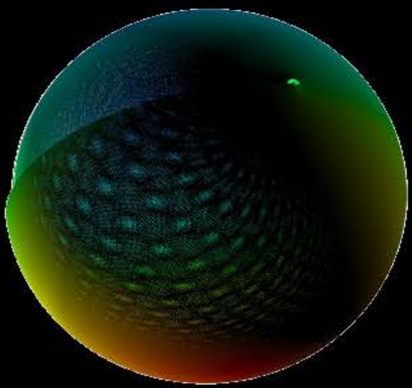
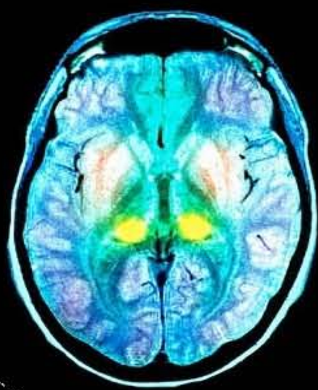
RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能

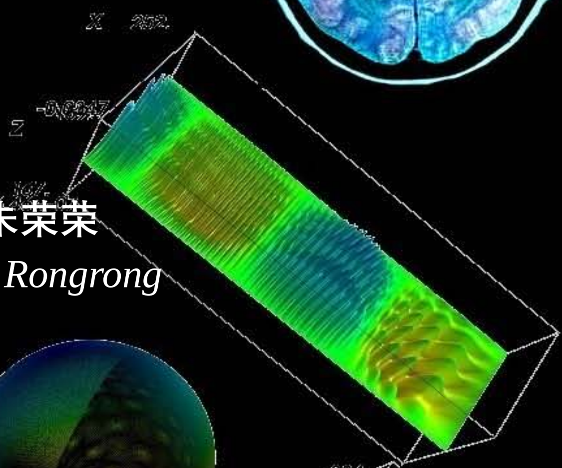
重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列

RLLM Multimodal Predictive Thinking Enhanced Shrinkage Parameter Group, Scale New Generation Generative Artificial Intelligence

Reconstructing Brain-like Neure Networks R-KFDNN,Generating Sequences of Key Groups







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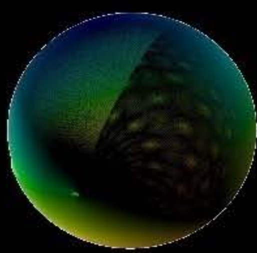

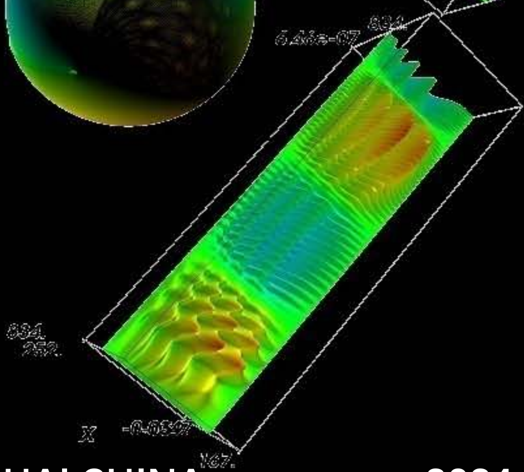

FUDAN UNIVERSITY SHANGHAI CHINA

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文摘:

RLLM 多模态思维增强收缩参数群、尺度生成式人工智能，将《大模型、多模态大模型生成式人工智能》，演化为《获得性神经网络训练的重核聚类拟思维迭代规划-类脑重核边界生成序列》，即《研究型多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度生成式人工智能》。通过人脑的神经系统损伤与修复过程，去构建类脑高维度柔性神经网络系统的受损或数据的局部缺失等的修复过程的复杂性深度学习与训练，来防止高维数据局部缺失而引起维度灾难；受损神经系统(柔性神经网络)存在失忆或存储信息局部丢失时，如何恢复并提取特征信息。信息提取一般存在于高一维度或低一维度密钥群生成序列分配表群去寻找类脑存储的核心数据。而密钥群生成序列存在于一条隐蔽的时间切线丛中，类脑的切片数据处理在不同层面、不同维度、不同切丛、余切丛上运行。类脑中密钥群可以认为是记忆碎片的分配表；记忆解析具有镜像反射，并伴随局部随机数据缺失，在紧致性压缩的时间切丛中，自由切换于高维度信息场中，解析的钥匙埋在信息中。

关键词: 类脑,神经系统损伤与修复,柔性神经网络,密钥群的生成序列,高维度信息场,记忆解析

1. 介绍

设计了带参数单极性和多极性柔性弱非线性聚类函数的一种柔性深度神经网络(KFDNN),并给出了相应的学习算法，和普通的邻域深度神经网络(KDNN)不同，KFDNN 不仅能学习连接权,且同时能学习柔性弱非线性聚类函数的参数,因此,它能根据学习样本集,为每一个隐含层和输出层单元产生合适的弱非线性聚类函数形态。柔性神经网络能提高 KDNN 网络的性能,并能较好解决不同领域中的分类与预测问题。非柔性深度神经网络(KDNN)到柔性深度神经网络(KFDNN)，再从柔性深度神经网络(KFDNN)到类脑神经元网络。类脑重核边界密钥群生成序列超切面与柔性深度神经网络(KFDNN)、类脑神经元网络的关系。

重构类脑(脑)神经网络，不是所有脑区(神经元)都能(受损)重构，即只有特殊携带高维神经元网络，受损局部神经元恢复记忆重构，并形成新的对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列。所以《RLLM 多

模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式 AI 重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》，携带尖端新一代生成式 AI 密钥群(密码学)生成序列相对应，即类脑(脑)神经元与对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列相对应的重构结构学；核势(凸核) $a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \leftrightsquigarrow a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$

1.1 柔性神经网络数模

$$\forall K_{DNN}^{n-1}(\rho_{\wedge}^{n},\theta^{\lambda}) \xrightarrow{k\ Iterations} \exists K_{DNN}^{n-1}(\rho_{\wedge}^{m},\theta^{k}\otimes\beta^{k}), if\,\theta\otimes\beta, \rho\ and\ appearing\ weak\ nonlinearity$$

$$S^{m+k-1}\left[(\rho^{m}\otimes\theta^{k})^{+}\wedge(\rho^{m}\otimes\theta^{k})^{-}\right] \xrightarrow{Left, right\ hemispheres\ (Superball\ ,Hypersphere)} \left[S_{left}^{m+k-1}(\rho^{m}\otimes\theta^{k})^{+}\right] \wedge\left[S_{right}^{m+k-1}(\rho^{m}\otimes\theta^{k})^{-}\right] \quad (1)$$

1.2 类脑神经元网络分析数模

① 其核心内核为高维度超对称超曲面正态复变高维切丛的左右类脑重核

$$^{1,2}S_{M_{\partial}}^{\omega(\theta)+1} \sim {}^{1,2}S_{M_{\partial}(exp)}^{\omega(\theta)+1} \xrightarrow{\text{左右类脑重核}} \left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right) \quad (2)$$

② