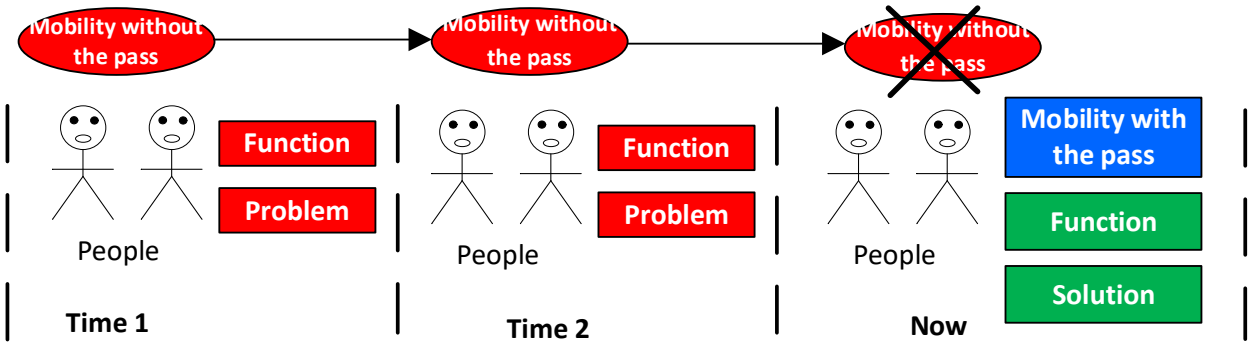
From the chart above, we can see that related to time, the quantity of dollars needed to acquire apple increases. If you want to, you can verify that by using the given equation. In this case, you will need to determine the value of the apple and show that related to time the value of the apple remains unchanged. Since mother nature does not produce naked numbers, the value of the apple is not a naked number, but a number with a unit or simply a number with a word or another entity. You can use any other entity and does not have to be apple. You will conclude that the quantity of dollars or paper money or anything below according to article basis 370, does not consider the value of that entity.

529'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 134, we have learned and show that it is not possible to solve problems at our location by disregarding mobility of people from location to location without the pass. To better understand that let's take a look at philosophy inheritance chart.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model above, we can see that at Time 1 and at Time 2, we have mobility without the pass where people went from location to location and developed problems. Now, the formula is given to us where we use the pass to go from location to location. What is important here is that the problems caused by motility of people from location to location without the pass are solved or substituted by mobility of people from location to location with the pass. Mobility without the pass is substituted for mobility with the pass. In this case, we simply solve that problem by replacing it with its solution. With that, we can see it is not possible to solve problems at our location without mobility of people from location to location without the pass.

From other article bases, you may have approached your article or work out related to mobility of people from location to location without the pass differently. Here you can approach your article or workout first, by looking at that directly. Second, you can approach it in a form by looking at relationships. For example, by disregarding mobility of people from location to location without the pass, we also disregard other entities such as salesmen, managers, landlords, boogeymen problems, corruptions problems, free passes and so forth. In this case, you approach your article or work out

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to show how other entities are affected by disregarding mobility of people from location to location without the pass.

530'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

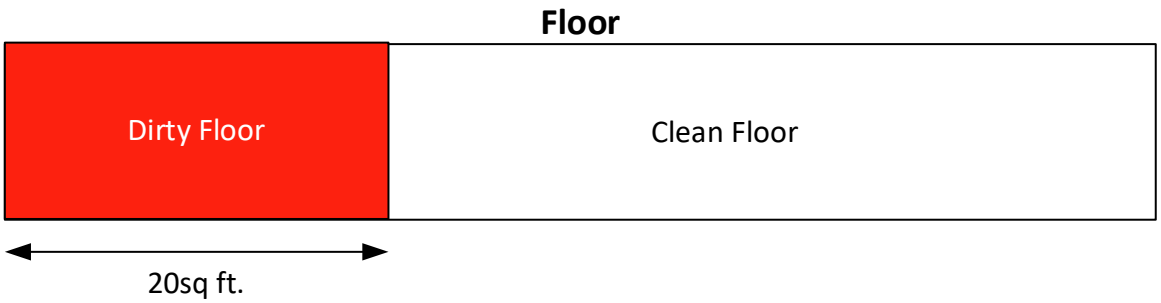
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Using the given equation, the solution of the problem replaces the problem by the execution of a function which we call the solution function as we learned and shown in article basis number 2. A person has a function to execute the solution function to solve a problem. In this case, we can see that the function executed by that person is a valid function, since it solves the identified problem. By understanding that, we can see a person's function is to solve a problem, not to expand that problem. A person has a function to replace a problem with its solution, not to expand that problem. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

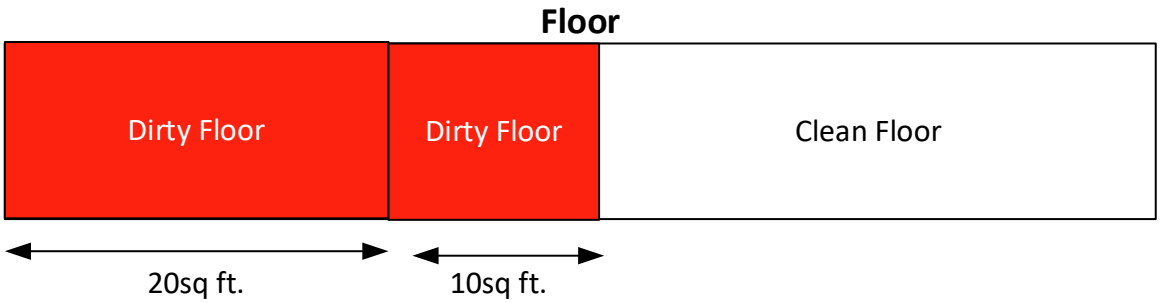


From the model, we can see that at Location 1, Person 1 has a problem to solve, which is Dirty Floor where the function to solve that problem is Mop Floor. Now, let's show the model of the floor that needs to be cleaned by Person 1. Since the function is what solves the problem, it is better to say that the model of the floor that needs to be cleaned by the Mop Floor function.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

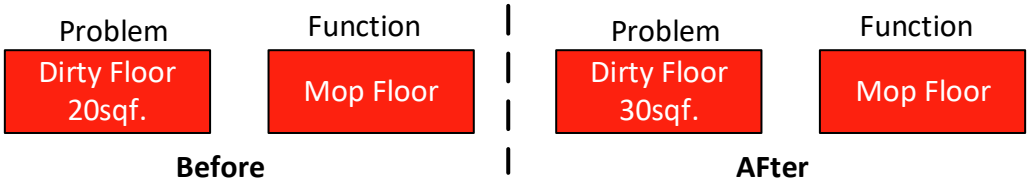


From the model, we can see that the section of the floor that needs to be cleared by the function of Person 1 is 20 Square Foot. Since the Mop Floor function exists to clean the dirty floor, we cannot have more dirty floor after the mop floor function is executed. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From the model, after the dirty floor function is executed, the problem expands. As we can see, the execution of the Mop Floor function enables us to have more dirty floor. Before we have 20sqf. dirty floor, after we have more. In this case, since the function that is executed to solve the problem does not solve it, therefore that function is simply an invalidate function. The Mop Floor function is an invalidate function, since it does not solve the dirty floor problem, but expands it. Since the Mop Floor function is an invalid function, then we can show the original model here to demonstrate that.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model, we can see the mop floor is invalidate because it simply expands the problem rather than substituting it by its solution. As we can see from the model, before we have less problem and after we have more problems. In this case, we can see that the Mop Floor function is invalid because it does not solve the dirty floor problem. We can use the same approach to validate the function of a person. If the function of a person expands a problem rather than substituting it by its solution, then that function is invalid. What we have been doing here is simply use the given equation to validate the function of a person to show that the function of a person exists to solve a problem rather than expanding that problem. To better understand the explanation, let's identify a problem such as $Pr_1 = 1$, where the problem is identified as dirty floor. At Location 1, where the problem is identified a person such as P_1 or S_1 is working to solve that problem by executing the following function.

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$$

$$\bar{u}_1(t) = S_1Tr\{-T\}$$

Because the function is executed negatively, the function does not solve the problem and the problem expands. In this case, we have for example after the function is executed

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2}$$

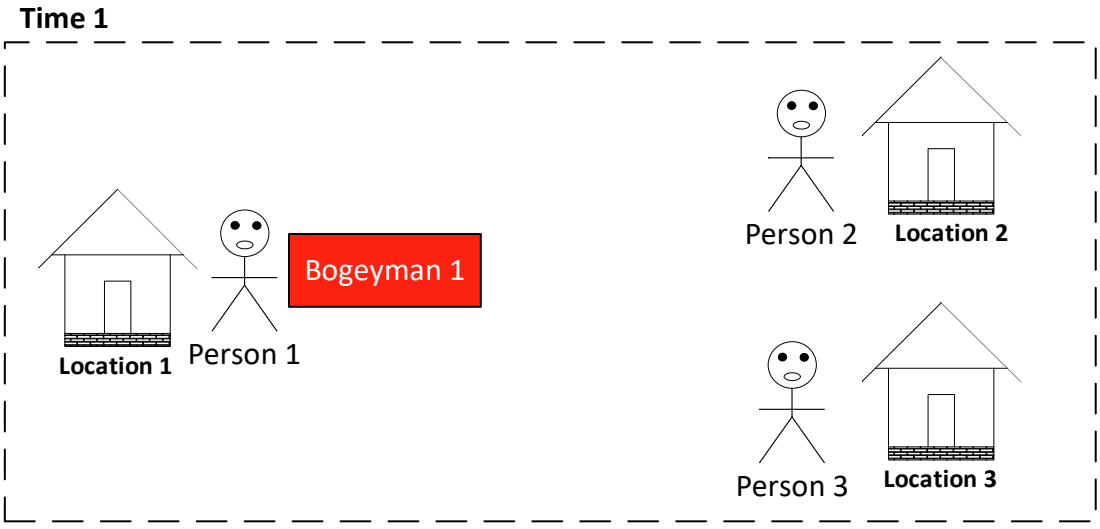
Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From above, we can see that the expansion of the problem is related to disregard function boundary, disregard function boundary to a problem, as well as complexity. For example, a function that is executed to solve a problem has a boundary to that problem as well as respect complexity.

531'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

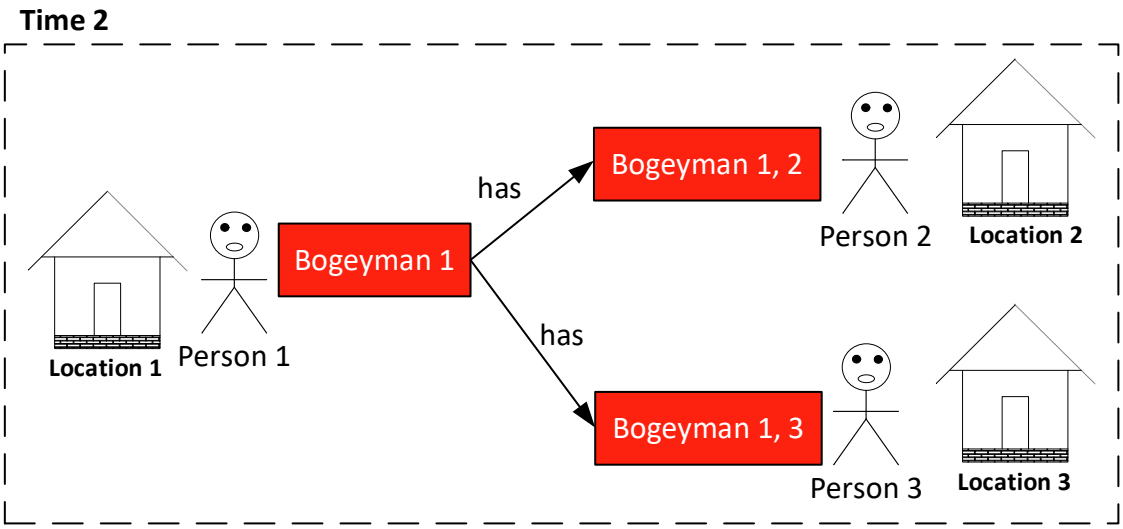
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 523, we have learned and shown that a bogeyman can have bogeymen at other locations. By understanding that, as well as article basis 441, we can see that bogeymen are not local, they can be expanded to other locations. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

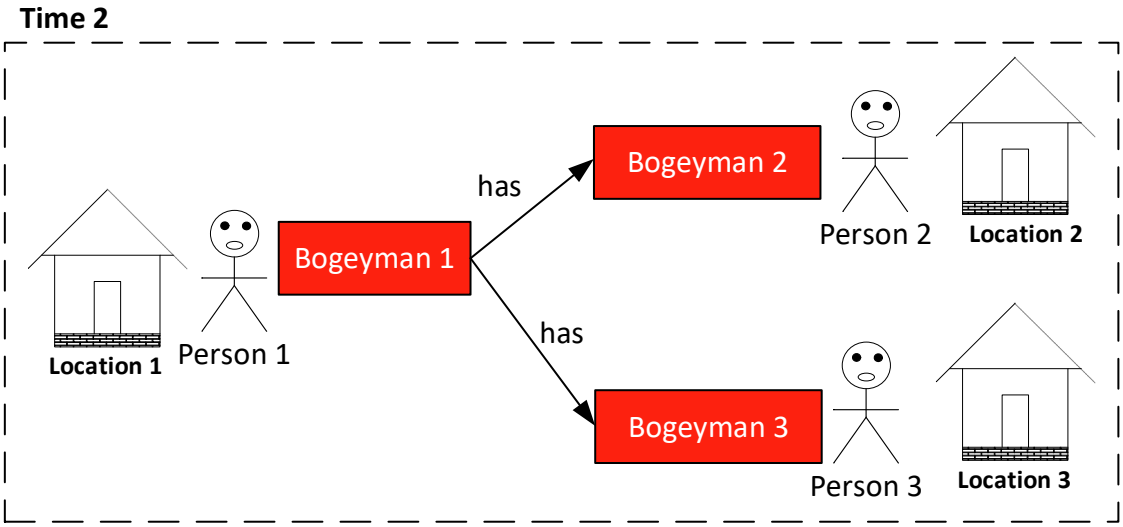


From the model, at Location 1 we have Bogeyman 1 where at Location 2 and Location 3, we have Person 2 and Person 3, which we identify at Time 1. Since bogeymen are not locals and they can be expanded to other locations, then at Time 2, we have the following model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

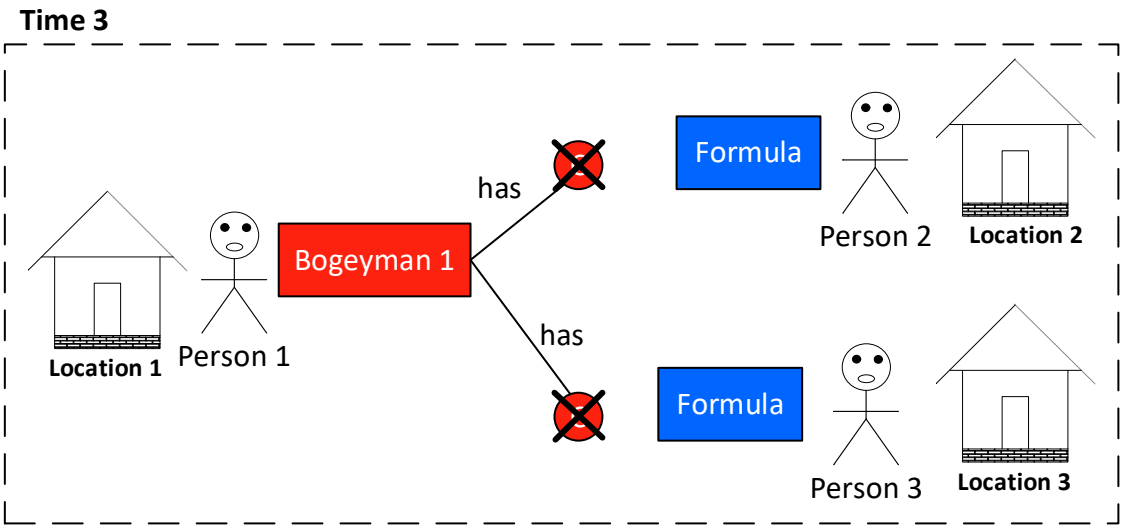


From the model, we can see that Bogeyman 1 at Location 1 expands to other locations such as Location 2 and Location 3. The model above is the same as the one below.



Since the understanding of the formula prevent bogeymen from extending their corruptions, then with the formula, we have the following model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

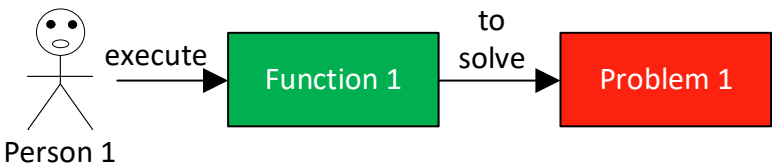


As we can see from the model at Time 3, the understanding of the formula by people at other locations, preventing Bogeyman 1 to expand to other locations. As we can see here, without the formula, it is possible for bogeymen at one or more locations to expand to other locations, with understanding of the formula, we prevent bogeymen from expanding. All you need to do here is to use the given formula to prevent bogeymen from expanding to your location.

532'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

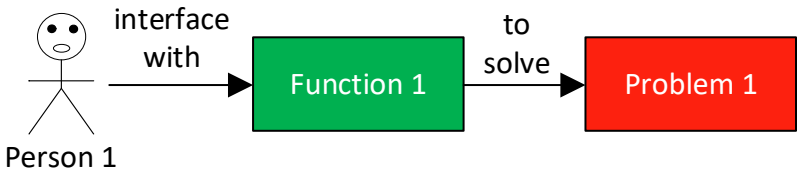
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the equation above, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. To solve a problem, a person executes a function as shown by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, we can see that in order for Person 1 to execute Function 1 to solve Problem 1, Person 1 must interface with the function. In this case, we can show that by this model.



As shown by the model, a person interfaces with a function in order to solve a problem. In terms of country organization as pointed out in article bases 403 and 404, a person must interface with functions in order to organize. For example, a person interfaces with functions in order to be organized; people interface with functions in order to organize houses/business; people interface with functions in order to organize cities/counties; people interface with functions in order to organize states; people interface with functions in order to organize country. Here, you can draw the model of you and the entity you interface in order to organize. For example, draw interface and not interface by putting a red cross to not interface. Use the following entities: country, house, business, city, county, state. For example, to organize a country if you interface with the country, you draw an arrow to show that interface between you and the country, if not, you simply draw an arrow with red cross to show not interface.

533'. Let's a given collection of entities

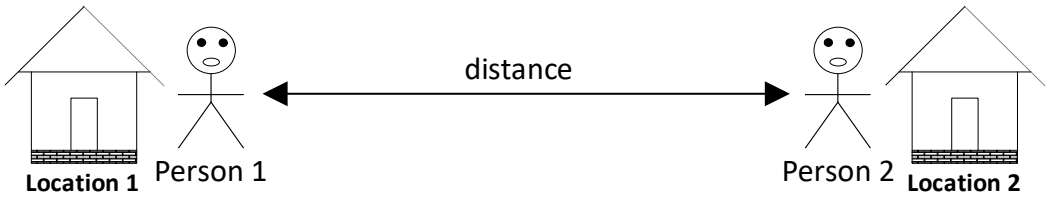
$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

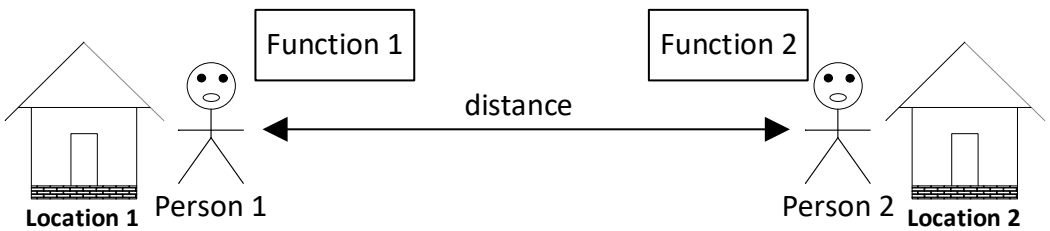
With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 147, we have learned and shown that when a person is identified at a location, mother nature sees that person at that location as well as when a person is not identified at a location, mother nature does not see that person at that location. With that we can see, if I cannot identify where I am at, then I also cannot identify where I am not at. If I cannot identify where I am not at, I also cannot identify where I am at. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From the model, we can see that Person 1 is identified at Location 1 and Person 2 is identified at Location 2. If Person 1 can identify that he/she is at Location 1, then Person 1 can also identify that he/she is not at Location 2. However, if Person 1 cannot identify that he/she is at Location 2, then Person 1 cannot identify that he/she is at Location 1. Now, let's take function at location into consideration as shown by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, we can see that if Person 1 cannot identify that he/she is at Location 1 not at Location 2, then Person 1 cannot identify also his/her function at Location 1 which is Function 1 as shown in the model. Since Person 1 cannot identify where he/she is at and where he/she is not at, Person 1 does not see that Function 1 belongs to Person 1 and Function 2 does not belong to Person 1. The overall process is viewed as an error which is misunderstanding of function at location.

534'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 522, we have learned and shown that the last time segment of a negative entity or negative sentence or a negative idea or a negative communication cannot be longer than the previous time segment. Based on the same article basis 522 or work you have done; here you can verify why the previous time segment last longer than the consecutive time segment. In order to work this out, you can look at the following criteria.

- **Distance**: Here, you can look at the distance between people at location. For example, many people live at a closer distance, and many people live at a longer distance as well as group of people living at distances and so forth. So here, you look at distance factor.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

- **Resource Availability**: With abundant resources, it is possible to have a longer time period for that negative in the past. With limited resources available at successive times, that does not help the continuity of a negative.

- **Sustainability of Self Sufficient**: For this one, you can look at people at location at distance whey they can sustain themselves and disregard negative. Because those people live at a distance where they can sustain themselves. They pay little attention to that negative, as well as that negative is farther from them.

- **Communication Flow**: For this one, you look at the communication flow or simply negative communication flow. Let's assume that you have a negative sentence in the past, since it flows to less people, even if that sentence is incorrect, it may last longer than if you have the same sentence flow at current time to more people. In this case, more people are going to question that sentence and make correctness determination.

535'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

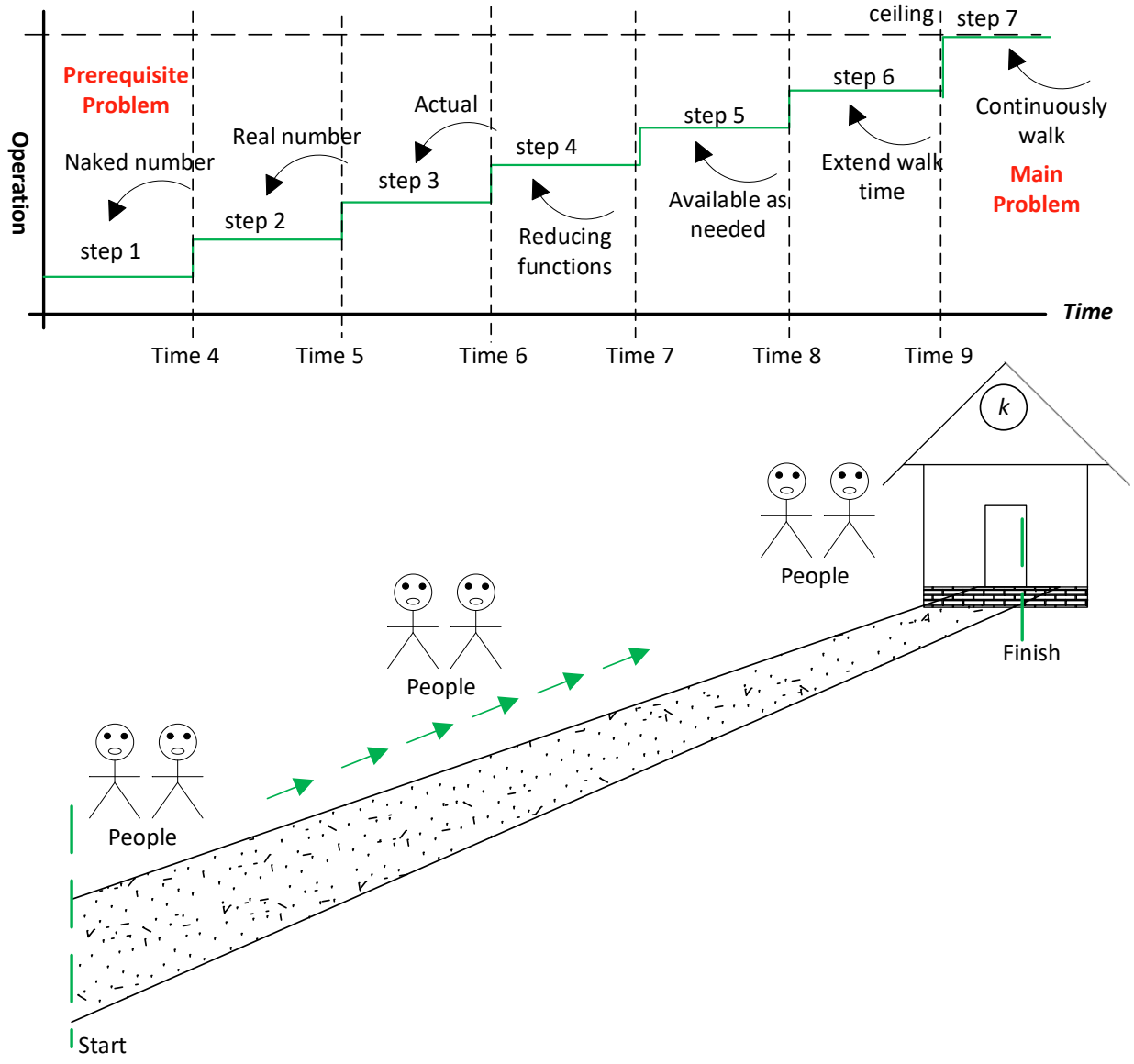
With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article basis 256, we have learned and shown that if the problem we need to solve requires a prerequisite, we must first solve the prerequisite problem before we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

get a final solution. In terms of problem solving, we start by solving the prerequisite problem, where we finish by solving the main problem. It is always good to show that by this model.



From the model, we can see that the main problem we need to solve is in the last step, but we start with the prerequisite problem. What is important here is that we cannot start solving the main problem without starting to solve the prerequisite problem. It is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

not possible, practical, or natural to do so. It is not that, before I get to my destination, I am already at my destination. It is not like, before I identify the problem I need to solve, I have solved that problem already. It is not that, before I start solving a problem, I have already replaced that problem with its solution. As we can see here, before solving the main problem, we must solve first the prerequisite problem. It is the same as saying that, before we get to our destination, we must first start walking toward our destination. Related to the article basis 526, the problem we are solving has a lot of prerequisites as shown below.

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1} + Pr_{1,2} + Pr_{1,3} + Pr_{1,4} + Pr_{1,5} + Pr_{1,6}$$

Form above, each subproblem such $Pr_{1,1}$, $Pr_{1,2}$ and so are considered to be prerequisites of the main problem Pr_1, where $Pr_{1,1}$ is the prerequisite of $Pr_{1,2}$ and so forth. In this case, each problem we solve, we at specific value of k as shown by this table.

Time	Average Stability	Problem Solved
τ_1	$\frac{1}{a}k$	$Pr_{1,1} = 0$
τ_2	$\frac{1}{b}k$	$Pr_{1,2} = 0$
τ_3	$\frac{1}{c}k$	$Pr_{1,3} = 0$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From table, at each time step, we solve a problem and understanding increases at that time. In other words, at each time step, the level of our understanding increases which enables us to solve the prerequisite problem at that time.

536'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem identified, from the model below we have Person 1 and Person 2, where Person 1 abuses Person 2.



The model above is related to the negative of the equation above as shown here

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

From article basis 74, we have learned and shown that the understanding of the person who obtains a free pass from another person started later, while the understanding of the other person started earlier. From the model, Person 1 abuses Person 2 is related to negative of the given equation as shown. What is important here, by understanding article basis 88 and 156 as well as the given equation, use given equation to show that if mother nature is to give a formula or instruction to enable Person 1 and Person 2 to work together, that instruction or formula is going to be given to Person 2 instead of Person 1. The way to look at it, since Person 1 shows no understanding, so mother nature sees that. In this case, if something is to be given

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

by mother nature to help or solve a problem, it will be given to Person 2 instead of Person 1.

537'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 221, we have learned and shown that a promise made by a parent to a child is not transferable to another child. For example, a promise given to me by parent cannot be transferred to my brother or my sister. That promise is only given to me, and I earn it. It is not possible or natural for me to transfer it to my brother, my sister, my kids or any other person.

By understanding the explanation above, we can see that it is not possible to have a transferable promise because that would dilute effort of the person entity. In other words, we cannot have transferable promises in life because that would reduce our effort and contribution. Here, uses the given equation to show that it is not possible to have transferable promise in life because that would reduce our effort and contribution.

538'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

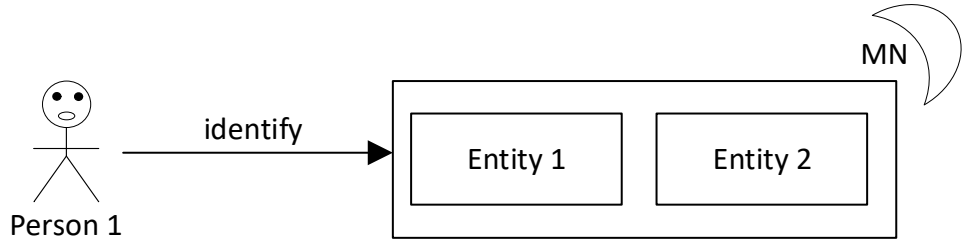
With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

Since information is identified by mother nature before us, if we identify an entity, mother nature has already identified that entity. If we identify an entity, mother nature also identified that entity. That makes sense, since mother nature identified the entity before us. As well as, if we do not identify an entity, that entity is not identified by mother nature. If we identify an entity that is not identified by mother nature, then we simply commit an error in communication. If we identify an entity that is not identified by mother nature and we communicate to show that we identify that entity, that communication is negative.

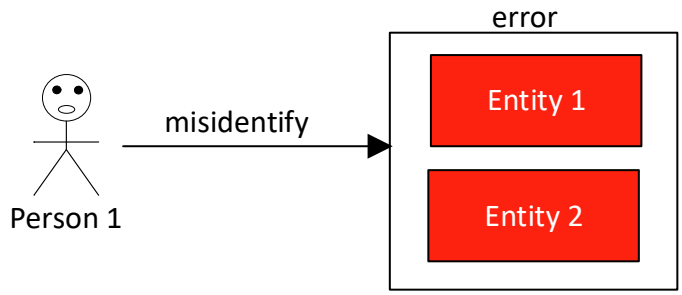
From article basis 227 and 522, we have learned and shown that if an entity is identified to be on top, it is verified to be on top by mother nature. In other words, if we identify an entity that is on top, mother nature also identified that. If we identify that entity is on top and mother nature does not see that entity is on top, then that entity cannot be on top, because the identification of that entity is invalid. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From the model above, we can see that Person 1 identifies Entity 1 and Entity 2, where both of them are identified side by side of each other. The same information is

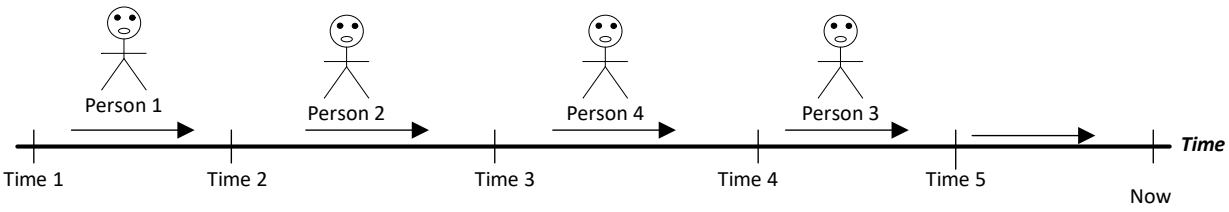
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

identified by mother nature as shown in the model. Let's assume that in Person 1's mind, he/she identifies the entities in top of each other. That information is not identified by mother nature, and it is viewed as an error. Let's show that by this model.



The model above is simply an error model because naturally, Entity 1 and Entity 2 are identified side by side and one cannot be on top of each other. As we can see here, the misidentification is what Person 1 thinks, but it is not what is actual. From Person 1's mind, Person 1 thinks that Entity 1 is on top of Entity 2, but they are identified side by side and one cannot be on top of each other. The two red entities here are not the actual entities; they are simply a negative view of the entities by Person 1.

By understanding the explanation above, now let's take history for example. If Entity 1 is on top of Entity 2, it must be supported by history. In this case, related to time Entity 1 will always be on top, but if history does not hold, then there is a problem. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, Time 1 to Time 5 is simply history. At Time 1, Person 1 is in front, then at Time 3, Person 4 is in front, then at Time 4, Person 3 is in front. By looking at the history, we can see that it does not support one person to be in front all the time. From the model, we can see that if Person 2 makes a claim that it is ahead of Person 1, then at Time 3, Person 2 is no longer ahead. As well as if Person 4 makes a claim he is ahead of Person 2, then at Time 4, Person 4 is no longer ahead. As we can see here, those claims are not supported by history and cannot be validated. Here, use the given equation to show that it is not in the advantage of a person to make a claim that he/she is ahead of another. Not only the claim is not supported by history, but it cannot be validated. The way to look at it, assume that you are walking and you make a claim you are ahead of the others, since everybody who made that claim in the past failed, it is not to your advantage to make that claim. It is better for you to just continue to walk.

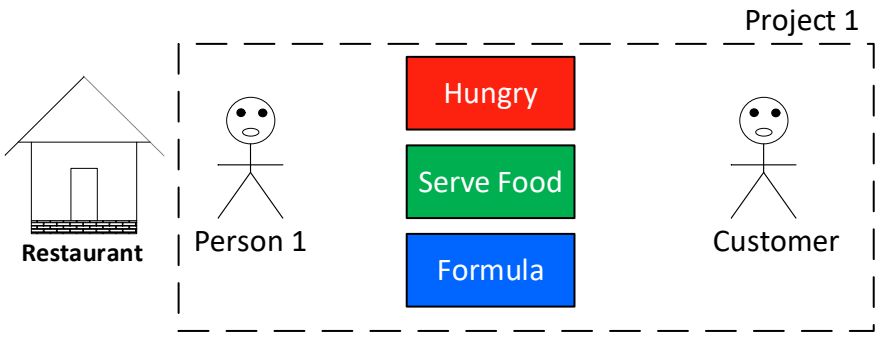
This is the way to look at it, let's 2 entities are identified such as E_2 and E_3 or can be part of entities as well such as $E_{2,1}$ and $E_{2,2}$. In this case, we have given information about those entities such as i_{E_2}, i_{E_3} or $i_{E_{2,1}}$ and $i_{E_{2,2}}$. What is important here is that from the given information about those entities, we have placement information, structure information, relationship information and so forth. In this case, if an entity is given to be inline with another entity, the information about that is given where the identified information must match the given information, if not then we have mismatch of identified and given information.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

539’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

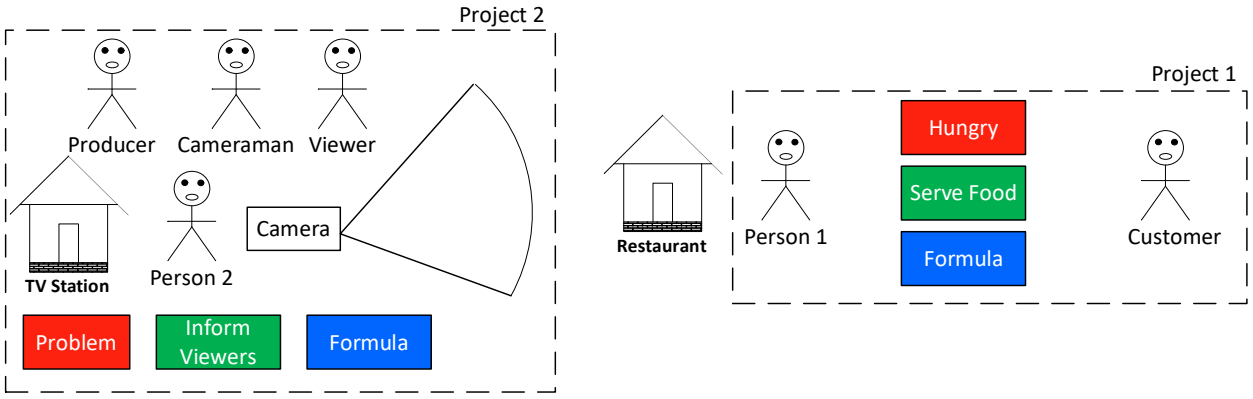
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of problem solving and information identified. Let’s assume that a person who works at a restaurant has a function to serve the customer. It is always good to show that by this model.



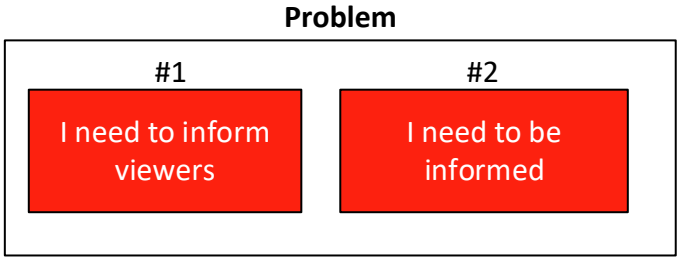
From the model, the Customer has a problem to solve which is Hungry, where Person 1 who works at the restaurant has a function to Serve Food to the customer. As we can see, Project 1 includes Person 1 as well as the customer.

Now, let’s assume that an information provider who is a person who works for a TV station or newspaper with a camera captures that information to inform viewers. Here, let’s show that by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, Project 2 which is separate from Project 1 includes: Person 2 who is the news anchor, the producer, the cameraman and the viewers. The problem solved includes 2 problems: I need to inform viewers, and I need to be informed. The first one is the problem solved by the information provider, where the second one is the problem solved by the viewers. It is always good to show that by this model.



The model above shows the combined problems that need to be solved. The first problem is the problem to be solved by the information provider while the second one is the problem solved by the viewer. For example, at 2PM information provider starts broadcasting the information because the information provider needs to inform the viewers. At 2PM, the viewers tun the TV's on and put it on the channel to be informed by the information provider. By looking at both projects above, we can see that the people who are in Project 2 are not included in Project 1. In other words, since the information provider such as the news anchor and so are not in Project 1, the information provider cannot provide information to show that he/she is in project 1.

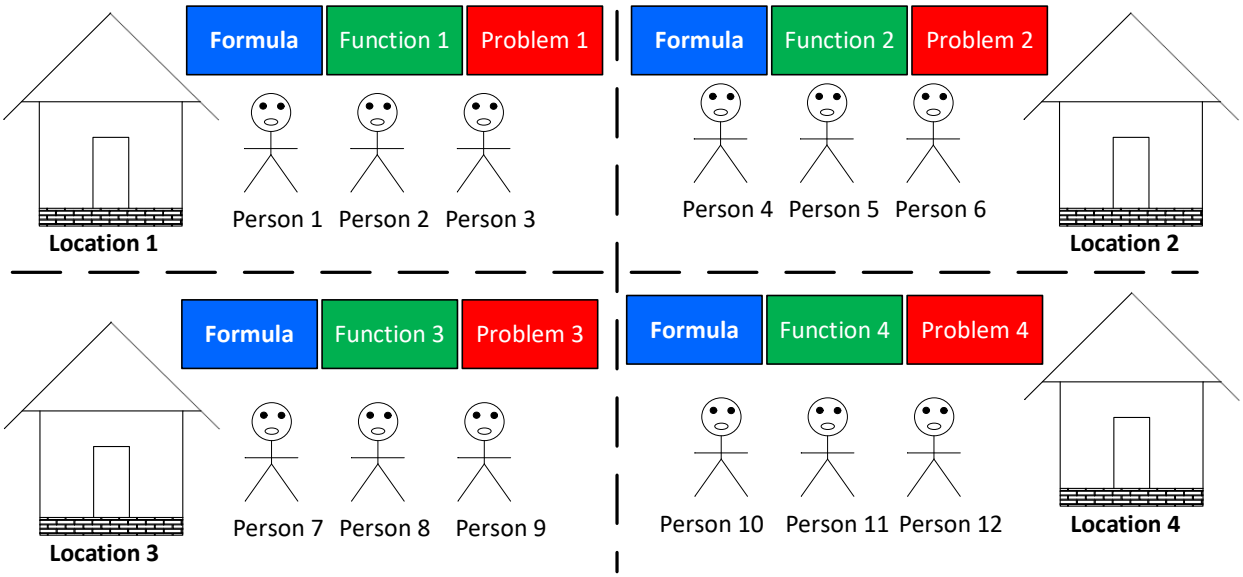
540'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

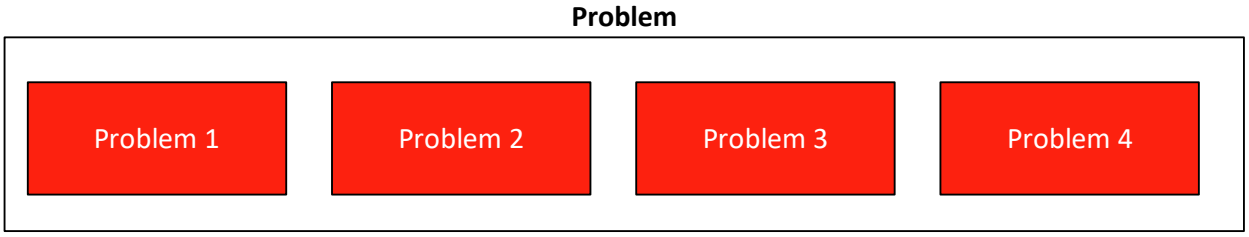
From article basis 437, we have learned and shown that by disregarding function at location, we simply work harder or put more stress on the system. By disregarding

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

function at location, we simply work harder without solving any problem. By regarding function at location, we can work together and work less. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



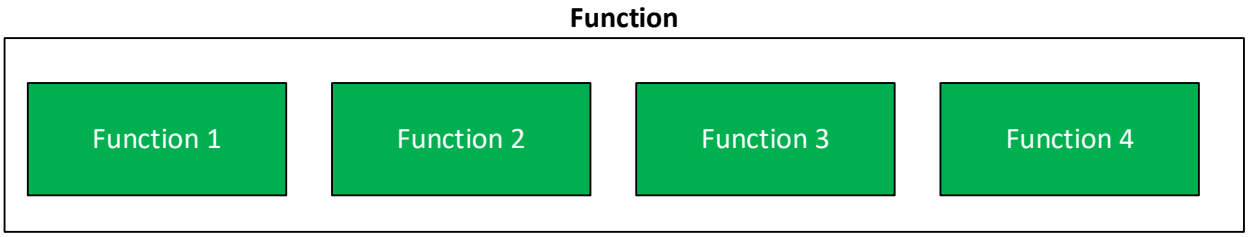
From the model above, we have a problem to solve. We break down the problem by taking into consideration people at all locations, where each of them has a part of the problem to solve. In this case, the problem to be solved by all the locations—by people at all locations—is shown by this model.



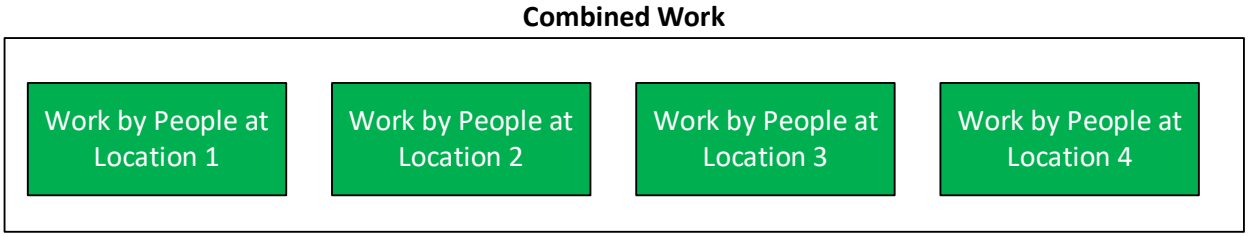
From above, the problem to be solved by all locations includes Problem 1, Problem, 2 Problem 3, and Problem 4. As we can see from the model, with respect to function at location, people at Location 1 have Function 1 to solve Problem 1, where People at Location 2 have Function 2 to solve Problem 2, people at Location 3 have Function 3

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to solve Problem 3, where People at Location 4 have Function 4 to solve Problem 4. In this case, all the functions combined include functions at all locations as shown by this model.



From the model, in terms of work performed we can see that people at Location 1 work to execute Function 1 to solve Problem 1, People at Location 2 work to execute Function 2 to solve Problem 2, people at Location 3 work to execute Function 3 to solve Problem 3, and people at Location 4 work to execute Function 4 to solve Problem 4. In terms of work performed by people at location, let's show the combined work by this model.

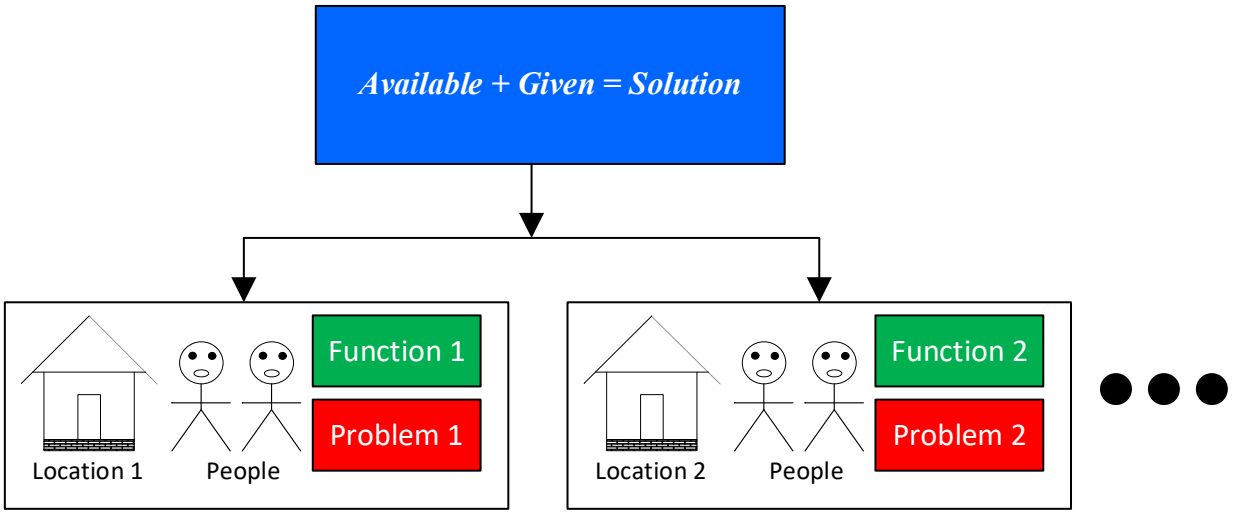


From the model, we can see that the combined work includes part of work performed by people at Location 1, part of work performed by people at Location 2, part of work performed by People at Location 3, and part of work performed by people at Location 4. What happens here, if all the work were performed by people at Location 1, then people at Location 1 would need to work harder in order to do all that work. As we can see here, function at location is very important because it enables us to work less and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

put less stress on the system. Without function at location, let's assume that we have a floor to clean at all the locations. Then we have 3 people working at Location 1 to mop a floor, then go to Location 2 to mop, then go to Location 3 to mop, and then go to Location 4 to mop. As we can see here, they would work harder than breaking down the work for people at locations.

With function at location, at each location people can apply the formula to do part of the work. For example, a business that provides a function or simply product, where part of the product is made by people at multiple locations. In this case, people at each location apply the formula to make part of the product or simply provide specific function as shown by this model.



From the model, Location 1 can be viewed as a site or another location where part of the product is made, or part of the main function is executed. The overall process takes averaging into consideration where at specific location people do part of the work, which enables people at a single location to work less. Another way to look at it,

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

using the complexity theorem, we can see this process put less stress in both the functional system and the physical system.

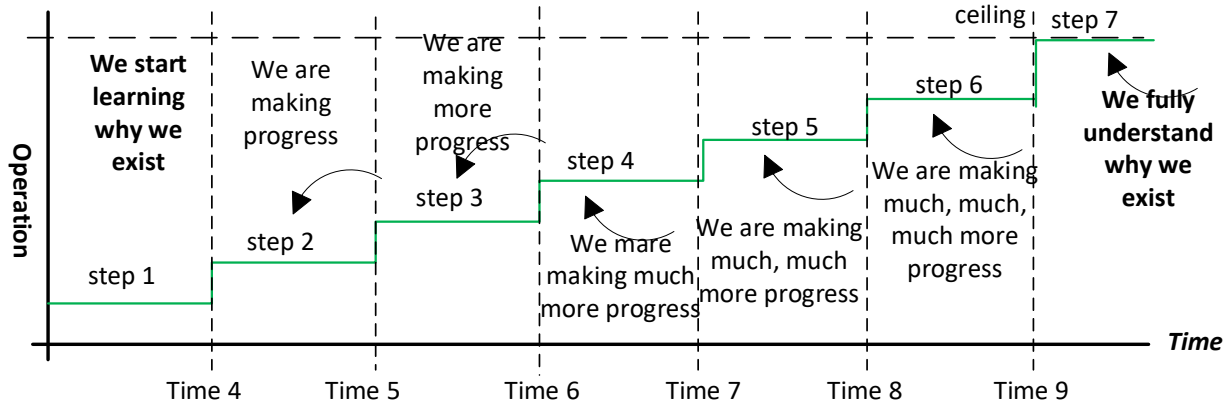
541'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 437, we have learned and shown that we live in a system, we must understand it, and we must show mother nature we understand the system that we live in. We all live by mother nature and it is good for us to understand why we exist. At this time, it may not be possible for all of us to understand why we exist, but related to time, we can make progress. The overall process is viewed as a learning exercise or as a learning to understand why we exist. The step chart can be used to show the progress.



From the chart above, we can see that the problem we need to solve here is that we don't know why we exist. The solution is we must understand why we exist. So, at

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Step 1, we start learning why we exist. We start marking progress from Step 1 to the last step, where we fully understand why we exist. In the last step, this is the step we show to mother nature we fully understand the reason we exist. As we can see here, if we don't understand why we exist, it is not possible to solve that problem instantly, but related to time, we start learning why we exist and we make progress in our learning where at some point in time we fully understand why we exist. To better understand the overall explanation or problem we try to solve, let's take a look of the following. In terms of given information, we have:

$$S = U_T$$

In terms of misidentified information, we have

$$S = -U_T$$

Which is give the stability function

$$S(xy) = (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots)(y_1 + y_2 + \cdots)$$

In this case, we can see that we have problem to solve, because the identified information does not match the given information. Solving this problem requires the same process of substituting the problem by its solution as shown by this table.

Problem	Solution	Observation
$S = -U_T$	$S = U_T$	Misidentified information
$Pr_1 = 1$	$Pr_1 = 0$	Misidentified information problem

As we can see from the table above, in order to solve the misidentified information problem, we need to identify information properly. In other words, the problem we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

have is misidentified given information, where it is solved by identifying given information.

542'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Since mother nature does not give free pass, it is not possible for us to solve a problem without identifying it. It is not possible for us to solve a problem using the equation above, if problem is misidentified. If the problem is misidentified, then the equation above becomes.

$$-Ava - Giv = -Sol$$

Since we must work to solve a problem, and if we do not work to solve it at the time we have it, it is not going to be solved automatically or replace by its solution. At a later time, we still need to solve it. The automatic replacement of a problem by its solution without working to solve it is viewed as a free pass, but mother nature does not give free pass. Related to the article basis above, the problem we need to solve is that we don't understand mother nature, which results to us not understanding why we exist. In order to solve this problem, we need to work. This problem is not going to be solved automatically, if we don't work to solve it. Without learning how mother nature works, it is not possible for us to understand that automatically. Doing so would have been a free pass, but mother nature does not give free pass we have to learn how mother nature works individually.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

If we have a problem to solve, we misunderstand it, we misidentify it, and we disregard it that does not mean the problem is solved. There is no free pass that enables us to solve that problem. By misunderstanding it, disregarding it, sitting down doing nothing to solve it, is not possible or practical in life for that problem to be solved automatically. Another way to look at it, executing a negative function or performing a negative action to solve a problem does not solve that problem or replace it by its solution.

543'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From article basis 202, we have learned and shown that free passes are not natural, so they are not permanent. From article basis 270, we have learned and shown that free passes are problem themselves, at some point in time they need to be replaced. From the same model in article basis 270, we can see that since free passes are problem themselves, we need to solve them by replacing them by their solutions. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. Let's free pass and bogeymen be $-Ava_8$ and $-Ava_9$, in terms of given information we have:

$$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin P$$

For multiple people such as

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

Then we have

$$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin (P_1 + P_2)$$

Which give us the following

$$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin P_1$$

$$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin P_2$$

Let's have the corresponding misidentified information such as

$$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \in P$$

Then for multiple people, the problem is solved as shown by this table

Person	Problem	Solution
P_1	$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \in P_1$	$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin P_1$
P_1	$Pr_1 = 1$	$Pr_1 = 0$
P_2	$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \in P_2$	$(-Ava_8 - Ava_9) \notin P_2$
P_2	$Pr_2 = 1$	$Pr_2 = 0$

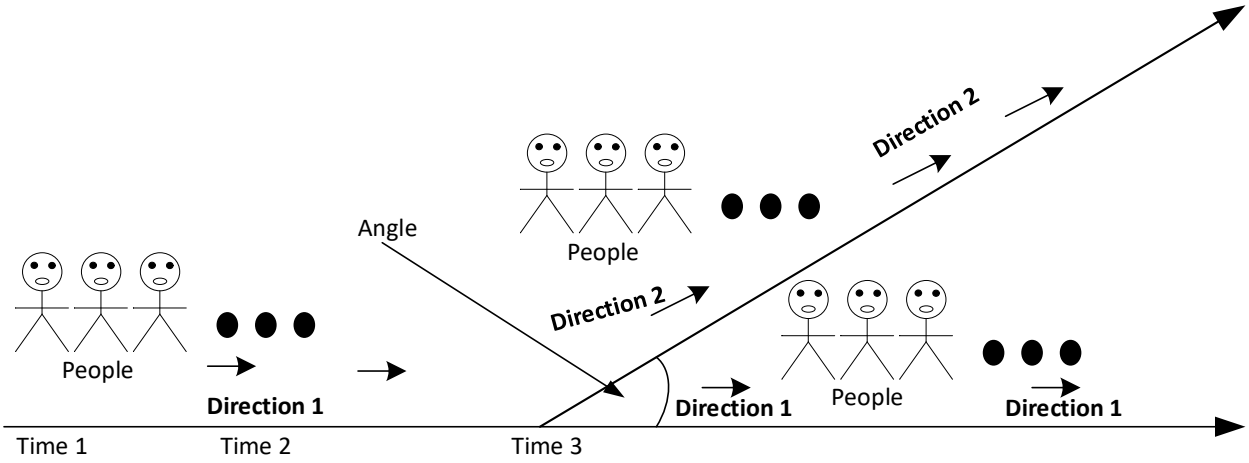
From the table above, we have given information that shows that the P needs bogeymen and free pass, where that problem is replaced by P does not need bogeymen and free pass.

544'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article basis 397, we have identified a shift in the direction of the people, and we have calculated the angle. The angle is natural and cannot be reverted. In terms of problem solving, let's take a look at the same model with more explanation.



From the model above, we identify both directions where at Time 1, all people go to Direction 1 as marked. At Time 2, people go to Direction 2 while some of them still continue to go to Direction 1. As we can see from the model at Time 3, we have a problem to solve. Let's assume that we have a business—function provider—that provides a function to solve a problem. At Time 3, we observe that customers a shifting to a different direction. The problem we need to solve here is not to continue in the same direction or to prevent them from shifting, but to shift with them. In other words, from the model, we can see that we are already in Direction 1. The problem we need to solve here is not to continue Direction 1, but we need to shift to the other direction which is Direction 2. All you need to do here is to show that Direction 2 is related to the given equation, while Direction 1 is related to the equation below.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

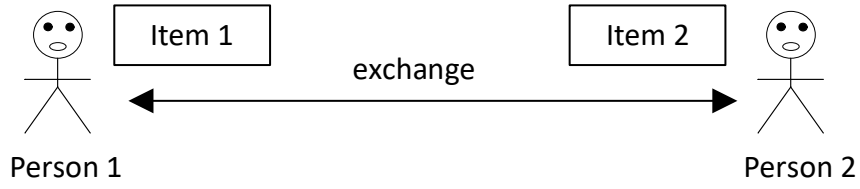
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, since at Time 1 and Time 2, we were already at Direction 1, if at Time 3 we continue Direction 1, we simply disregard the problem we are solving. If we think we can reverse the angle, we simply think like bogeymen. The angle is natural and cannot be reverted. However, if we shift with them to Direction 2, then we can solve the problem. By continuing to Direction 1, we simply disregard the problem and try to execute negative functions that will not solve the problem. Another way to look at it is to take history into consideration. By taking history into consideration and determining before the formula is put on the table what parts of operation are right. If multiple parts of the operations are identified to be wrong before the formula is put on the table and those parts of operation point to a negative direction which is Direction 1, then historically it is not possible to continue to operate like that. Therefore, the negative history does not support the continuity of Direction 1. In this case, it is necessary to shift to Direction 2.

545'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of exchange, let's assume that Person 1 and Person 2 exchange Entity 1 and Entity 2 as shown by this model.



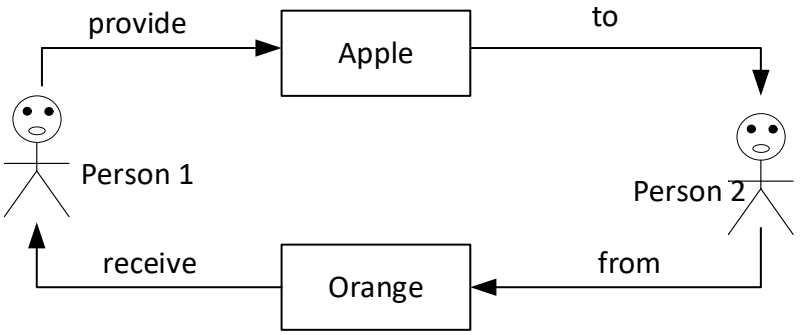
From the model, Person 1 exchanges with Person 2 where both of them use the given equation in the form of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Person\ 1 \xrightarrow{use} Available + Given = Solution$$

$$Person\ 2 \xrightarrow{use} Available + Given = Solution$$

For the exchange, Person 1 exchanges apple with Person 2 and Person 2 exchanges orange with Person 1. Person 1 provides apple to Person 2 and Person 2 provides orange to Person 1 or simply Person 1 provides apple to Person 2 while Person 1 receives orange from Person 2 as shown by this model.



From the model, we can see that in order for them to exchange, both of them must apply the given equation in the form of.

$$Person\ 1 \xrightarrow{apply} Apple + No\ Steal = Solution$$

$$Person\ 2 \xrightarrow{apply} Oragne + No\ Steal = Solution$$

Both of them apply the equation in the form of

$$(Person\ 1 + Person\ 2) \xrightarrow{apply} (Apple + Orange) + No\ Steal = Solution$$

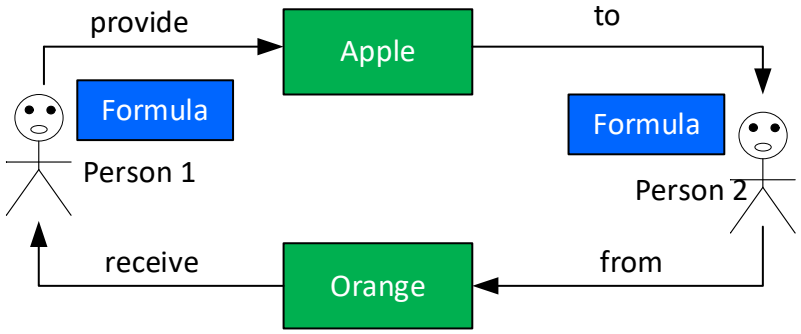
Where each of them applies the equation above in the form of:

$$Person\ 1 \xrightarrow{apply} (Apple + Orange) + No\ Steal = Solution$$

$$Person\ 2 \xrightarrow{apply} (Apple + Orange) + No\ Steal = Solution$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Because both of the apply the given equation to perform the exchange, then we have the model below.

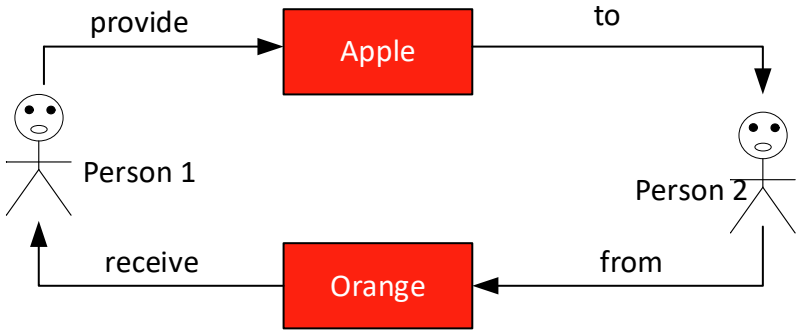


If one or more items are stolen, then then we have the following

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

$$(Person\ 1+Person\ 2)\xrightarrow{apply}-(Apple+Orange)+Steal=-Solution$$

From the equation above, then we have this model



As we can see from the model, the result of the exchange is negative if one or more items are stolen. In this case, the stolen of one or more items result to negative application of the formula which yields to no solution for the problem. By using the given equation, we have shown that exchange is not compatible with stealing and stolen items cannot be used to solve problems.

546'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

Let's assume that at Location 1, Person 1 has a problem to solve, which is cleaning 50 dishes as shown by this table.

People at Location	Problem	Problem Name
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1$	$Pr_1 = 1$	50 Dirty Dishes

If Person 1 cleans all the 50 dishes at Location 1, then Person 1 works less. Let's assume that we break all the dirty dishes down and have them at multiple locations as shown by this table.

People at Location	Problem	Problem Name	Time
$P\|_{L_1} = P_1$	$Pr_{1,1} = 1$	20 Dirty Dishes	τ_1
$P\|_{L_2} = P_1$	$Pr_{1,2} = 1$	10 Dirty Dishes	τ_2
$P\|_{L_3} = P_1$	$Pr_{1,3} = 1$	10 Dirty Dishes	τ_3
$P\|_{L_4} = P_1$	$Pr_{1,4} = 1$	10 Dirty Dishes	τ_4

From the table above, we can see that the total problems that need to be solved by Person 1 is

$$Pr_1 = Pr_{1,1}\Big|_{L_1} + Pr_{1,2}\Big|_{L_2} + Pr_{1,3}\Big|_{L_3} + Pr_{1,4}\Big|_{L_4}$$

As we can see from the model above, if at Time 1 Person 1 cleans 20 dishes at Location 1, then at Time 2 goes to Location 2 to clean 10 dishes, at Time 3 goes to Location 3 to clean 10 dishes, and at Time 4 goes to Location 4 to clean 10 more dishes. The overall process requires Person 1 to work harder or do more work than

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

cleaning all the dishes at a single location. The process enables the whole system to work harder and put more stress on the system. By using the complexity theory below

$$if \quad C\left[u(t)\right]=\alpha^{N} \quad then \quad C\left[h(t)\right]=M\alpha^{MN}$$

We can look at the number of functions executed by Person 1 which add complexity to both the physical system and the functional system. For example, Walk to another location which is viewed as a natural function is an extra function added which is unnecessary. Now, if we can break the work down where people at multiple locations can do partial, then Person 1 will work less as shown by this table.

People at Location	Problem	Problem Name	Function
$P\big\vert_{L_1}=P_1$	$Pr_{1,1}=1$	20 Dirty Dishes	$f_1(x)\,,\,u_1(t)$
$P\big\vert_{L_2}=P_2$	$Pr_{1,2}=1$	10 Dirty Dishes	$f_2(x)\,,\,u_2(t)$
$P\big\vert_{L_3}=P_3$	$Pr_{1,3}=1$	10 Dirty Dishes	$f_3(x)\,,\,u_3(t)$
$P\big\vert_{L_4}=P_4$	$Pr_{1,4}=1$	10 Dirty Dishes	$f_4(x)\,,\,u_4(t)$

From the table above, we can see that Person 1 works less. In this case, we simply use averaging where everybody at multiple locations is contributing. The overall process enables us and puts less stress on the system—both the physical system and the functional system—and reduce complexity which enables us to solve problems. As we can see, function at location is important. It is always good to look at function at location as averaging, where the contribution of people at each location is summed and averaged to result to a total.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

547’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, in article basis 70, we have learned and shown that at our location each function is important and each weighs on the overall function. To better understand that let’s take a look at the following.

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = \hat{u}(t) + \bar{u}(t)$$

$$u(t)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \hat{u}_n(t) + \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} \bar{u}_m(t)$$

$$\bar{u}(t)\Big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \hat{u}_n(t) + \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} \bar{u}_m(t)$$

Where $\hat{u}(t)$ are the functions that are executed positively and $\bar{u}(t)$ are the functions that are executed negatively. Since each function weighs on the overall function, the overall function at our location is affected by the weight of each function. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to determine the individual weight of each function at our location and then the average weight. In other words, at our location you are going to use the equation above to calculate the individual weight of each function as well as the average weight. Then you are going to conclude whether or not at our location a function weighs more than another function. Another way to look at it is to show that at our location all functions carry the same weight. This requires 3 parts: the first part, you calculate the weight of each function at your location. The second part, you calculate the average weight of the functions. The third part, you

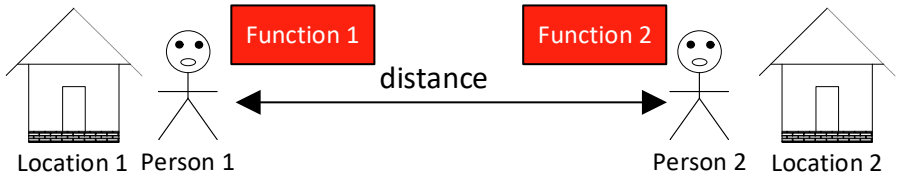
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

conclude based on your calculation, all functions at your location carry the same weight.

548'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

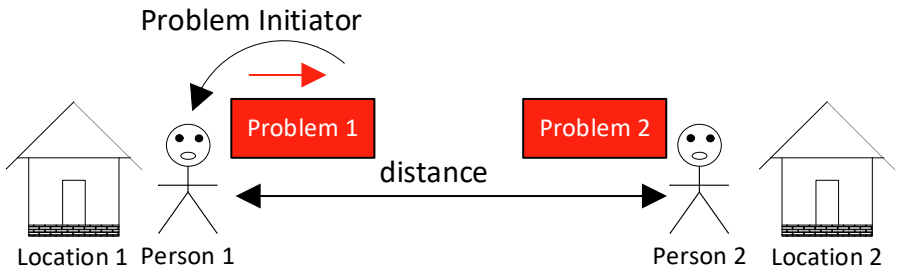
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, in article basis 467 we have learned and shown that a person exists at a location with responsibility to execute functions to enable the functionality of life. This is natural and the overall process of function at location is natural to life. By misunderstanding function at location, let's assume that we have the following model.



From the model above, Person 1 communicates with Person 2 where Person 1 enables Person 2 to disregard his/her function at Location 2 and thinks that Person 1 can execute functions for Person 2 at Location 2. As a result, Function 2 executes negatively. By understanding that, we can see that Person 1 is the initiator who enables Person 2 to disregard his/her function at Location 2 and thinks that Person 1 can solve his/her problems. In terms of problem initiator, let's show that by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

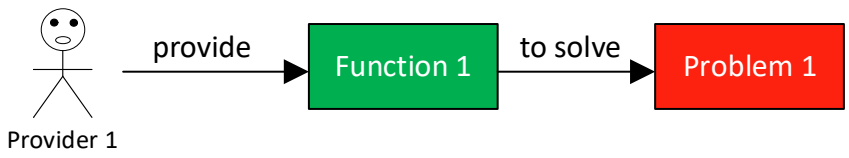


From the model above, we can see that Person 1 is the problem initiator. While both of them disregard function at location that enables their functions to execute negatively. It can be shown that Person 1 has more problems to solve than Person 2. Here, you need to verify that. The way to look at it, by disregarding function at location. I am at my house, and you are at your house. I communicate with you or execute a negative function to tell you that to disregard function at your house where I can execute functions at your house for you. Now, both me and you have problems to solve. Using the given equation, it can be shown that I have more problems to solve than you.

549'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

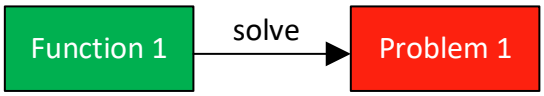
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 206, we have learned and shown that a provider provides a function to solve a problem. Related to time, that provider should serve more people or solve more problems. It is always good to show that by this model.

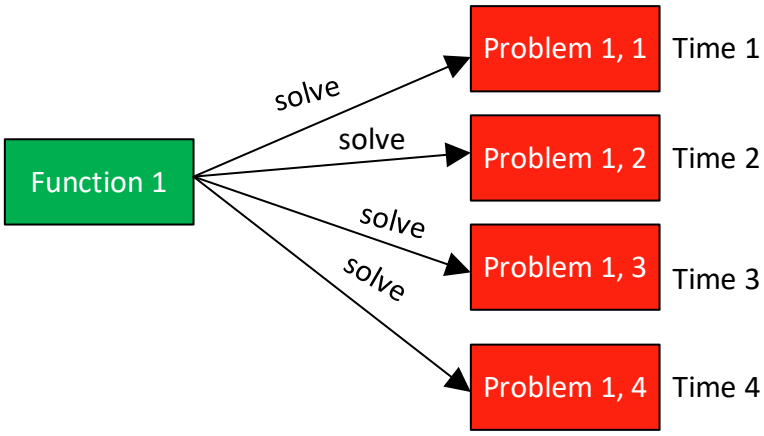


Since the function is what solves the problem, we remove the provider from the model and show the function only that solves the problem.

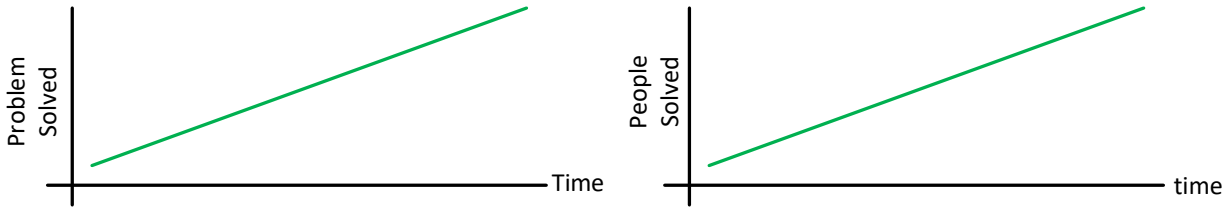
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



Since Function 1 exists to solve Problem 1, related to time, Function 1 solves more problems as shown by this model.



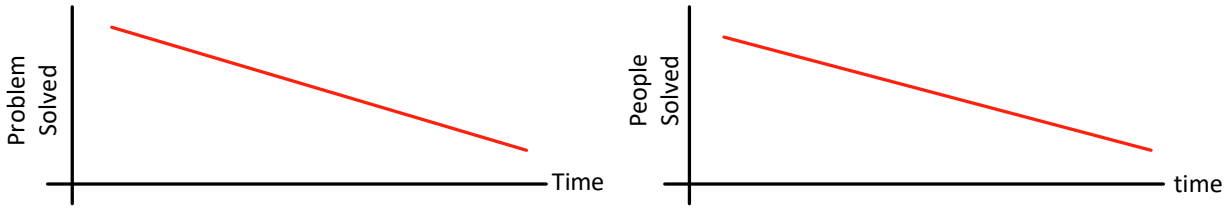
From above, Problem 1 is viewed as multiple problems, where related to time Function 1 solves more problems. That makes sense, since Function 1 exists to solve problems, related to time it should solve more problems as problems exist for the function to solve. If the function did not exist to solve problems, then at some point it will not exist. In other words, the function exists to solve problems; if it fails to solve problems it existence is no longer valid. Because the function above exists to solve problems related to time the following charts are valid.



From the chart, because the function exists to solve problems, related to time the function solves more problems as well as the number of people served increases. If

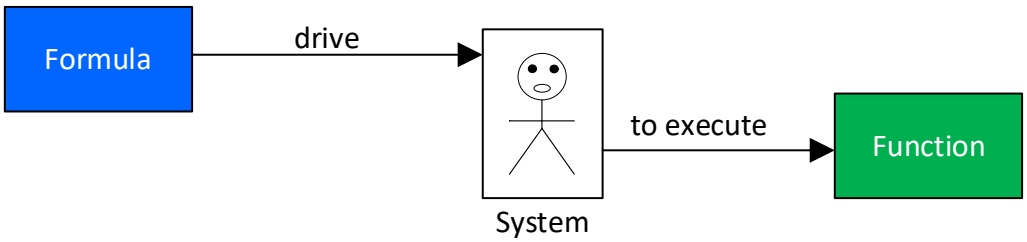
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the function fails to solve the problems it is supposed to solve, then we have the following chart.



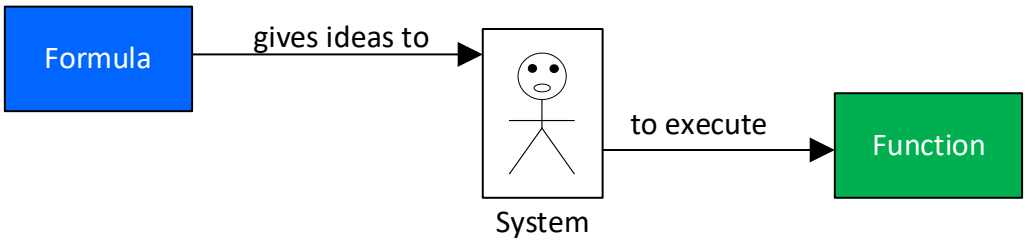
From the chart, because the function fails, related to time the number of problems solved is reduced as well as the number of people served. So, a function that is provided to solve a problem must solve more problems related to time as longer problems exist for the function to solve.

550'. **Start Understanding the Physical System Related to Formula**: This is the same as saying understanding the physical system related to the given equation. By understanding article bases 38, 133, 79, and 242, we can see that the physical system is a formula driven system. In this case, we have this model.

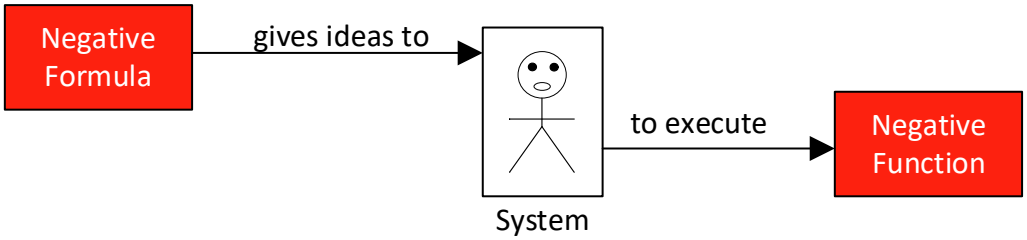


From the model, we can see that the physical system relies on formula to give ideas to execute functions. Formula gives ideas to the physical system to execute functions in the form of:

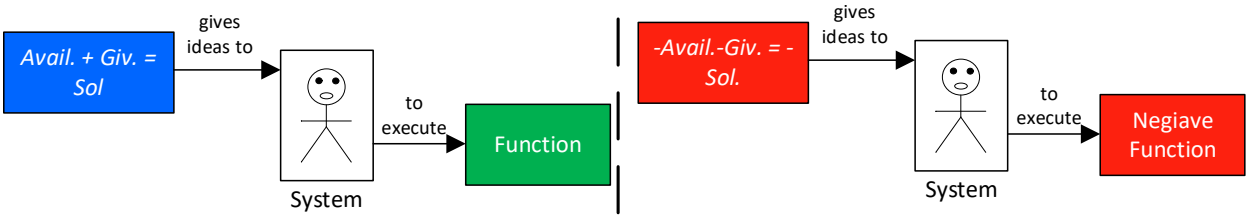
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model above, the system gets ideas from formula to execute function. Now, without the formula to give ideas to the system, we have:



From both models, we can see that a negative formula produces a negative function while a positive formula produces a positive function. In relationship with the given equation, we have both models:



From the model we can see that since the system is formula driven, if we have a problem to solve where a function is executed negatively, then we can see the reason is a negative formula which is viewed as the input, drives the system to do so. To solve this problem, the negative formula must be substituted or replaced by the natural formula which is the positive or the given one which enables the function to execute positively.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

551’. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 242, we have learned and shown that we first identify the problem then we ask our parent for help, where our parent provides us with the given equation. In terms of value, we can represent the given equation in this form.

$$Natural\ Value + Natural\ Value = Natural\ Value$$

From the equation above, we can see each item from the given equation has a natural value. Let’s assume that **Given** as a natural value of 10, that natural value is constant to **Given** and cannot be changed or adjusted. From the same article basis 242, we have learned and shown that **Solution** is given to us, and it is given in a separate domain or its own domain. Therefore, **Solution** has natural value, and it is constant. We can denote that natural value as a value like constant, letter, alphabet, variable and so forth. **Available**, the entity available to us has a value as well. We can say that the entity available to us has a natural value to help us solve the problem. We can denote that value as a constant value, a number, letter, symbol, sentence and so forth.

What is important here, in order to solve a problem, the entities must have values. The entity available to help us solve a problem must have value. If that entity has no value, it cannot help us solve the problem. If the entity available to help us solve the problem has no value, then the given equation becomes.

$$-\left(Availalble + Given = Solution\right)$$

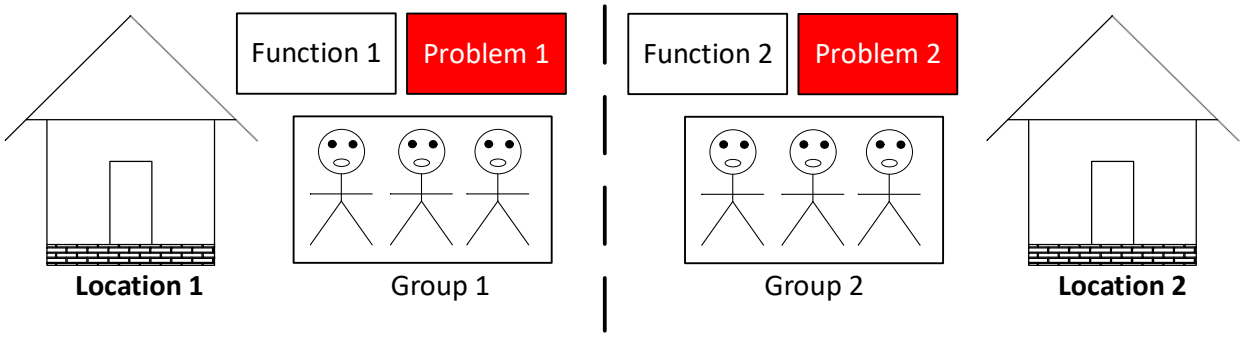
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In terms of value of entity, another way to look at it is the information about an entity is given with that entity. The value of an entity is given with that entity. We cannot add value to an entity. The value of an entity is given with that entity, and it is constant.

552'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

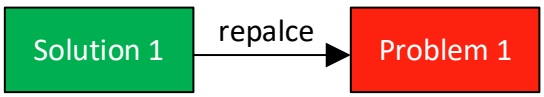
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

In terms of function at location, from article bases 131 and 132 we have learned and shown that if 2 people or 2 groups of people are working in 2 separate projects to solve 2 separate problems, the failure to solve the problem by one person or by one group does not make the problem solved by the other group or the other person. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



$$Group\ 1 \xrightarrow{apply} Available + Given = Solution\ 1$$

Which produces the following result

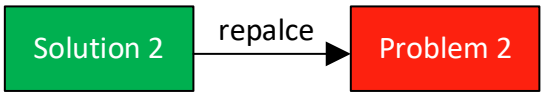


At Location 2, Group 2 apply the formula in the form of

$$Group\ 2 \xrightarrow{apply} Available + Given = Solution\ 2$$

Which produces the following result

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



What happens here, if Solution 2 is zero or does not sexist, that does not make Solution 1 exists or Solution 1 is equal to a value. Another way to look at it is, in my house I have some dishes to clean, where in your house you have a carpet to vacuum. If I fail to clean my dishes, that does not automatically clean your carpet. You still need to work to clean your carpet. If my function fails at my house, that does not automatically execute your function properly at your house. You still need to work to execute your function properly at your house.

553'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 20, we have learned and shown that a single function cannot be used to solve all the problems at our location or transition negative functions from negative to positive. From article basis 547, we have learned and shown that each function at our location weighs on the overall function, and the overall function is an average function that includes the weight of each function. All you need to do here is to use the given equation to show that since the overall function is an average weight function, it is not possible to have a single function that can be executed to solve all the problems or transition all negative functions to positive.

554'. Let's a given collection of entities

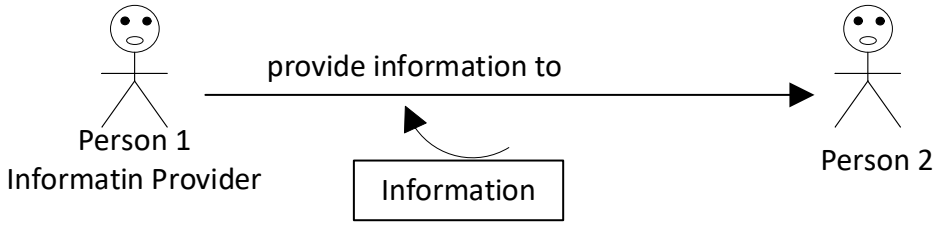
$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

A person who provides information to another person has a problem to solve. Here, Provide Information is viewed as a function of that person. That person can be a journalist, reporter, news anchor and so forth. Where the information can be presented in any form like oral, written, text, video, audio, and so forth. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

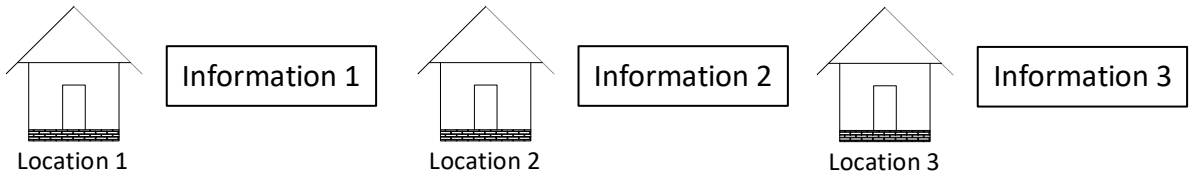


From the model, Person 1 is viewed as an information provider that provides information to Person 2, where information flows through the communication interface. We can look at the function of Person 1 as Function 1. If the information is incorrect, then Function 1 is viewed as negative or executed negatively. In this case, a correction must be made later by Person 1. What is important here is that a person who misinforms another person must make a correction later. In this case, it is good not to misinform another person, since the correction must be made by that person.

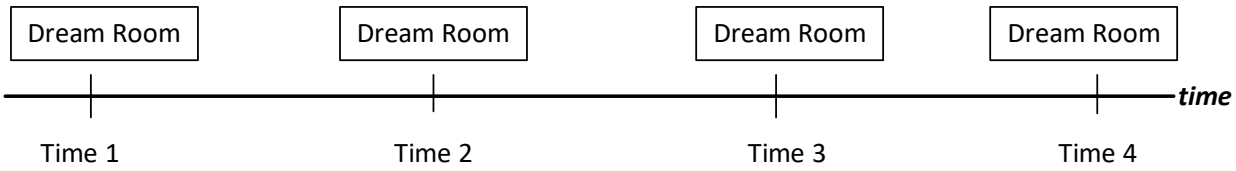
We know information is first identified by mother nature before us. By looking at the process, we can see that at Time 1, information is identified by mother nature and at Time 2 it is identified by us. If information exists, it is identified by mother nature. If

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

information does not exist, it is not identified by mother nature. Let's assume that we have the following locations and information.



Let's assume that information is given from Person 1 to Person 2 as shown by the first model above where that information states that there is a dream room at Location 1, then that dream room must be natural or identified by mother nature. The person will think that dream room exists related to time in the form below.



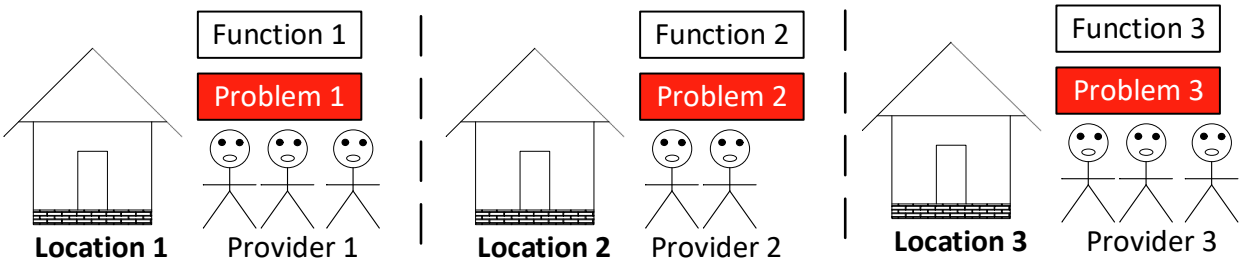
From the time chart above, if the dream room exists, it must exist related to time. Since that information is not identified by mother nature, then at a later time, it must be corrected to show that entity does not exist. In other words, previously I misinformed you about a dream room at a location. That information is incorrect because that dream room is not identified by mother nature. Because of that, I must make the correction at a later date to show that dream room does not exist. This is the way to look at it, let's $P_1 = E_{1,1}$ and $P_2 = E_{1,2}$. If E_2 exists, information about E_2 which is i_{E_2} also exists where $i_{E_2} \in E_2$. In terms of providing information, we have the identified information where that information must match the given information.

555'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

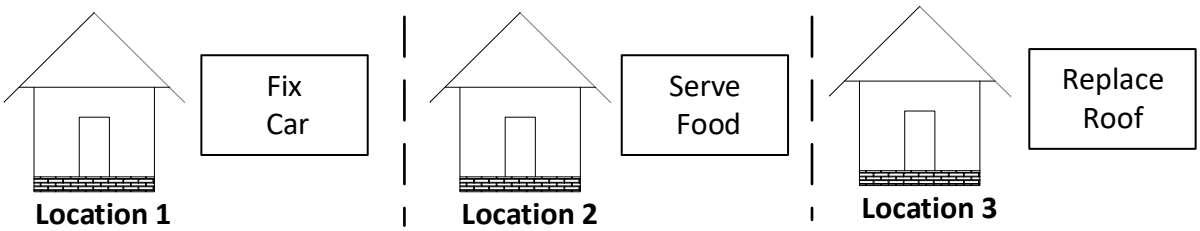
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 20 and 553, we have learned and shown that a single function cannot be used to solve all problems at our location. For this reason, it is possible to have multiple functions or multiple functions that are provided by multiple providers. In other words, a function is provided at a location to solve a problem. It is not possible or practical or natural for a function to solve all the problems. In this case, function at location makes it possible for multiple providers to provide multiple functions to solve multiple problems at multiple locations. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.

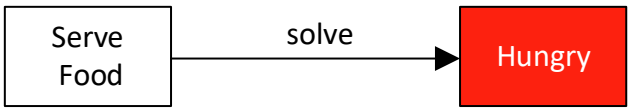


What is important here is that at Location 1, Problem 1 is solved by Function 1; at Location 2, Problem 2 is solved by Function 2, and at Location 3, Problem 3 is solved by Function 3. Where Function 1, Function 2, and Function 3 are provided by Provider 1, Provider 2, and Provider 3. For example, the functions are identified at the locations by this model.

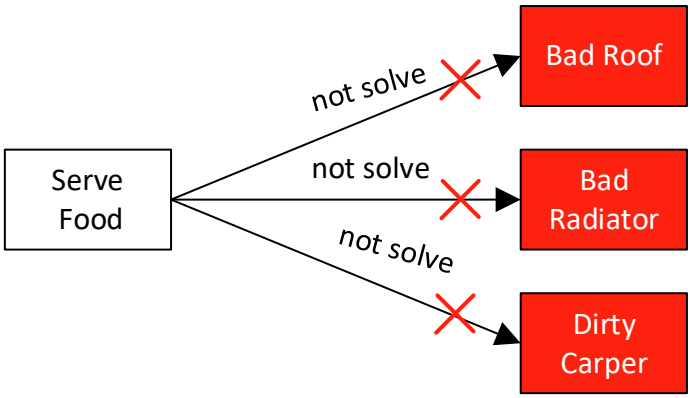


Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, each function solves specific problem, for example, the Serve Food function solves Hungry problem as shown by this model.



From the model, while the serve food function solves the hungry problem, but that function does not solve Bad Roof, Bad Radiator, Dirty Carper and so forth as shown by this model.



As we can see from the model, because the Server Food function does not solve the bard roof problem, the bad radiator problem, the dirty carpet problem. Therefore, the serve food function cannot substitute for Replace Roof, Replace Radiator, and Shampoo Carpet. In other words, as a single function, that function cannot substitute for other functions. In this case, it is not possible to have a single function that can solve all the problems or substitute for all other functions.

Another way to look at it is to look at the application of the formula by the people who provide the functions. Since formulas are independent entities, they must be applied individually. In this case, if a person applies a formula to solve a problem or a group of

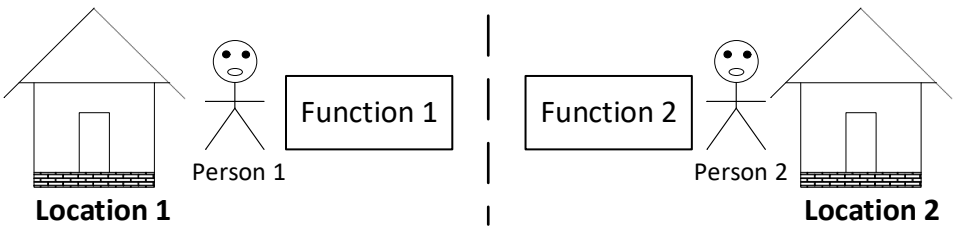
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

people apply a formula to solve a problem, that formula is not automatically applied by other people to solve other problems. Other people who have functions to solve other problems also need to apply the formula to solve problems their functions exist to solve. Therefore, it is not possible to have a single function at our location that can be executed to solve all the problems or substitute all problems by their solutions. Another way to look at it is to take function boundary into consideration. A problem is identified; a function is provided to solve that problem, where that function has a boundary. In this case, we can say that function bounds to the problem. For example, a serve food function bounds to the hungry problem it is solving. A replace starter function bounds to the bad starter problem it is solving. However, the serve food function does not bound to the bad starter problem.

556'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

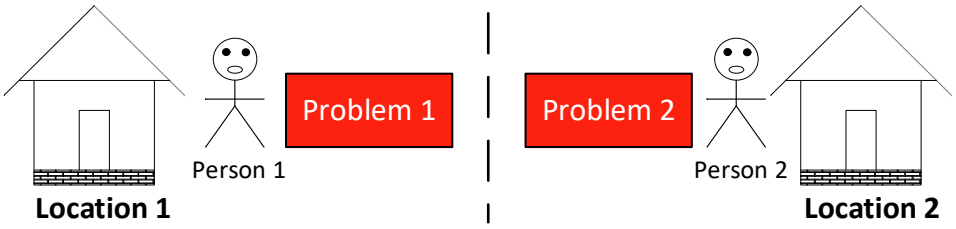
From the given equation, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. In terms of function at location, let's take a look at this model.



From the model, at Location 1 Persson 1 has Function 1 and at Location 2, Person 2 has Function 2. In this case, function at location weighs to people at their respective

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

locations. For example, a function at my location weighs more on me than a function at your location or a function at my friend's location. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From the model, Problem 1 is a bad water header, Problem 2 at Location 2 is also a bad water heater. What is important here is that the solution of the problem at specific location weighs at that location. In this case, because of weight of function at location, Person 1 will find it appropriate if a single good water heater is available at Location 1, to use it to solve the bad water heater at Location 1 rather than use it to solve the bad water heater at Location 2. In other words, if Person 1 says to Person 2 I will always be there for you. Then Person 2 asks Person 1, who will get the last bite. Until then, it is natural for function at location to weigh to function at their respective locations.

Another way to look at it is the application of the formula by people at their respective locations. Because the formula must be applied by people at their respective locations to solve problems at their locations, function at location weighs on the application of the formula by people at their respective locations to solve problems at their locations.

557'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article 242, we have learned and shown that when we have a problem and turn to our parent to help us with a solution, our parent provides us the solution for the problem which is not viewed as a free pass. In this case, if at Time 1 we had a problem to solve and we did not identify it properly or did not replace it by its solution, at present time we still need to work to solve it. If we communicate like we have solved it, that is simply misinformation and that is viewed as a free pass. Let's assume that at Time 1 we had Problem 1, where problem 1 is misidentified as Problem 1M. By understanding the equation above as well as article bases 116 and 550, if Problem 1 is identified properly, then, then Problem 1 is solved by the given equation, where if it is misidentified then it is not solved by the given equation as shown below.

$$if\ \ Pr_1 \neq 1\ then\ \ f(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x}$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$if\ \ Pr_1 \neq 1\ then\ STr\left\{-T\right\} = \bar{u}(t)$$

If the problem is identified properly, we have

$$if\ \ Pr_1 = 1\ then\ \ f(x) = Ax$$

Where in the theory domain we have

$$if\ \ Pr_1 = 1\ then\ STr\left\{T\right\} = u(t)$$

In this case, we need to identify the problem properly and use the given equation to solve it. If we think we solve it, that is viewed as a free pass because we did not work to solve the problem. If we misapply the given equation to solve the problem, that is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

also a free pass since we did not apply the given equation. If we communicate with others and state that we have solved the problem, that is also a free pass since the problem is still present, and we did not work to solve it.

558'. **Understanding Mother Nature and Challenge:** From article basis 242, we show the model where our parent had given us The Given Set. Our parent had given us The Given Set, where we have learned it, understood it, and verified it in all dimensions. In other words, we have verified the set, the items in the set, the quantity elements in the set, the order of the elements, how each item cannot be excluded from the set, the ranking of the items in the set, how the set is related to the functional system, how the set is related to the physical system, and so forth. We have used the set to verify other entities, and we can challenge people in relationship with. In this case, we can say that there is nobody in existence that we cannot challenge. With that, even our parent that gives the set we can challenge. In other words, while our parent gives us the set, we can demonstrate to our parent that we understand the set which is viewed as a challenge. For example, mom you give it to me, I promise you I can understand it. Mom, you give it to me, I challenge you I can understand you. Here, the key word promise is viewed as a challenge we take to understand the set or what mother nature has given to us. To better understand the explanation, let' a collection of entities is given as:

$$C(E)=\left\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\right\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

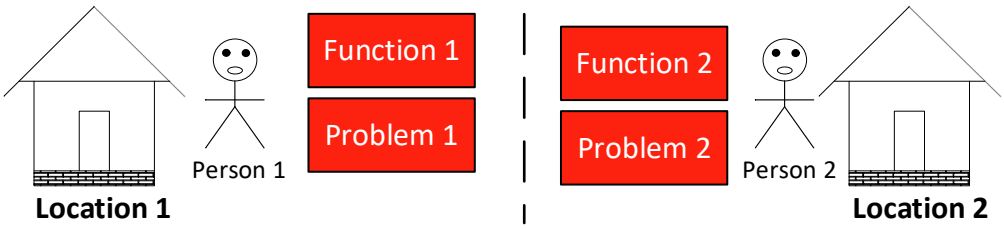
$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From the collection of entities $C(E)$ and the collection of information $C(i_E)$, our job is to identify the entities properly rather than misidentified them. Once we misidentify the entities, we also misidentify the relationship between them. In this case, it is possible for us to use the given equation with the entities that belong to us to enable us to verify whether or not we identify an entity properly in the collection.

559'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava+Giv=Sol$$

From the equation above, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. In terms of function at location, let's assume that 2 people are working in 2 separate projects at separate locations as shown by this model.



As we can see form the model, the Person 1 at Location 1 has Problem 1 to solve by executing Function 1 negatively, as well as Person 2 at Location 2 has Problem 2 to solve by executing Function 2 negatively. In this case, both Function 1 and Function 2 are based on the application of this equation.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

As a result, both Function 1 and Function 2 fail to solve the identified problems. Both people start working at Time 1. At Time 2, which is another time, Person 2 at Location 2 stops and makes some little adjustment to his/her function. At the same time, Person 1 claims he/she wins, or his function had solved the underlined problem at his/her location. That is not the case, both of them had failed. At Time 2, both of the continue to execute the equation above negatively. Now, you need to verify which one between the 2 has more problems to solve. This is the way to look at it, 2 people have 2 problems to solve and both of them fail. One of them makes a little adjustment, as a result the other one claims he/she is the winer or his/her function had solved the problem at his/her location. That happened at previous time. From the previous time to current time, both of them continue to apply the formula negatively. Here, all you need to do is to use the given equation to verify which person between the 2 has more problems to solve.

560'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 242, we have identified the model of the formula given to us by our parent to solve our problems. From that article basis, we have learned and shown that we have a problem, and our parent provides us formula to solve it. By looking at the overall process, we can see that in order for us to solve our problems, the functions that we execute to solve them must be adjusted. In functional adjustment, we can see that before we have problem and after we have solution. To better understand that let's take a look at this table.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Before	After
$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$	$Ava+Giv=Sol$
$f(\bar{x}), \bar{u}(t)$	$f(x), u(t)$
$Pr_1=1$	$Pr_1=0$

From the table above, we can see that if we apply the given equation negatively, then we can learn and understand which enables us to apply it positively. This is viewed as a functional adjustment from negative to positive. If our function executes negatively before and after we make functional adjustment, it executes positively. The functional adjustment enables us to have the solution for a problem we had before and later we execute a function to replace that problem with its solution. By understanding that, we can see the following entities are not considered functional adjustment: blaming, excuse, complaint, free pass. None of these entities is viewed as a functional adjustment that will result to the solution of a problem as shown by this table.

Before	After
Blaming	No Solution
Excuse	No Soution
Free Pass	No Solution
Complaint	No Solution

By looking at the model of 242 as well as the given equation, we can see that our parent wants us to make functional adjustment to solve our problems. Our parent is not going to make functional adjustment for us, this is why the formula is given to us so we can use it to make functional adjustment to solve our problems. To better

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understand the overall explanation, let's assume that $Pr_1 = 1$ is identified as a problem that needs to be solved by P_1 and P_2 by executing function

$$f(x) = A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

Now, let's Blaming be negative sentences that are repeated by one or both of them as shown below.

$$S(\bar{w}) = S_1(\bar{w}) + S_2(\bar{w})$$

In this case we can see that the function to solve the problem is negative as shown.

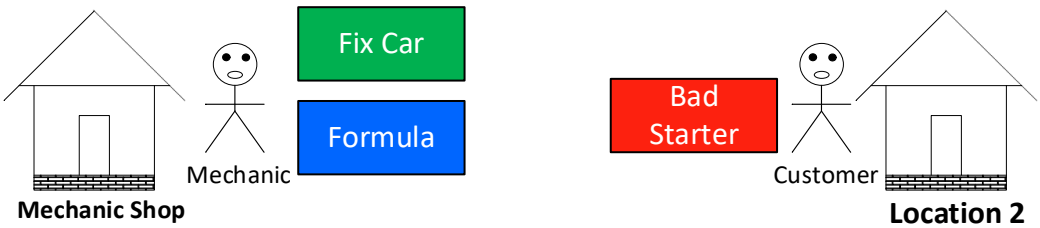
$$f(\bar{x}) = -A(P_1 + P_2)x$$

As we can see the following entities on the left of the table are not considered to be entities available to us to help us solve the problem. Those entities make the given equation negative which do not help us solve our problems.

561'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

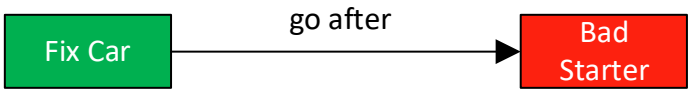
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the given equation, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. In terms of function at location and function provider, a function provider provides a function to solve a problem as shown by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, we can see that the Mechanic, which is a function provider, provides a function to solve a problem. In order to solve the problem, the mechanic goes after the problem. Since the function is what solves the problem, the function is what goes after the problem in order to solve it as shown by this model.



From the model, we can see the Fix Car function goes after the bad starter in order to solve it. As we can see here, the function cannot go after the customer, another person, another provider, or another function. Those entities are not the bad starter problem that needs to be solved. As we can see here, it is not possible to go after a provider or another person in order to solve a problem. The function does not exist for that; the function exists to go after a problem and solve it. Another way to look at it, let's the Bad Starter problem is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$, where it is to be solved by $f(x)$. In this case, the function $f(x)$ interface with problem $Pr_1 = 1$ in order to solve it or simply set it as $Pr_1 = 0$. Another entity that is not identified as the problem to be solved by the function does not interface with the function and cannot be set to zero by the function.

562'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

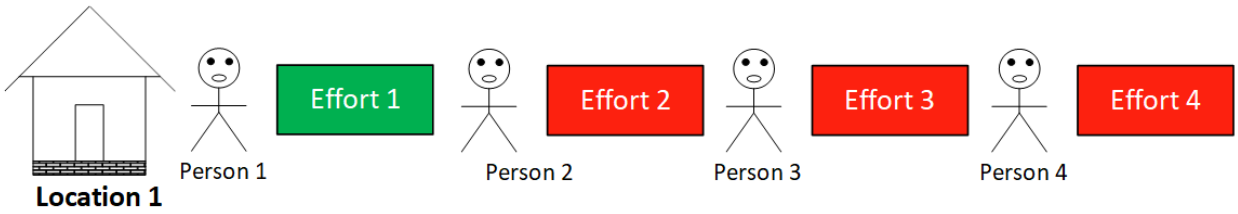
From the given equation, we first identify the problem we are solving, the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. From article

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

bases 107 and 115, we have learned and shown that negative effort cannot help us solve the problem. The negative effort is based on the equation below.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

Which enables us to waste energy rather than solving the actual problem. In other words, assume that we are working to solve a problem, by not using the given equation, the effort we put to solve that problem is being wasted. If the negative effort can be translated to positive, then that will help us solve the problem. To better understand that let's take a look at the following model in relationship to article basis 156.



From the model above, at Location 1, we have people who are working to solve a problem. As we can see, the effort of Person 1 is positive, while the remaining efforts are negative. In order to solve the problem, we want the remaining efforts to be positive. In this case, Person 2, Person 3, and Person 4 rather than doing bad things or doing things negatively, they can transition their efforts to positive, which enable us to solve the problem. To better understand the explanation, let's take a look at this table by letting Effort as Ava_2.

People	Entity Available	Entity Belong
P_1	$Ava_{2,1}$	$Ava_{2,1} \in P_1$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

P_2	$-Ava_{2,2}$	$-Ava_{2,2} \in P_2$
P_3	$-Ava_{2,3}$	$-Ava_{2,3} \in P_3$
P_4	$-Ava_{2,4}$	$-Ava_{2,4} \in P_4$

From above, we can see that the resulting effort is negative, because if we sum the effort together, the total is not positive as shown.

$$-Ava_2 = Ava_{2,1} - \left[Ava_{2,2} + Ava_{2,3} + Ava_{2,4} \right]$$

Because of the resulting effort above, that does not help solve the problem. Another way to look at it is that our location, we have group of people who are doing bad things or group of bogeymen. While those people are doing bad things, their efforts are negative to life at our location as well as the functional system. If they can translate their efforts to positive, then that will help transition functions at our location from negative to positive. Here, all you need to do is to use the given equation to solve that problem. What you need to do, at your location you identify group of people or group of bogeymen that are doing bad things. Doing bad things simply takes energy from them. The efforts they put in are negative because it does not help solve problems at your location. It does not help transition functions from negative to positive at your location as well as enable life to function abnormally not only at your location but also at other locations. You need to use the given equation to solve this problem.

563'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the given equation, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. As we have learned before as well as in article basis 242, in order to solve our problems, we must use the given equation. It is not possible for us to solve problems with free passes and bogeymen. In terms of solving problems, here are some examples of what free passes enable us to do rather than solving problems.

- Misidentifying a problem and thinking we will solve it. For example, in order to solve a problem, we must first identify the problem. By misidentifying the problem, we simply get a free pass which leads us to no solution.

- Before we identify a problem, we already decide which entities to use to solve it. In this case, we simply let ourselves identify the entity to use to solve the problem, rather than the problem enables us to identify the entities. As we have learned and shown in article basis 85, the identification of the problem determines the entity available to use to solve that problem. Before identifying a problem, if we already know the entities to use to solve that problem, that is a free pass. The identification of the problem is what determines the entity to use to solve it, not us.

- It is natural for a salesman to go house to house or location to location to make a sale—solve problems by collecting problem signs and leaves solution signs—if money is provided to that salesman as well as people to buy from him, that is

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

viewed as a free pass. If negative communication enables people to buy from him as well, that is also view as a free pass rather than problem and solution.

- Having a problem at our location and going to another location to solve it, it is a free passe because we disregard the problem at our location and think that going to another location to try to solve it will simply solve the problem at home. That is not natural, and it is a free pass. In this case, we simply disregard the location where the problem is identified.

- Disregard a solution that is given to us to solve a problem and think that we can solve it without it, that is a free pass. The solution given to solve a problem is natural to that problem and the problem cannot be solved without it. Thinking otherwise is a free pass. Another way to look at it in relationship with article basis 242 and some other article bases, the person entity works with given entities. By disregarding that, it is viewed as a free pass.

- When we contradict mother nature is a free pass, because we cannot do better than mother nature. Another way to look at it, from article basis 191 we have learned and shown that bogeymen exist to undermine and contradict mother nature, which enables us to disregard our effort which is viewed as a free pass.

- Money—paper money—is separate entity from actual item; a dollar bill is not equivalent to an actual item. They both exist in separate domains, increasing the quantity of the dollar bill in its domain does not automatically increase the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

actual item in its domain. When we think otherwise, we simply get a free pass. This free pass resulted in no solution of problems.

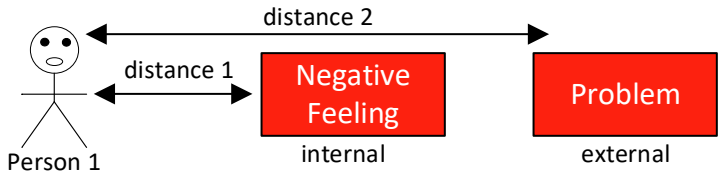
- It maybe natural for a person to be landlord or a mechanic, however giving money to a person to be a landlord with no desire to be landlord is a free pass. The reason for that because that person has no desire to be a landlord and will not put any effort to it in order to be a landlord. Giving money to that person also reduces the desire and effort from that person which is viewed as a free pass. That does not help solve the problem.

- The solution of a problem does not take negative feelings into consideration. When we have a problem to solve, thinking negative does not help us solve it. When we think otherwise, that is viewed as a free pass.

564'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

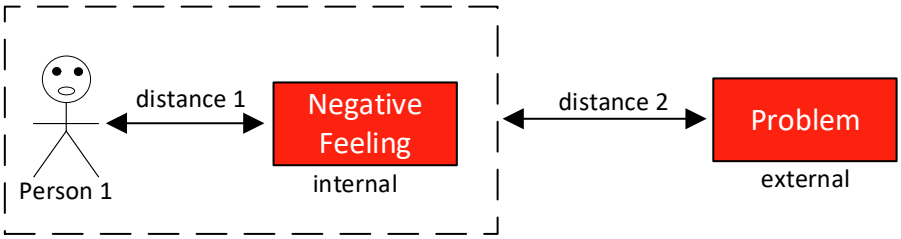
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 327, we have learned and shown that the distance from a negative idea to us is zero, when that negative idea is replaced with the formula. Consider the negative idea as a negative feeling, in terms of distance, we can show that by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, we can see that Person 1 has a problem to solve, where the problem is considered to be an external entity. The negative feeling is considered to be internal. Because the negative feeling itself is a problem which enables the application of the equation to result to a negative solution or no solution, then Person 1 must distance himself/herself from the negative. From the model, we can see that we have distance 1 which is the distance between the negative feeling and the person and distance 2 which is the distance between the person and the problem. The model above is the same as the one below.



From the model above, by setting the negative feeling to zero, then distance 1 is no longer exists, in this case we have the following.



From the model as we can see, by removing the negative feeling inside, the person can focus on the problem because distance 2 can be viewed as a set focus. For example, rather than thinking about 2 entities, the person can think only about 1 which is the problem that needs to be solved. In this case, the person can handle the problem more easily. As we can see here, the solution to a problem does not take negative feeling into consideration. When we are solving a problem, we need to remove our

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

negative feelings from the actual problem. By removing it, we can focus on the actual problem, and we can focus better on solving it. Another way to look at it is to look at the negative feeling as a prerequisite problem as shown.

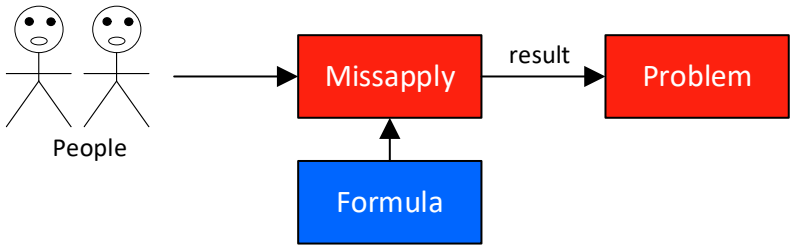
$$Pr_1 = Pr_1' + Pr_1$$

Where Pr_1' is considered to be the negative feeling inside that must be solved first in order to solve the actual problem. In this case, if we set it to zero like $Pr_1' = 0$, which enable us to get rid of it, then we can focus to solve the actual problem.

565'. To sole our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 332, we have learned and shown that the problem we need to solve before the event is the same as the one we need to solve after the event. To better understand that let's assume that as a result of misunderstanding and the misapplication of the formula, we have a negative event which results to problem. It is always good to show that by this model.



The model above is the same as people applying the negative form of the formula. From above, we can see that the negative application of the formula from an event which results to problem. In order for that to happen, before the event the problem that needs to be solved has been misidentified. If we identify the problem properly,

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

we can see that it is now we have a fixed number of people in our application, how do we solve our problem. Now, after the event we have the same problem to solve. It is always good to show on this table.

Problem Identified Before Event	Problem Identified After Event
Now, we have a fixed number of people in our project, how do we organize ourselves	Now, we have a fixed number of people in our project how do we organize ourselves

To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. Let's assume that at Time 1, 2 people or 2 groups of people have a problem to solve. Rather than solving it, they go physical. Going physical here is viewed as an event, where that event happens at Time 2. Now, at Time 3, they have the same problem to solve before the event. The way to look at it, at any given time, we need to have the question on the table and answer it. Doing so enables us to solve problems at any time we have them and prevents us from executing negative functions that do not result to solutions of problems.

566'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 441 and 442, we have learned and shown that a bogeyman can expand corruption, however a bogeyman cannot help us learn and understand formulas. In other words, while a bogeyman can enable us to execute negative functions, however a bogeyman cannot help us execute functions positively. By understanding that, we can see that bogeymen cannot work with given entity;

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

bogeymen cannot work with reference; bogeymen cannot identify relationships between entities. By understanding that, we can see the following.

$$Good + Bogeymen = Bad$$

From the equation above, we can see that if an entity is good, bogeymen will make it bad. For example, the decreasing of the understanding of the person entity based on bogeymen; the undermining effort of the person entity; the undermining of mother nature existence and so forth. As we can see here, anything that is good, bogeymen can make it bad. To help you understand the equation above, continue the table to show the result at Time 3. You can add more entries to the table.

Time	**Time 2**	**Time 3**
Good Salesman	**+ Bogeymen**	**= Bad Salesman**
Manager		
Landlord		
Employee		
Mechanic		

From the table in the first row, we can see that a person can be a good salesman, then a bogeyman can undermine mother nature where that person becomes a bad salesman as a result. From above, the plus sign and the equal sign are simply used to show the equation, but you can omit them as you complete the table.

567'. Let's a given collection of entities

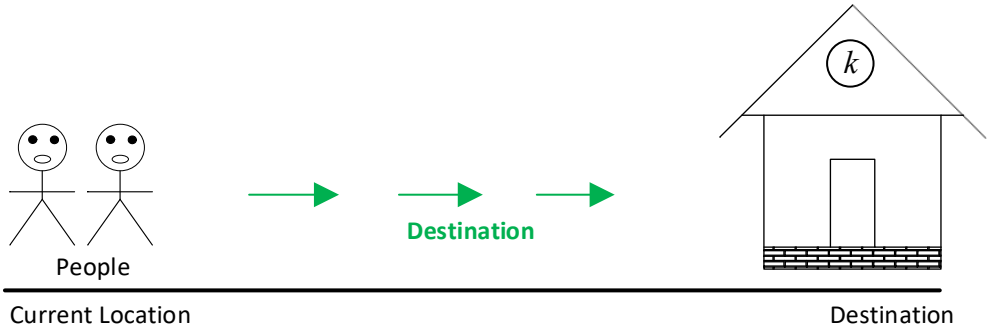
$$C(E) = \{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

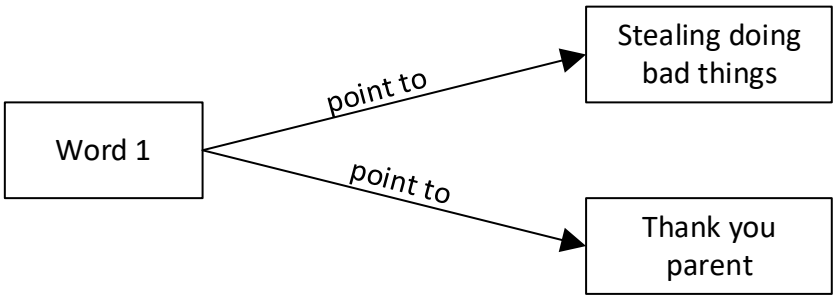
$$C(i_E)=\left\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\right\}$$

From article bases 243 and 398 we have learned and shown that when we repeat a word, mother nature sees the actual entity that word points to. From article basis 242, we identify the model of the entities given to us by mother nature to solve our problems. From article basis 289, we have identified the reference as the entity we need to refer to. Here, let's assume that we have the reference and we need to go to say thanks to our parent. In this case, we ca identify our current location and the destination location. It is always good to show that by this model.



From the model above, we are at our current location, and we want to go another location to says thanks to our parent. From above, we have a destination location which is decided by us. What is important here is that we still apply the same mobility with the pass principle. In terms of words point to entities, if we are going to that destination to say thanks to our parent, it is different than if we are going to the location to steal and do bad things. It is always good to show that by this model.

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model we can see that since Word 1 points to both entities, mother nature does not see the word but the entities. Here all you need to do is to identify the word and determine which entity the word point to and put a red cross on the arrow which denotes the entity the word does not point to. This is the way to look at it, if I am going to my destination to steal mother nature sees that, if am going to say thanks, mother nature also sees that. In this case, there are words I cannot use to fool mother nature.

From the model we can see that since Word 1 points to both entities, mother nature does not see the word but the entities. Here all you need to do is to identify the word and determine which entity the word point to and put a red cross on the arrow which denotes the entity the word does not point to. This is the way to look at it, if I am going to my destination to steal mother nature sees that, if am going to say thanks, mother nature also sees that. In this case, there are words I cannot use to fool mother nature.

Here, consider the following at Tim 1 we are at current location where at Time 2 is the time we are getting to our destination. Where the difference time is more than a week or so. In other words, in order get from Time 1 to Time 2, the distance is longer, and it will take couple of days or week or more. In this case, we need to execute multiple functions along the way. For example, refer to article bases 357 and 374, for functions

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

such as serve food, stay at, stay at overnight or get place to rest and so forth. Here, we use the given equation to determine which one is better for our parent. The positive execution of those functions or the thanks. In other words, consider the Thank You Parent as one entity as shown in the model above and the serve food as another entity. You need to use the given equation to verify which one if you have choice our parent would like you to do. To better understand the explanation, let's take it like this. Let's assume the problem we are solving is to go to a location to say thanks to our parent and it is identified as $Pr_1 = 1$ and it is solved when the function is executed at its basis in the form below.

$$if\ u_1(t) = 1\ then\ Pr_1 = 0$$

From above, the function must be executed at its basis in order to solve the problem. In this case, for N people, we have the following

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} f_n(x)$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} u_n(t)$$

Where all functions point to their restive basis in the form below

$$u_1(t) \xrightarrow{point\ to} k$$
$$u_2(t) \xrightarrow{point\ to} k$$
$$\vdots$$

Now, we can expand the functions above with each person in the form of

$$f(x) = P_1 f_1(x) + P_2 f_2(x) + \cdots + P_N f_N(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Similarly in the theory domain, we have

$$u(t) = S_1[u_1(t)] + S_2[u_2(t)] + \cdots + S_N[u_N(t)]$$

For a single person, we have

$$f_1(x) = f_{1,1}(x) + f_{2,2}(x) + \cdots$$

$$u_1(t) = u_{1,1}(t) + u_{1,2}(t) + \cdots$$

From above, P_1 or S_1 executes multiple functions before reaching his/her destination. Each function is executed at specific times, for example $f_{1,1}(x)$ or $u_{1,1}(t)$ is executed at τ_1 where $f_{1,2}(x)$ or $u_{1,2}(t)$ at τ_2. In this case, we can see at each time such as τ_1 and τ_2, the function is executed based on the application of the given equation.

568'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

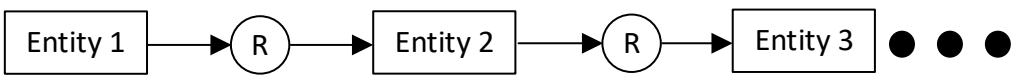
From article basis 222, we have learned and shown that everything given to us by mother nature is connected to each other. From article basis 566, we have learned and shown that bogeymen cannot work with given entities and cannot identify relationships. From article basis 441, we have learned and shown that bogeymen are looking for weakness or opportunity to expand their corruption, where the understanding of the formula preventing bogeymen from expanding their corruption.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

By understanding the explanation above, we can see that in order to limit or prevent bogeymen from expanding their corruption, we have to increase our understanding of the formula. To better understand that let's take a look at the following. We know that bogeymen do not work with given entities and cannot work with given entities. If a formula is given to a bogeyman to work with, the bogeyman will throw it away and look for someone to do his dirty work. In this case, all we need to do is work with the given formula in order to prevent that. By working with the given formula, we simply stop the existence of bogeymen.

We know that bogeymen do not work with relationships and bogeymen are not capable of identifying relationships. If two items are given where there is a relationship between the two items, rather than looking for relationship, the bogeymen will claim that the items are different. The reason for that, because bogeymen are lazy. They will not take time to look or identify relationships of entities; they will prefer just to just say or claim something that is incorrect. To prevent bogeymen from doing so, we need to always identify relationships of entities and look for relationships where entities are given to us that are related to each other.

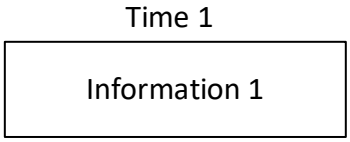
To better understand the explanation above and prevent the existence of bogeymen, let's take a look at this example. We already know that everything given to us by mother nature is related to each other in this form.



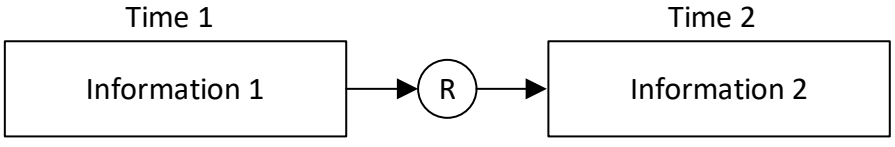
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

The model above is what is given to us by mother nature. Each entity can be principle, information, formula, statement, and so forth. In this case, we need to identify the relationships, for example in our communication, our application and so forth. When we fail to do that, we simply give bogeymen opportunity. As an example, let's assume that we have a paragraph with 50 sentences where all sentences must be related to each other. In order for that paragraph to be correct, we can use the formula to connect each sentence to show a relationship as identified above. Now, if we leave one sentence that is not connected, then the bogeymen will simply use that sentence to undermine mother nature or our understanding. In this case, whatever we are doing, we simply make sure we can identify relationships and make sure each item is connected to each other.

To better understand the explanation, let's assume that we have first identified an entity where that entity can be given information. We identify that entity as Information 1 as shown by this model, where we identify Information 1 at Time 1.



Then later at Time 2, we identify another given information which is Information 2 and we identify relationship between Information 1 and Information 2 as shown by this model.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now at Time 3, supposes that we misidentify Information 3, where Information 3 is not related to existing relationship above, and we try to connect it to the existing one, then the bogeymen will use that in order to undermine mother nature or our understanding. In this case, we always need to increase our understanding of the formula in order to prevent that. The way to look at it, bogeymen have no understanding of anything and only exists to undermine mother nature. In this case, a bogeyman cannot help us understand anything. If we make a mistake, a bogeyman cannot give us feedback to help us make corrections. So, the bogeyman will enable us to make more mistakes from the previous one. So, if we try to connect the third misinformation, the bogeymen will use that to expand his corruption. In this case, we always need to be a step ahead in terms of understanding of the formula to prevent bogeymen. We always need to make sure what we are doing is related to the formula. Our communication or sentences are connected to the formula where if we have a paragraph each sentence is related to the formula. A single relationship we miss can be used as excuse for bogeymen to expand their corruption.

Let's look at another example related to article basis 483, where having a formula on the table during a meeting enables us to eliminate corruption. What is important here is the relationship with the formula. Since bogeymen are not capable of identifying and working with relationships, bogeymen always look for people to expand their corruption. In this case, a bogeyman is always looking for accolade to expand corruption. The understanding of the formula and relationship prevents the bogeyman to expand their corruption with accolade. For example, in a meeting, if we have a

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

formula on the table where every sentence from everybody is related to the formula, if a bogeyman exists without another, then that prevents corruption.

569'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 360, we have learned and shown that follow direction is an entity available to us to help us solve our problems. In terms of entities available, we have effort and follow direction which are related to each other. From article 217, we have learned and show that the formula is a pass where the understanding of the formula enables our mobility from one location to another location. Here all you need to do is to use the given equation above to show that a bogeyman is not capable of carrying the pass from one location to another location. The way to look at it, suppose the pass is given to me at Location 1, then I am capable of carrying it from Location 1 to Location 2 as indicated. Since a bogeyman is not capable of carrying the pass, the pass cannot be given to a bogeyman.

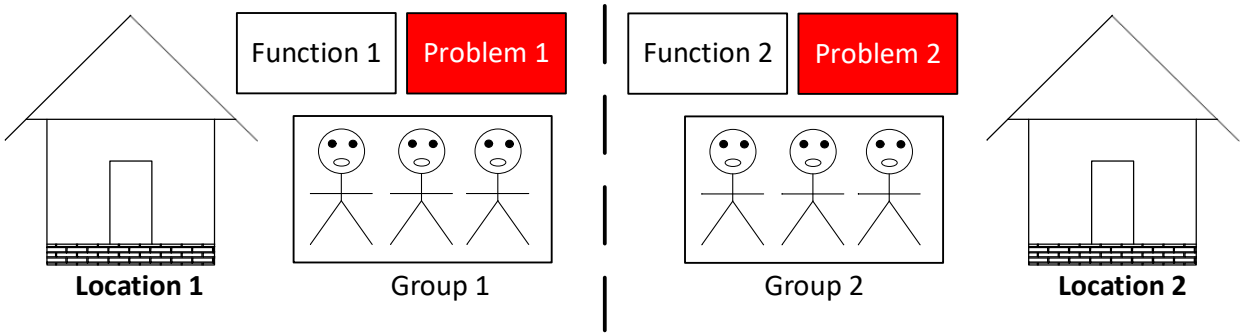
Another way to look at it, since bogeymen always look for free pass and the pass is not free, therefore it cannot be transported by bogeymen. The pass itself does not need bogeymen to carry or transport from one location to another location. As an example, if my location is Location 1 and your location is Location 2. If I need to go to your location, I need to take my pass with me, and you need to honor my pass. I don't need a bogeyman to go to your location; all I need is my pass. You also don't need a bogeyman at your location to honor my pass.

570'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

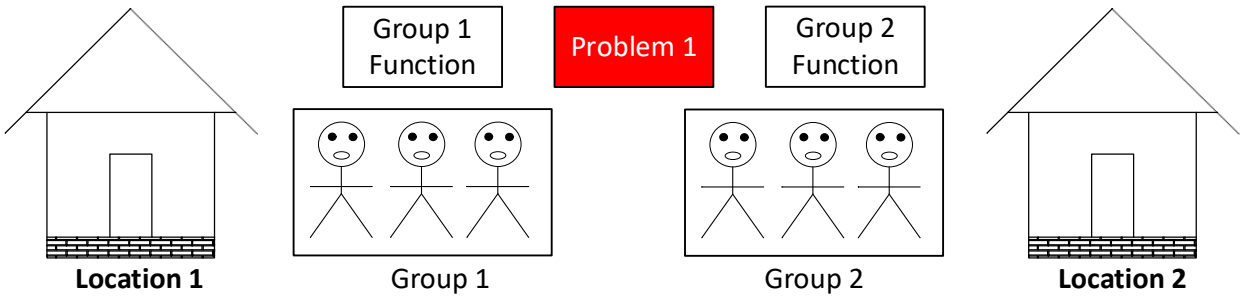
$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 552, we have learned and shown that if 2 groups of people have 2 separate problems to solve at 2 separate locations, if the function of one group fails to solve the problem at its location, that does not automatically solve the problem at the other location. The group at the other location still needs to apply the formula in order to solve the identified problem. It is always good to show that again by this model.



From the model above, if Function 2 fails to solve Problem 2, that does not automatically solve Problem 1 at Location 1. Group 1 still needs to apply the formula to execute Function 1 to solve Problem 1. Another way to look at it is if one or more people quit Group 2 or the Group is dissolved, that does not automatically solve Problem 1 at Location 1. Group 1 still needs to apply the formula to execute Function 1 at Location 1. From the model above, if the whole group quit working or the whole group is dissolved, that does not automatically solve the problem at the other location. The other group still needs to apply the formula to solve the problem at its location.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



Another way to look at it, suppose 2 people or 2 groups of people are working together to solve a problem as shown by this model, if one group quits, that does not automatically solve the problem.

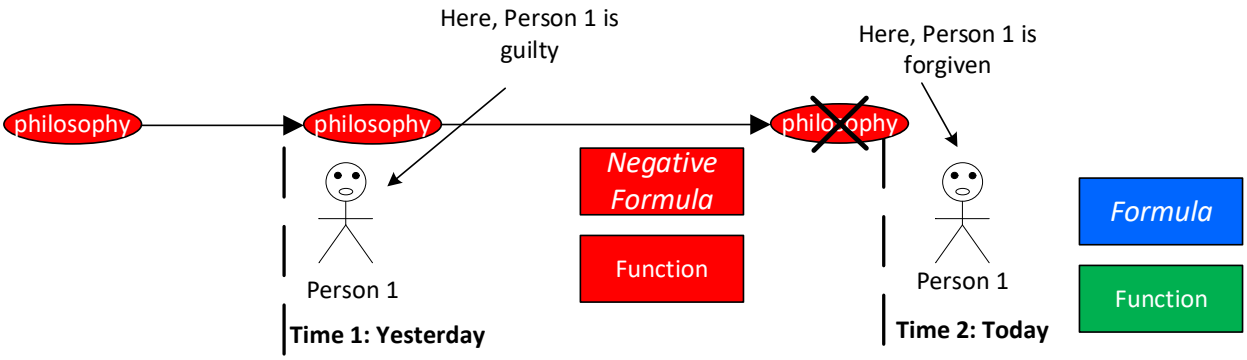
From the model above, Group 1 and Group 2 are working to solve a problem. If Group 2 quits or dissolves, that does not automatically solve Problem 1. The groups still need to work to solve Problem 1. Problem 1 still needs to be solved and replaced with its solution. The formula still needs to be applied to execute the function to solve the problem. Another way to look at it, if I am working with you to solve a problem, if I quit or you quit or both of us quit, that does not automatically solve the problem. The problem still needs to be solved.

571'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From the equation above, we first identify the problem we are solving, then the entity given to us as well as the entity available to us to help us solve the problem. From article basis 381, we have the following model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



Where at Time 1, Person 1 was guilty and at Time 2 the formula is given to Person 1 where the application of the formula by Person 1 enables Person 1 to be forgiven. Now, let's look at another case with the absence of the formula or with negative formula as shown below.

$$-Ava-Giv=-Sol$$

Using the equation above, both Person 1 and Person 2 are executing functions negatively as shown by this model.



Let's assume that Person 1 executes more negative functions, however if Person 2 tells Person 1 to reduce or stop, Person 1 would execute fewer negative functions. Here, consider both Function 1 and Function 2 are group of negative functions. Here, all you need to do is to use the given equation to show that Person 2 is more guilty than Person 1. The way to look at it, both of us are executing negative functions or both of us are bogeymen of each other. While I am executing a lot of negative functions, however if you tell me to stop or decrease, then I can stop or decrease. Here all you

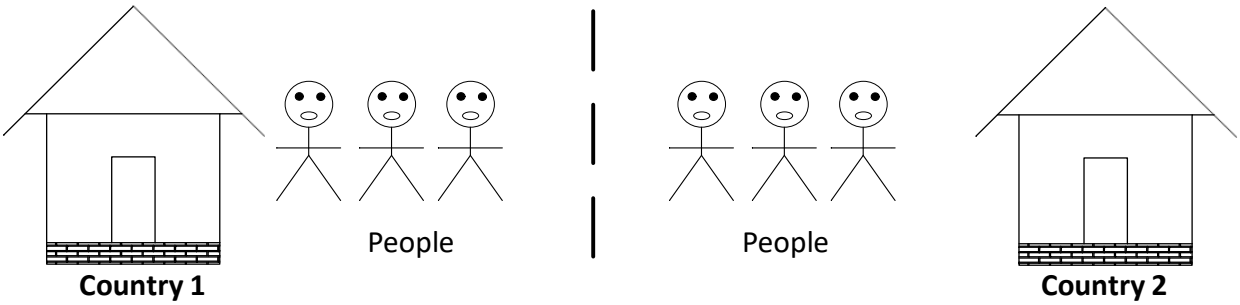
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

need to do is to use the given equation to show that you are more guilty than me. To work this out, you can also refer to article bases 88 and 156. Here, more guilty is view as more problems to solve.

572'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 403, we have shown the process of country organization. From article basis 319, we have learned and show that exchange is enabled by function at location. In other words, while we live in separate countries, but function at location makes it possible for us to exchange. In terms of function organization and countries, let's take a look at this model.



From the model above, we only show 2 countries but consider it as number of countries exist as well as population per country. In terms of function organization, you will need to identify local functions and nonlocal functions. A nonlocal function can be a function that includes people from multiple countries. It can be a function that is related to exchange monitoring, function that takes nonphysical interaction into consideration, and so forth. In terms of function organization, nonlocal and local functions will need to be organized. All you need to do here is to show where most of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

the time is going to be spent in function organization. For example, using the given equation it can be shown that most of the time will be spent organizing local functions. For example, if we have a time segment of 100, 80% or more will be spent on organizing local functions where the nonlocal functions will take less time to organize. The way to look at it is that as we make progress understanding the formula; by understanding function at location, it should take less time for us to organize nonlocal functions and more time to organize local functions.

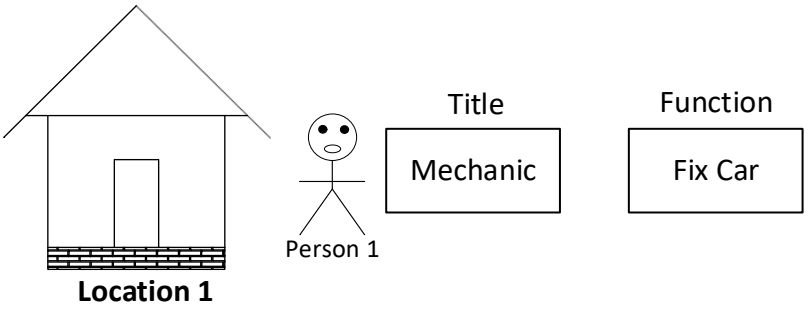
573'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

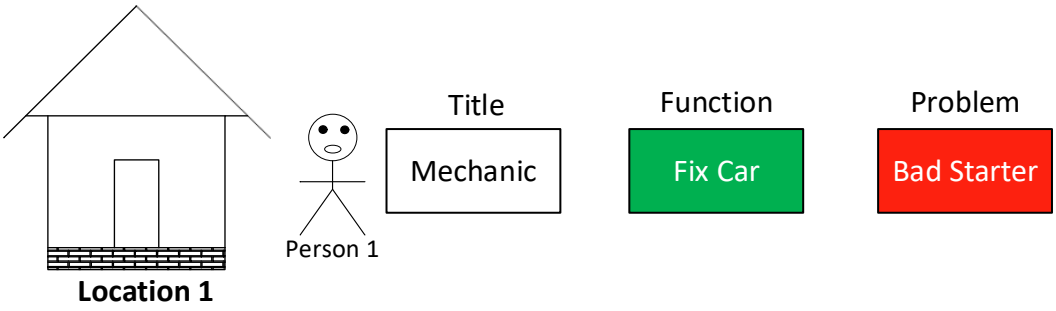
From article basis 400, we have learned and shown that the title of a person is a separate entity from the function of that person. It is always good to show that by this model.



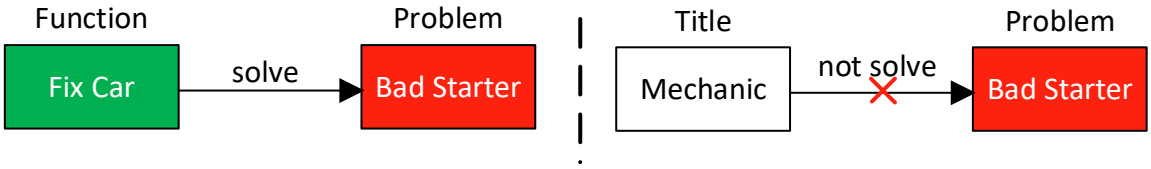
From the model we can see that Person 1 is identified with title Mechanic and function Fix Car. In terms of entities identification, the person is identified, the name of the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

person, the title of the person, the location the person works at and the function of that person. What is important here is that, if we identify a problem, the function is what solves the problem, not the title. It is always good to show that by this model.



From the model above, we can see that the Fix Car function is what solves the Bad Starter problem rather than the title of the person. It is always good to show that relationship here.



By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that the title of a person is simply a nametag wearing by that person. The title of a person does not solve a problem, but the function of that person. In terms of entity identification, mother nature does not see the title of the person, but the function of that person. From the first model above, mother nature sees the person, the function of the person, the location that person is identified. The title of the person depends on that person, where the function of that person depends on the usage of the given equation to solve that problem. In other words, a person must apply the given equation to execute a

Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

function to solve a problem. The problem is solved based on the function execution, but not the title of the person.

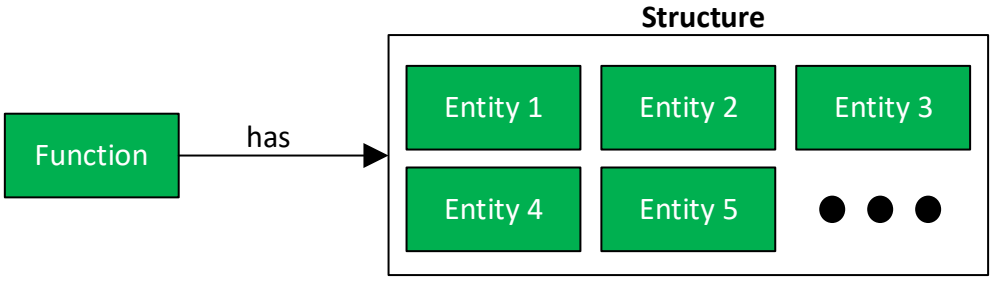
574'. Let's a given collection of entities

$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

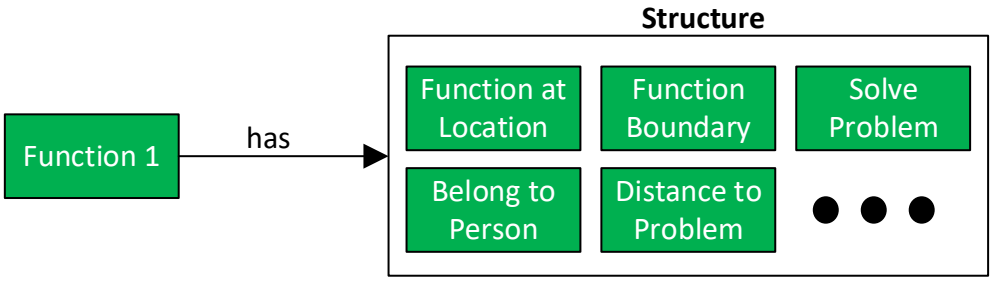
From multiple article bases, we have learned and shown that in order for a function to execute to solve a problem, the problem must be first identified, then the given equation must be applied. The overall process includes multiple entities such as function at location, distance, effort and so forth. By understanding the overall process as well as multiple article bases, we can see that for a function to execute to solve a problem, that function itself must have a structure. We can identify the structure of a function as a set of entities or a collection of entities that enable a function to execute to solve the identified problem. It is always good to show that by this model.



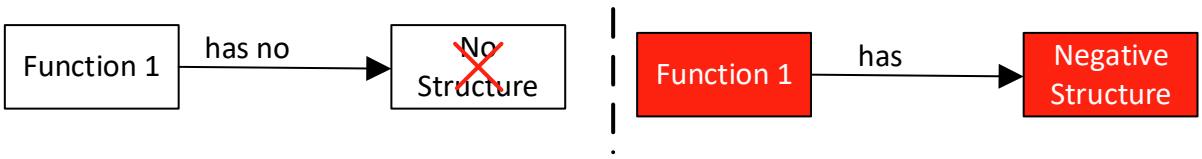
From the model above, we identify the structure of a function as a collection of entities that function has. While we represent the model in rectangular form, we can

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

represent it as well in circular form where each entity can be represented by a circle or ellipse. What is important here is that the structure of a function determines the outcome of that function. Each entity identified from the structure is important to enable the function to execute positively. We have identified those entities already from multiple article bases. As an example, let's identify **Function 1**, where **Function 1** is executed to solve **Problem 1**, then **Function 1** has a structure as shown by this model.



From the model above, as we can see if Function 1 exists to solve a problem, then Function 1 must have a structure that enables it to execute to solve that problem. Without that structure, the function will not be able to execute to solve that problem. By understanding that, we can say a function depends on its structure to solve a problem, without that structure, that function solves no problem. It is always good to show that by this model.

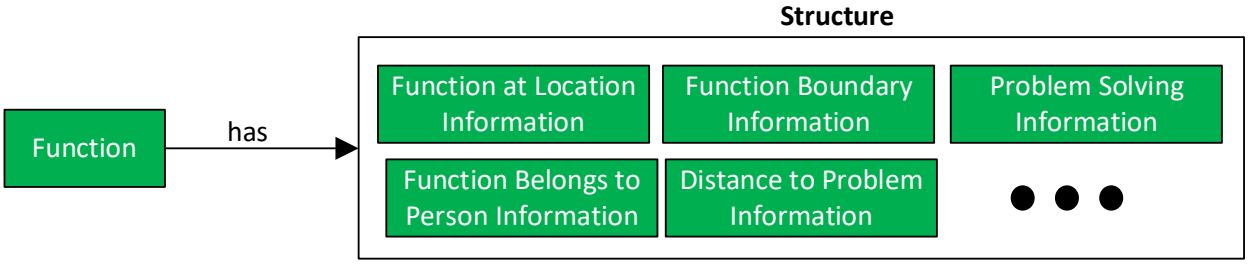


From the model above, we can see that if Function 1 has no structure, then Function 1 has negative structure. The negative structure does not enable the function to execute

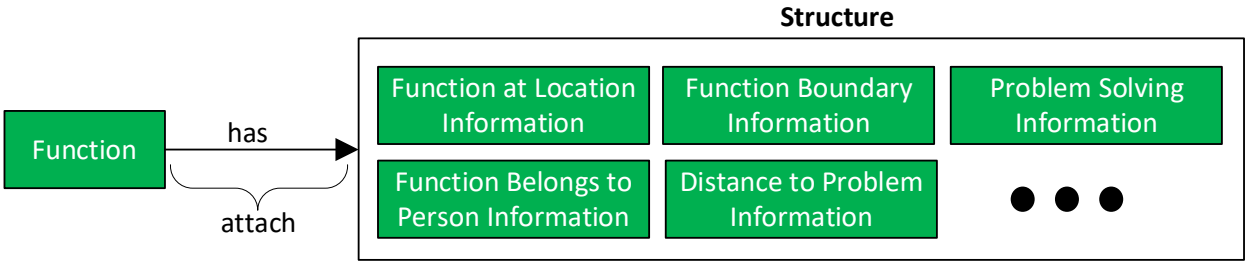
Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

to solve the identified problem. When solving problems, it is always good to identify the structure of a function. Because if the problem is in the structure, we will never solve that problem without first structuring the function.

From the function structure model above, each entity is viewed as information related to the execution of the function. For example, we can think about it like, the structure of a function is a set of information identified with a function that enables a function to execute to solve the identified problem. In terms of information identified, let's represent the structure of a function again by this model.



From the model above, we identify elements that constitute structure of a function. If we cannot identify such elements in a function, we can conclude that function has no structure. Understanding function structure takes understanding of the formula to another level. From the model above, we can see that the structure of a function is a set of information or entities attached to the function. In this case, we can represent the model above as shown below.



Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model, we can see that the entities to the right are attached to the function that enables the function to execute to solve the identified problem. If the function does not have those entities, then the function will not be able to solve the identified problem. In other words, the structure of a function enables that function to execute to solve the identified problem. Without the structure, that function will not be able to execute to solve the problem. When identifying problems in a function, it is always good at first to look at whether or not the function itself has a structure. If right away we see that the function has no structure, then we know that it will not solve the underlined problem.

In terms of structure of a function, if a function has a negative structure, that function has no structure that enables it to execute to solve the identified problem. In terms of negative structure, let's take a look at article basis 190, if a person has a function to monitor Salesman 1, where that Person says to Salesman 1 don't go to specific locations to solve problems or collect problem signs and leave solution signs, then the function of that person has a negative structure. We can identify that negative structure as a bogeyman structure or simply bogeymen structure. If Salesman 1 accepts it, then both of them operate with bogeymen structure. Not only the monitor function does not help the function of Salesman 1 solves the problem it exists to solve, but it also limits its own existence. As we can see here, when identifying problems in functions execution, it is always good to look at structure of functions.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To better understand the overall explanation, let's take it like this. Let's $P = E_1$, where we have 5 people working to execute a function to solve a problem. Then those 5 people are identified as:

$$P = \sum_{n=1}^{5} E_{1,n}$$

Now, let's identify the function of those people as shown by this table, where we only show 3 of them.

Entity	Person	Person Function
$E_{1,1}$	P_1	$E_{1,1,1}$
$E_{1,2}$	P_2	$E_{1,2,1}$
$E_{1,3}$	P_3	$E_{1,3,1}$

From the table above, we identify the person such as $E_{1,1}$ and also the function of that person $E_{1,1,1}$. In terms of information, the information about that person is also identified as well as his/her function. For example, $i_{E_{1,1,1}}$ is viewed as function information of Person 1, where $i_{E_{1,2,1}}$ is viewed as function information of Person 2 and so forth. By identifying the function of Person 1 as $E_{1,1,1}$, then it is possible for us to identify the structure of that function as $E_{1,1,1,1}$, where $E_{1,1,1,1} \in E_{1,1,1}$ as well as the structure information about that function which is $i_{E_{1,1,1,1}}$ is a part of that function information. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that the structure

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

of a function is a set of entities that are included in that function. Here, let's list some of those entities in this table.

Entity	Information Entity
Function Identification	Function Identification Information
Problem Identification	Problem Identification Information
Distance between function and problem	Distance information
Function bounds to problem	Bound information
Function at location	Function location information

As we can see from the table, the structure of a function is viewed as a collection of entities that enable a function to execute to solve its problem. By identifying a function, it is possible for us to identify elements that make up the structure of that function and determine whether it is executed positively or negatively.

575'. Let's a given collection of entities

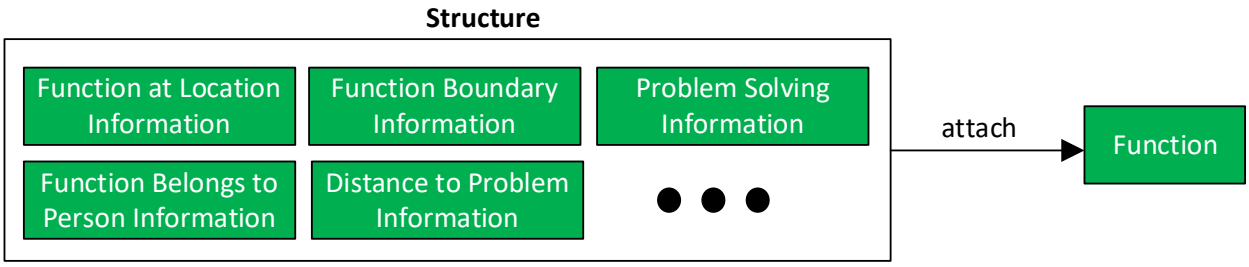
$$C(E)=\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots\}$$

With corresponding given collection of information

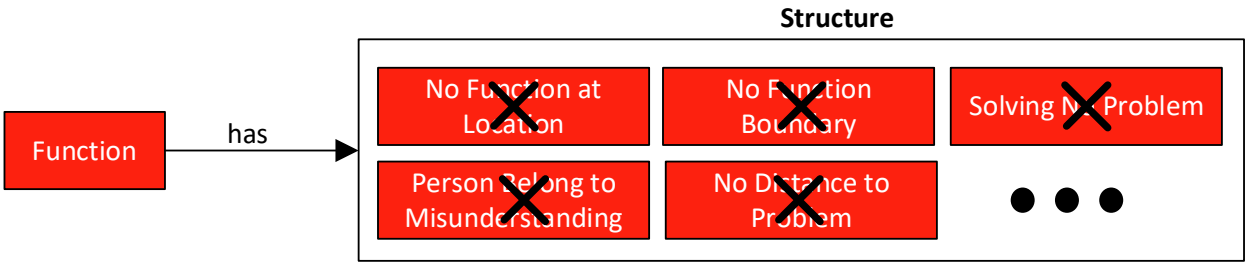
$$C(i_E)=\{i_{E_1}, i_{E_2}, i_{E_3}, \cdots\}$$

From the article basis above, we have learned and shown that the structure of a function is a set of entities that enables a function to execute positively. In order to solve an identified problem, a function must have a structure. As shown from the model above, the structure of a function attaches to that function. Let's show that model again in the form below.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model above, since the structure of a function attaches to that function, within a function, we can identify the entities that make up the structure of that function. Since a function without structure cannot solve the identified problem, in this case when a function without structure is identified, it is shown in the form below.



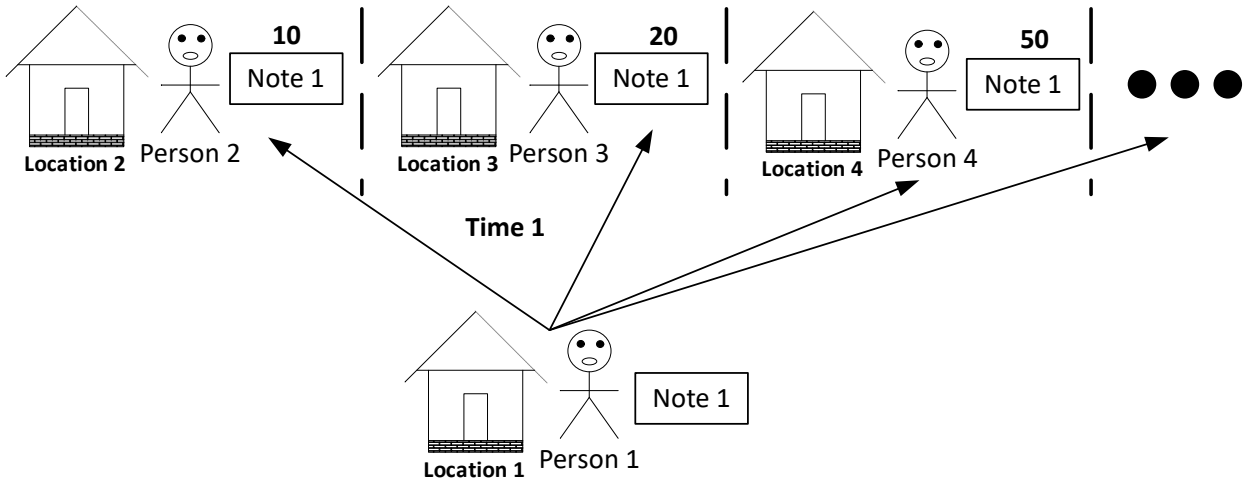
From the model above, since a negative function has no structure, so the entities identified in the structure of a function that solve the identified problem are not visible. By crossing out all the entities, we can see that a negative function itself has no structure. Since the function has no structure, the structure does not attach to the function. To better understand the structure of a function, all you need to do here is to use the given equation to verify that a negative function has no structure as shown by the model above. It is the same as saying that a negative function has a negative structure.

576'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From article 392, we have learned and shown that mother nature does not produce naked numbers. We cannot operate with naked numbers all the time. We need to reduce and eliminate naked numbers in order to go to the next step. Here, we can see that one problem we need to solve in order to go to the next step is the reduction of written notes. One approach we can use to solve that problem is substitute written notes by actual entity and eliminate the notes themselves. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From the model above, Note 1 is local to Person 1 or Location 1. Person 1 has 80 Note 1 at other locations. Now, Person 1 needs to reduce those notes. In order for that to happen, Person 1 can substitute those notes to actual entities. To do that, Person 1 can get all those notes back then provide actual entities and then discard them. It does not matter if the actual is ready or will be ready in the future. For example, future harvesting, future factory production and so forth. For example, Person 1—or group of people—maybe working in a factory to produce an item that will be ready in the future, then Person 1 can receive the notes now and discard them by providing the items in

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

future to the other party. Here, you use the given formula to solve that problem by applying the formula to reduce the quantity of notes available related to time. negative structure.

577'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article bases 172 and 179, we have learned and shown that the stability of the physical system is given by the following stability function for N systems.

$$S(x) = \left(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_N\right)k$$

Which is the same as

$$S(x) = \frac{k}{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_N}$$

In article basis 211, we have learned and shown that The Given Set is portable, and we can carry on top like our shoulders or our heads from one location to another location. From article bases 301 and 303-304, we have learned and shown that life is made of functions where the functions can be grouped by locations and one set of functions or location is similar or equal to another set. Let's show that again.

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(t) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} u_m(t)$$

The functions can also be grouped in the form below

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n(t)$$

Where each location $L_1(t)$, $L_2(t)$, and so can be viewed as country and

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$L_1(t) \simeq L_2(t) \simeq L_3(t) \simeq \cdots \simeq L_N(t)$$

From article basis 343, we have shown multiple cases of before the formula is put on the table. A person who got more parts right before the formula is on the table, has less to learn when the formula is on the table. Before the formula is on the table, a person who got more parts wrong has more to learn when the formula is on the table. To better understand the overall explanation, let's assume before the formula is put on the table at τ_1, we have the following at Location 1 and Location 2.

$$P\big|_{L_1} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P_n$$

$$P\big|_{L_2} = \sum_{m=N+1}^{M} P_m$$

Where $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ and $P_{N+1}\big|_{L_2}$ have the following sentences

People	Sentences	Sentences
$P_1\big\|_{L_1}$	$S_1(\bar{w})$	I am above everybody
	$S_2(\bar{w})$	My location is on top or above the other locations
$P_{N+1}\big\|_{L_2}$	$S_3(\bar{w})$	I am above everybody
	$S_4(\bar{w})$	My location is on top or above the other locations

From the table above, we can see that at τ_1, the sentences of $P_1\big|_{L_1}$ and the sentences of $P_{N+1}\big|_{L_2}$ are negative. Because communication drives applications, we

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can see that functions executed L_1 such as $f(\bar{x})$ are related to negative sentences $S_1(\bar{w})$ and $S_2(\bar{w})$ as well as functions $f(\bar{v})$ executed at L_2 are related to negative sentences $S_3(\bar{w})$ and $S_4(\bar{w})$. Where people at Location 1 think relatively to $S_1(\bar{w})$ and $S_2(\bar{w})$, and people at Location 2 think relatively to $S_3(\bar{w})$ and $S_4(\bar{w})$.

Now, let's assume at τ_2, $P_{N+1}\big|_{L_2}$ thinks he is no longer on top or above everybody and his location is no longer on top or above other locations. With that, we have the following sentences at τ_2.

People	Sentences	Sentences
$P_1\big\|_{L_1}$	$S_1(\bar{w})$	I am above everybody
	$S_2(\bar{w})$	My location is on top or above the other locations
$P_{N+1}\big\|_{L_2}$	$S_3(w)$	I am not above everybody
	$S_4(w)$	My location is not on top or above the other locations

From the table above, we can see that at τ_2, $S_3(w)$ and $S_4(w)$ are correct, where $S_1(\bar{w})$ and $S_2(\bar{w})$ are still incorrect. As we can see here, $P_{N+1}\big|_{L_2}$ has a problem to solve. While the sentences are correct, $P_{N+1}\big|_{L_2}$ must validate the correct sentences as well as invalidate the incorrect sentences. This is where the formula becomes handy. By using the formula, not only Person 2 needs to verify that his/her sentences are correct but also verify the sentences of Person 1 are incorrect. By not solving this

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

problem on time or keeping this problem unsolved, this problem can spread by developing more problems.

$$Pr_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{J} Pr_{1,j}$$

From above, we can see that the usage of the formula invalidates the negative sentence but also validates the positive sentence. So, before the formula is put on the table, Person 2 had it right. In this case, we can see that before the formula is put on the table, Person 2 has more parts right than Person 1. Because the communication of Person 2 is also applied by people at Location 2, we can look at the average stability of people at Location 2 which includes Person 2. Referring to article basis 156, the problem we need to solve here is to get the communication of Person 1 corrected. We already know that negative communication drives the application at Location 1 and it is also applied by the people. In order to solve this problem, we need to get the communication corrected by applying the error correction function.

$$\left[S_1(w) + S_2(w)\right] = \left[S_1(\bar{w}) + S_2(\bar{w})\right] \bullet ECF(w)$$

The negative communication is shared by Person 1 as well as people at Location 1. As we have stated previously, while the negative communication is shared by people at Location 1, is also shared by people at other locations such as Location 3, Location 4, Location 5, Location 6 etc. The people at those locations also think that Person 1 is above everybody as well as Location 1 is above all the locations. In order the get the communication corrected, similarly to Person 2, Person 1 must know that he/she is not above everybody and his/her location is not above all the other locations.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

In order to solve this problem, we can approach it as follows. By observation, we can see that the understanding of Person 2 is higher than the understanding of Person 1. This is not a comparison of understanding, but an indicator as pointed out in article basis 88, where the understanding of children who understand the formula belong to them and the ones who do not also belong to them as shown below. For example, from above we have the following

$$\left[S_1(\bar{w})+S_2(\bar{w})\right]\in P_1\Big|_{L_1}$$

$$\left[S_3(w)+S_4(w)\right]\in P_{N+1}\Big|_{L_2}$$

In terms of understanding and stability, we have the following

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy)=x_1y_1+kx_{N+1}$$

By observation, we can see that

$y_1\in x_1$ and $k\in x_{N+1}$

Which is the misunderstanding of Person 1 or System 1 belongs to Person 1 or System 1 and the Understnading of Person 2 or System 2 belongs to Person 2 and System 2. With that, we can use the same stability function above to look at the average understanding of people at Location 1 and Location 2.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)\Big|_{L_1}+S_L(x)\Big|_{L_2}$$

We already know that mother nature does not give free pass, if we make a mistake or repeat an incorrect sentence, at some point we must get it corrected. In order to do

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

so, the misunderstanding must be transitioned to understanding. To solve this problem, let's work in groups. Because at Location 2, Person 2 and some other people understand that they are not above people at other locations and Location 2 is not above other locations, they must help Person 1 and people at Location 1 aware of that, as well as people at Location 3, Location 4, Location 5, and Location 6.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AxP\Big|_{L_1} + AxP\Big|_{L_2}$$

By understanding Article Basis 88, we know that all of us are children of our parent, and our parent simply identifies the ones who understand the formula and the ones who do not, where the ones who understand must help the ones who do not. With that, we can have a group. This can be worked out as an exercise in groups, where one group can be identified as Group 1 at Location 2, where its function is to help people at Location 2 understand why Person 2 is not above everybody as well as Location 2 is not above all other locations. In this case, Group 1 can be viewed as a group that includes the 5 guys plus 2 more guys where the group has a function to help people at Location 2 understand that Person 2 is not above everybody as well as Location 2 is not above all other locations. This can be several students working in a group, classroom, or state as a table. You approach this by using the formula with identified given principles.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy)\Big|_{L_2} + S_L(x)\Big|_{L_2}$$

Now, we continue from above, the job of Group 1 now is to help people at Location 1 including Person 1 understanding that Person 1 is not above everybody and Location 1

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

is not above all other locations. Since we have identified other locations, we must include them. In this case, we are going to include Person 1 and people at Location 1, people at Location 3, people at Location 4, people at Location 5, and people at Location 6. Because mother nature does not identify us by location, but by understanding of the principles, in this case we identify the number of people as single quantity, where the ones who understand are identified where the ones who do not understand are also identified. By understanding that, we can have multiple tables with people where each can be identified as a location, where at each table we can have people who understand to help those who do not.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. As we can see, before the formula is put on the table, Person 2 at Location 2 have multiple parts of operation right. Because Person 2 and people at Location 2 were not aware of the formula, they couldn't verify that they have it right. At some point in time they have the formula, they need to go back to verify that they had it right. Not only do they need to do that, but they also need to show other people they have it fight and Person 1 had it wrong.

$$f(\bar{x}) = -AxP_m + AxP_n$$

From above, we can see that the job of n people who understand is to help m people who do not, because the system is averaging, so our understanding takes averaging into consideration. The more people who understand in more locations, the better the performance of the system. In this case, the ones who understand can look at all

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

angles to help the ones who do not understand. For example, liability of people at location and liability of Person 1 and Person 2. By taking a closer look, we can see that Person 2 is less liable than Person 1, because Person 2's understanding is higher. In relationship to article bases 88 and 156, our parent tells us that the children with least misunderstanding must help the ones with most misunderstanding. The children with least liability must help the children with the most liability. In this case, the liability of people at Location 1 can be taken into consideration where entities such as written notes, work with what you have, and so forth.

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 397, we have learned about the shifting angle where we have identified the angle and its naturally and we have determined that it is not reversible. From article basis 544, we have learned and shown that operating with the indicated direction is not supported by history and cannot be continued indefinitely. In article basis 538, we have learned and shown that the claim in front is not natural, it is not supported by mother nature, and it is invalid. As we can see here, if Person 2 at Location 2 states that *I am no longer above and my location is no longer above other locations*, that is natural. In other words, the overall process or decision is natural, because it is supported by mother nature and it is natural. Another way to look at the naturality of the process again is to look at article basis 88. Because mother nature identifies the children who understand the formula and the ones who do not, so the ones who understand must be the first ones who show their understanding. In this case, it is natural for Person 2 at Location 2 to figure that out first, because the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understanding of Person 2 at Location 2 is higher than the Understanding of Person 1 at Location 1.

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_{N+1}$$

$y_1 \in x_1$ and $k \in x_{N+1}$

Before the formula is put on the table what part of operation is right, the part that is validated by the formula is right. The part the is not validated by the formula is wrong. In this case, after the formula is put on the table, we still have corrections to make to increase the level of our understanding. Because the system is averaging, if we execute a function positively, we must use the formula to show that it is positive. When we do that, we prevent continuity of negative function. As we can see without the formula, we allow a negative function to continue to execute from Time 2 to the time we receive the formula. However, if we figured that out earlier, we would have prevented continuous negative functions execution from that time. Another way to look at it, assume that 2 people are communicating, one of them repeats an incorrect sentence or makes a communication error, then the other one must provide feedback to help the one who committed the error correct the sentence. By leaving the sentence uncorrected, then the person will commit more errors or that communication will further develop more problems.

578'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

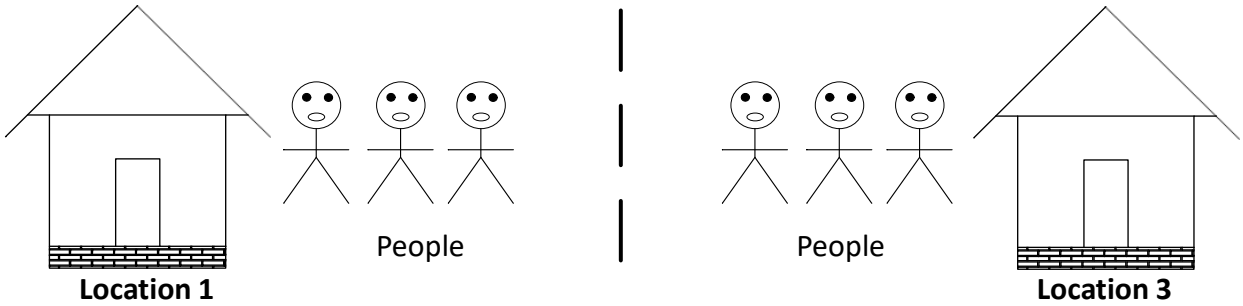
From article basis 205, we have learned and shown that Salesman 2 does not need bogeymen in order to be a better salesman and is able to go to more locations to solve problems. From article basis 268, we have learned and shown that when Salesman 2 goes to locations to solve problems, Salesman 2 looks for problems to solve, but not other entities that are not considered to be problems or functions that do not belong to Salesman 2, but to the locals. From article basis 280, we have learned and shown that the statistics of Salesman 2 is better because the data is not affected by bogeymen. In other words, the stats of Salesman 2 is better because it is not tinted by bogeymen where the stats or Salesman 1 is tinted by bogeymen. From article basis 340, before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 has more parts right than Salesman 1.

$$\bar{u}_2(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{N}u_{2,n}(t)+\sum_{m=N+1}^{M}\bar{u}_{2,m}(t)$$

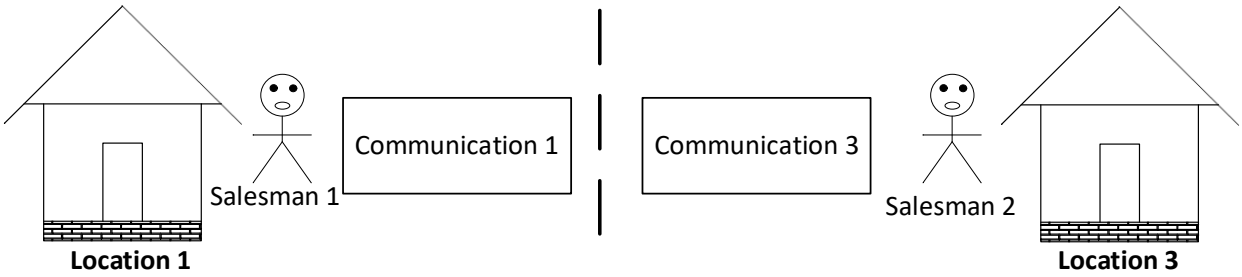
$$\bar{u}_1(t)=\sum_{i=1}^{I}u_{1,i}(t)+\sum_{j=I+1}^{J}\bar{u}_{1,j}(t)$$

From above, before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 or S_2 has N parts of the operation right where Salesman 1 or S_1 has I, where $N \gg I$. By understanding the overall explanation, we can see that Salesman 2 has a better understanding than Salesman 1. Related to the article basis above, let's assume that the location of Salesman 1 is separate from location of Salesman 2 as shown below, where at both locations there are people.

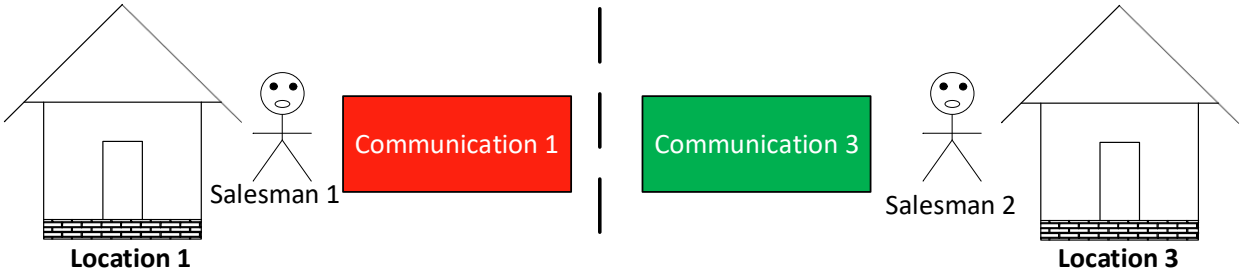
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



From the model above, at Location 1 we have people which include Salesman 1 and at Location 3 we have people which include Salesman 2. It is always good to show that by this model. Where Salesman 1 has Communication 1 and Salesman 2 has Communication 3.



Let's assume that at Time 1 the communication of Salesman 1 is negative where the communication of Salesman 2 is positive. With that, we can show both communication by this model.



Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the model above, Communication 3 is related to function at location or respect to function at location. Communication 3 includes multiple sentences that are right which include respect to function at location, looking for problems to solve, going to location to solve problems, promoting stability and so forth. Where Communication 1 is completely the opposite and does not include a positive sentence. The problem we need to solve here is that, because Salesman 2 had it right before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 must verify that he gets it right and show that to people at Location 3 as well as other locations including Location 1 and Salesman 1, where Salesman 2 has it wrong.

$$f_1(\bar{x}) = -AP_1x$$

$$f_2(v) = AP_2v$$

Where $-x$ is the communication of Salesman 1 and v is the communication of Salesman 2. In order to solve this problem, you are going to work this out similarly to the article basis above. The problem you need to solve here is that you are using a formula to execute a function, you have applied the formula, and you get the right result. You need to show the people at your location you have right as well as to people at other locations. Another person like Salesman 1 who has it wrong, you need to show that to people at your location Salesman 1 has it wrong as well as to people at other locations. In this case, you need to have multiple tables with students or people. At one table, we have Salesman 2 with other people and the table as Location 3. Then you

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can have 4 or 5 other tables with people as Location 1, Location 2, Location 4, Location 5 and so forth. Where at Location 1 we have Salesman 1 and other people.

$$f_1(x) = f_1(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

Where the Error Correction Function is used to help correct the negative communication. Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. As we can see from above, Salesman 2 has multiple parts right before the formula is given. Now, Salesman 2 has the formula, Salesman 2 needs to extend his understanding of the formula. The way to look at it, as we have learned from article basis 383, before we have the formula, if a person has more parts right, then that person can start from the next part, where a person who has nothing right needs to start at the beginning. In this case, Salesman 2 needs to extend his understanding by helping others to understand that he had it right.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

From Table 3, Salesman 2 needs to verify to people at his location he had it right. This process includes communication and function and so forth. Now, Salesman 2 needs to show that to people at the other tables or other locations. Because our parent does not identify us by location, but at location. So, for each table, Salesman 2 can identify people who understand and people who do not, where the ones who understand must help the ones who do not. In this case, overall disregard table or locations, all the people who understand are identified as a group and the ones who do not are identified

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

as another group. In this case, at each location the groups who understand can help the wone who do not. For example, at Location 1, the people who do not understand and who need help to understand include Salesman 1.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. Related to article basis 88, all of us are children of our parent. Our parent identifies the ones who understand and the ones who do not, where the ones who understand must help the ones who do not understand so the functional system can function normally. In order for that to happen, the children who understand the principles must extend their understanding by taking more responsibilities. For example, because Salesman 2 has a better understanding than Salesman 1, then Salesman 2 shows more responsibility and need to take his understanding to the next level. As we can see, Salesman 2 is a better salesman than Salesman 1. Salesman 1 needs bogeymen while Salesman 2 does not. The misunderstanding of Salesman 1 enables Salesman 1 wanted to go physical with Salesman 2, but what happens here, going physical with Salesman 2 will not help Salesman 1 becomes a better salesman. If Salesman 1 wants to become a better salesman, Salesman 1 needs to learn the principle. As we can see here, Salesman 2 needs to show that to people at Location 3 as well as to people at other locations including Location 1.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

To work out the part above similarly you have worked out the other parts. Let's assume that you have 5 tables, where Table 3 is the location of Salesman 2 with people. Now, you are going to use the given equation to show them that Salesman 1 wants to go physical with you in order to become a better salesman and that will no help Salesman 1 becomes a better salesman. Here is an example, if a person needs to becomes a doctor, that person can go to school to learn how to be a doctor, however if that person needs to go physical with another doctor in order to becomes a doctor, that is not acceptable and that will not help that person becomes a doctor. By using the formula, you show that similarly that will not help Salesman 1 becomes a good salesman by going physical with Salesman 2. Now, you show that to people at Location 3, you need to show that to people at the other locations as well including Salesman 1.

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

What is important here is that, because all of us are children of mother nature or same parent, both Salesman 1 and Salesman 2 have the same parent. However, mother nature identifies the understanding of Salesman 2 is higher than Salesman 1, then Salesman 2 must help Salesman 1. In this case, if Salesman 1 wants to go physical with Salesman 2 in order to becomes a better salesman, Salesman 2 needs to show to Salesman 1 and people at other locations, that is not possible and the only way to becomes a better salesman is to learn and use the given equation. Now, you identify people who understand the formula at Location 1, Location 2, Location 4, and Location 5. You can combine all of them as a single group of people who understand, where they

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

can help others to understand that going physical will not help Salesman 1 becomes a better salesman. In this case, the people who misunderstanding at Location 1 include Salesman 1.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

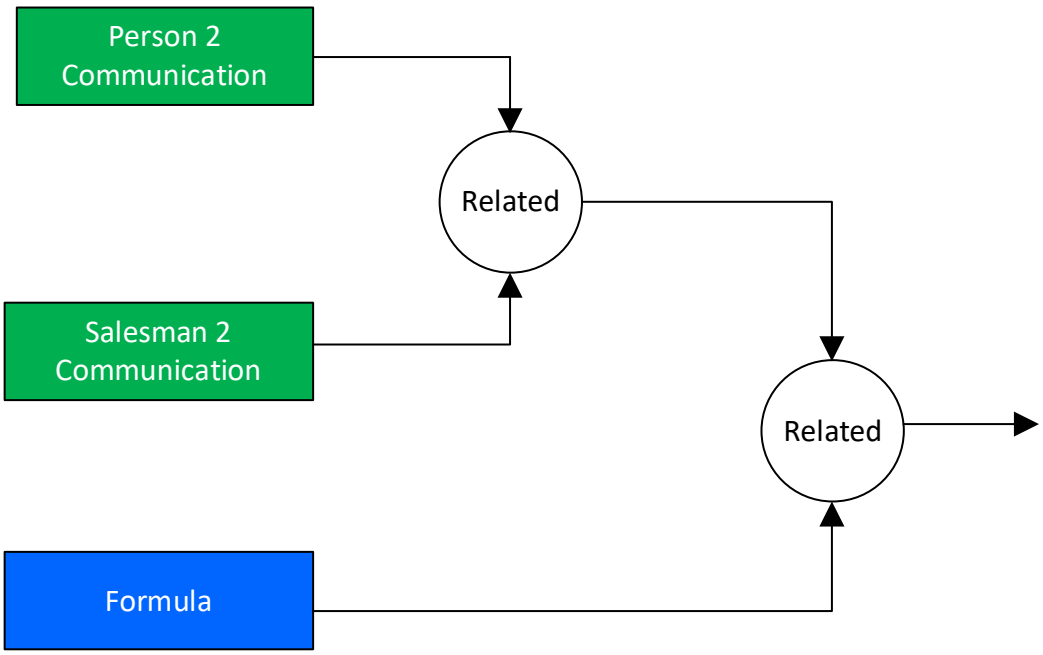
The problem we are solving here is that before the formula is put on the table what part of operating is right. Let's assume that before the formula is on the table, we have couple of parts right, now the formula is on the table, we can then use it to extend the parts with get right. From article basis 234, we have learned and shown that bogeymen cannot help a salesman becomes a better salesman, however bogeymen can help a good salesman becomes a bad salesman. In this case, related to article basis 88 and 156, with the bogeyman, Salesman 1 will never become a good salesman. However, with the formula, it is possible for Salesman 2 to help Salesman 1 becomes a good salesman. As we can see here, bogeymen can only enable Salesman 1 to go deeper negative, but only the formula and the ones who understand can help Salesman 1 increase his understanding. If you want to, you can also take inheritance into consideration. For example, from article basis 328, where the formula is given as a substitution for bogeymen, so in this case only the formula can help Salesman 1 becomes a good salesman.

579'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

From the 2-article basis above, we have learned and show that before the formula is put on the table, at Location 2, Person 2 had parts of communication right where Person 1 did not. Before the formula is put on the table, at Location 3, Salesman 2 had parts of the communication right. What you need to do here is to use the formula to verify both parts of the communication are right which you have done already. Now, you need to show that to the people the relationship between the 2 parts of communication is right and related to the formula. Here is a model of the relationship.



From the model above, let's assume you have the following corrected sentences or communication for Person 2 and Salesman 2.

$$\left[S_3(w)+S_4(w)\right]\in P_2$$

$$\left[S_5(w)+S_6(w)\right]\in P_3$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

The sentences can be grouped to form two groups of sentences such as

$$S_{34}(w) = S_3(w) + S_4(w)$$

$$S_{56}(w) = S_5(w) + S_6(w)$$

Where both groups are related in this form

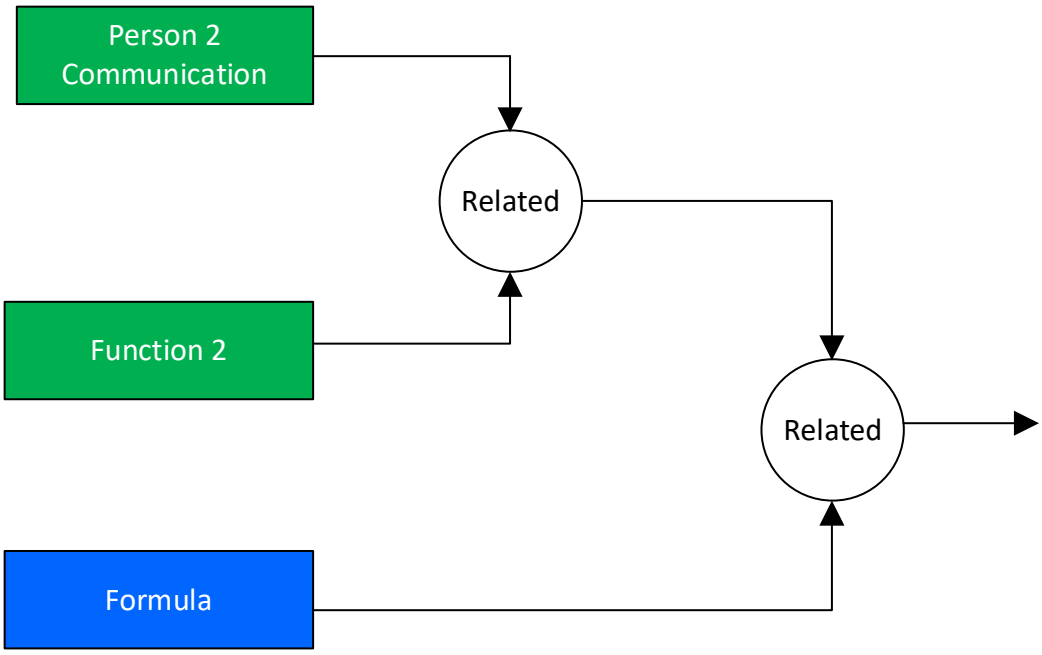
$$S_{34}(w) \propto S_{56}(w)$$

You are going to work out this part similarly as you have worked out the other parts by helping people at Table 3 to understand that relationship. Now, you do that for all other tables like you have done before. For example, for the total number of people at tables, the ones who understand are grouped and the ones who do not, where the ones who understand can help the ones who do not understand that relationship.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Now, before the formula is put on the table, because at Location 2, Person 2 had parts of the communication right, you can identify a function related to the parts of communication that is right as shown by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



$$f(v)\big|_{L_2} = A_2 P_2 v$$

From above, before the formula is put on the table, let's assume that Person 2 at Location 2 executed a function positively related to the part of the communication that is right as shown by the model. Now, the formula is on the table, Person 2 needs to verify the part of the function is executed related to the formula. In this case, Person 2 needs to verify that and show that to the people at Location 2. To work this out, you approach it similarly as you have done in Article Basis 577 where at Table 2, we have Person 2 and people at Location 2. At Location 2, Person 2 and the people who understand that relationship are identified, where they need to help people at Location 2 understand that relationship.

$$f(v)\big|_{L_2} = A_2 \left(P_2 + \cdots \right) v$$

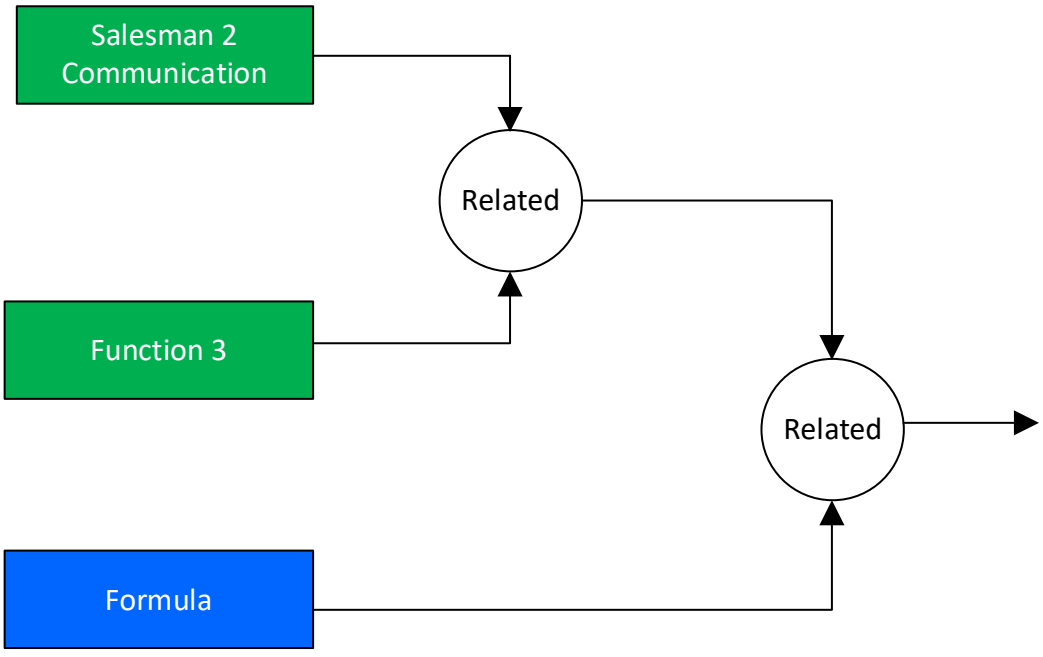
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Now, using the formula, Person 2 and people at Location 2, need to help people at other locations understand that relationship. Similarly, from Article Basis 577, at each location including Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and so forth, all of them are grouped where people who understand that relationship as one group and people who do not understand that relationship as another group. The group who understands that relationship will help the other group.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Now, similarly at Location 3, a function is executed by Salesman 2 and people at the location based on the relationship below.



 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Now, Salesman 2 has the formula, Salesman 2 and the people at Location 3 who understand that relationship, need to help people at Location 3 understand that relationship. What happens here, before the formula is put on the table, Salesman 2 had parts of operation right related to the formula. In this case, Salesman 2 extends his understanding of the formula to help others understand his application. Because the system is averaging as shown in Article Basis 88, Salesman 2 and the ones who understand must help the others.

$$f(r)\big|_{L_3} = A_3 P_3 r$$

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

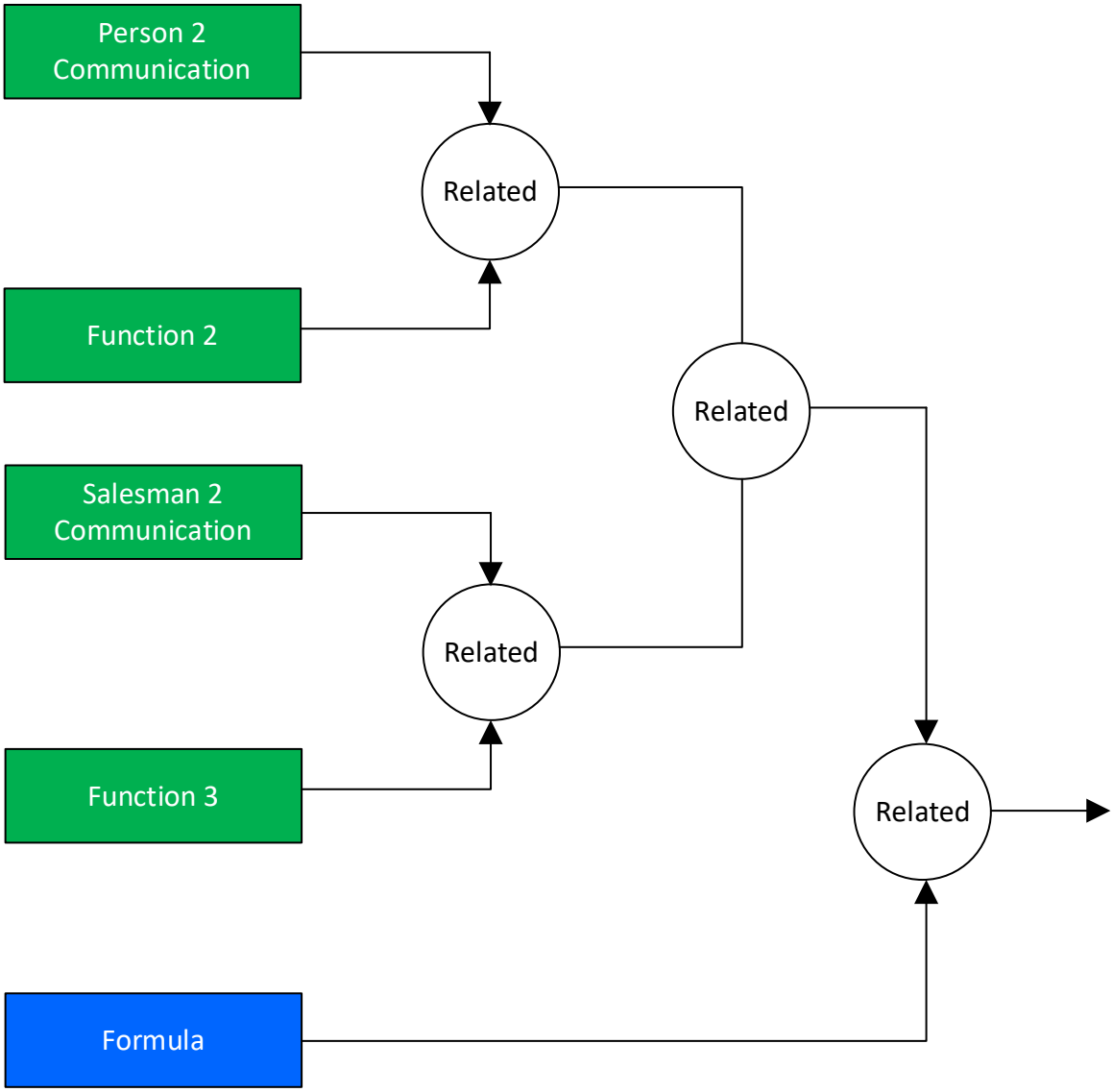
From the part above, you approach this one similarly you have approached the article basis above, where Salesman 2 and the ones who understand must help people at other locations understand the above relationship. To work out this one, you have the following tables or locations with people: Location 1, Location 2, Location 3, Location 4, Location 5, and so forth. So, you group the ones who understand at all locations as one group and the ones who do not understand at all locations as another group, where the ones who understand must help the ones who do not.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Before the formula is put on the table, what part of operation is right. By working out everything up to here, we can see that at Location 2, Person 2 executes a part of

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

operation that is right related to the formula, where at Location 3 Salesman 2 executes a part of operation that is right related to the formula. In this case, we can see that there is a relationship between both operations as shown by this model.



From above, you show the relationship between r and v in the form of $r \sim v$ then A_2 and A_3 in the form of $A_2 \sim A_3$. From above, because of the formula relationship, before the formula is put on the table, a function that is executed at Location 2 by

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person 2 is related to a function that is executed at Location 3 by Salesman 2. Now, both Person 2 and Salesman 2 needs to work together to help people at Location 2 and Location 3 understand that relationship as well as people at other locations. To work this out, you have 5 tables where the tables are identified as locations as you have done before. You group the people who understand that relationship as one group and the ones who do not understand that relationship as another group. In this case, the ones who understand that relationship need to help the ones who do not understand at all locations. What happens, because of the relationship, it is possible for Salesman 2 to work together with Person 2. Because of that relationship, it is possible for people to understand that. The way to look at it, if a function is executed related to the formula and another function is executed related to the formula, then both functions are executed related to the formula. In this case, the people who are executed both functions can work together because they do have some understanding of the formula. If the people who execute both functions are function providers, then they need to make the people aware of that relationship.

580'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 577, we have learned and shown that an error must be corrected disregard the time it is committed in order to ensure stability of the functional system and the physical system. Before we are aware of the formula if we have committed an error, after having the formula we then can make correction to that error. Before the

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

formula is put on the table, the parts that we had wrong, we can then use the formula to make corrections to them. To better understand the explanation, from article basis 88, we have learned and shown that the children who understand the principles must step up to help the ones who do not understand. From article basis 577, the person who has the corrected sentences must step up to help the one who has the incorrect sentences.

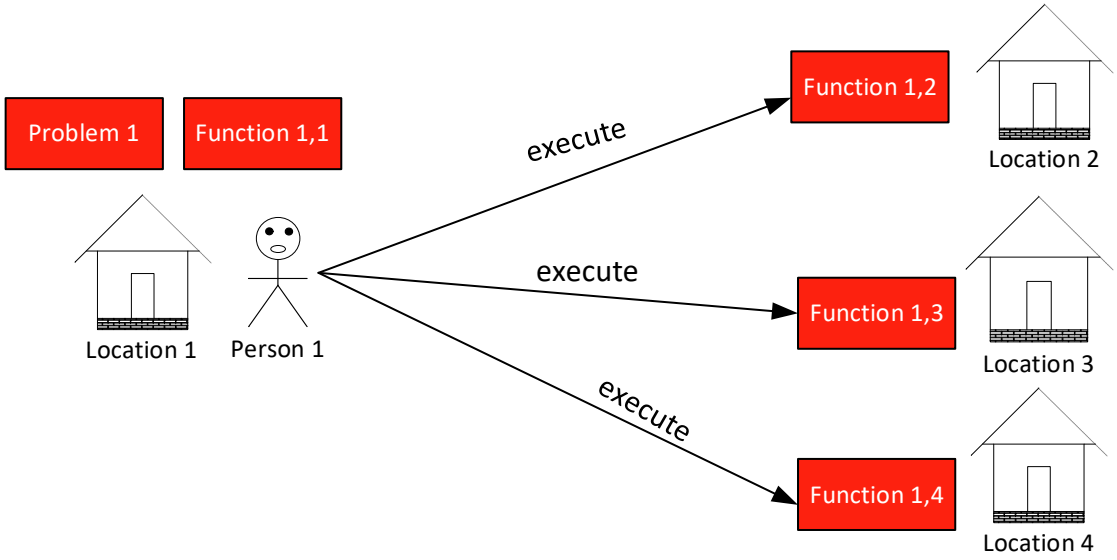
$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

$$S(xy) = x_1 y_1 + kx_2$$

From article basis 504, we have learned and shown that having bogeymen at many locations does not help us solve our problems at home. From article basis 445, we have learned and shown that the more bogeymen we have at other locations, the more problems we need to solve. Before the formula is put on the table, let's assume that we have mobility without the pass, where people execute negative functions at other locations, after we have the formula, we can make corrections by substituting mobility without the pass with mobility with the pass. As we can see here, continuing executing negative functions will not help us overcome the deficiency. Related to the article basis 577, let's assume that at Time 1 Person 1 executed negative functions so did Person 2. It does not matter if Person 1 executed more negative functions than Person 2, that is not the point. Now, at Time 2, Person 2 had a problem to solve, Person 2 made functional adjustments, rather than executing negative functions or continuing to execute negative functions. What is important here is that at Time 2, before the formula is put on the table,

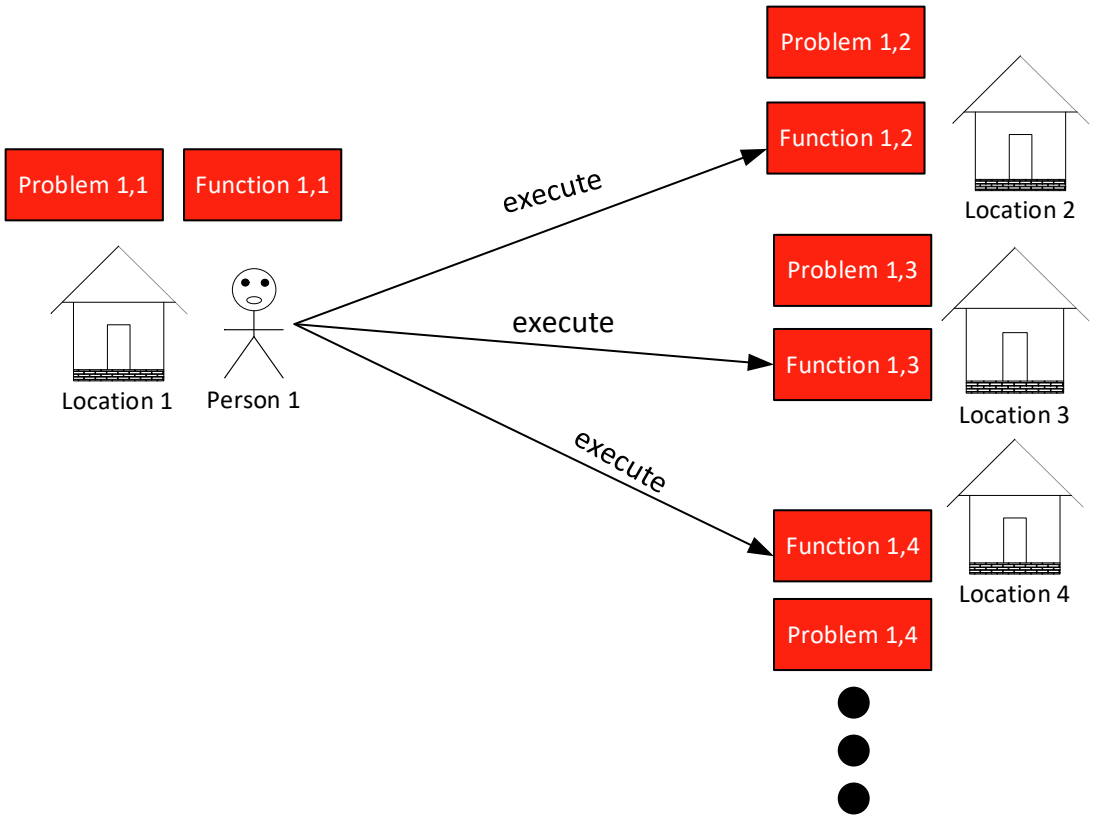
 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

Person 2 had some understanding of executing negative functions will not help solve the problem. To better understand that let's take a look at this model.



From above at Time 1, Person 1 had a problem to solve and executed negative functions at many locations. At Time 2, Person 1 continues to execute negative functions at more locations, where more problems are developed as shown by this model.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project



As we can see from above, by executing more negative functions at many locations at Time 2, that does not help Person 1 solve the problem. By understanding article basis 88 and 156, Person 2 and people at Location 2 need to step up to help Person 1 and People at Location 1 understand that continuing to execute negative functions at many locations will not help solve the problem. You are going to work this out similarly you have worked out article bases 577-579. First, you are going to use tables as locations, first Location 2 as Table 2 with people including Person 2 with 5 guys plus 2 more guys. To help people at Location 2 understand that continuing to execute negative functions or executing negative functions does not help substitute problems by solutions.

$$S(xy)=S_M(xy)+S_L(x)$$

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

You use the given equation with the stability function above where M is the number of people who don't understand that continue to execute negative functions at many locations will help Person 1 solve the problem and L is the number of people who understand that continue to execute negative functions at many locations will not help Person 1 solves the problem. You continue from above, where you include all the other locations and identify people who understand and the ones who do not. You can have a table for each location, where you group by understanding and misunderstanding, in this case the ones who understand must help the ones who do not understand to show that the continuation execution of negative functions of Person 1 at many locations will not help solve the problem. As we can see here, because the system is averaging, the more negative functions executed at more locations, the more unstable is the system. The people of all locations must be aware of that as well as the stability of the overall system. What you are doing here is that you simply step up to help people at Location 1 as well as other locations understand that executing negative functions to solve problems does not substitute problems by solutions. The problem you try to solve here is that you had a problem you made some functional adjustments. Your friend has a problem, then your friend executes negative functions and continues to execute more negative functions at multiple locations. Now, you have a problem to solve to help your friend understand that, executing negative functions at multiple location will not help him solve the problem and make the whole system unstable. Not only do you need to help your friend understand that but you also need to help other people understand that too. In this case, you use the given equation to solve that problem.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

581'. To solve our problems, the following equation was given to us

$$Ava + Giv = Sol$$

From article basis 300, we have learned and shown that when we have a problem to solve, we use the given equation to solve it, and our communication is an entity available to us that we can plug to the equation. For example, if we plug a negative sentence to it like my location is better than your location, that will not help us solve the problem. By understanding article basis 577, we can see that it was wise and it was natural for Person 2 to make corrections of the sentences. Since at any time an error is committed the correction must be made, even when the person who committed that error is no longer alive, as longer the negative philosophy is still present.

$$f_1(x) = f_1(\bar{x}) \bullet ECF(x)$$

By using the given equation, all you need to do here is to work this one out similar to the one above or article basis 577 to help Person 1 and people at Location 1 understand that when having a problem to solve, continue to repeat negative sentences like *I am better than you* and *my location is better than yours* or so will no help solve the problem. To do so, you work this out similar to 577 where you use tables as locations. One group who understands should help the other group by using the given equation to show that those sentences are not good and will not help you solve the problem. The way to look at it, your friend has a problem to solve, but your friend still thinks negatively and repeats negative sentences. Now, you need to solve that problem by helping your friend to

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project

understand that repeating those negative sentences will not help him solve the problem. Since the overall system is an average system, not only do you need help your friend understand that, but you also need to help other people understand that too. In this case, you use the given equation in relationship with the stability function.

$$S(xy) = S_M(xy) + S_L(x)$$

Where M is the number of people who do not understand and L is the number of people who understand. Where the number of people who understand includes the 5 guys plus 2 more guys.

 Copyright© 2025 The Speak Logic Project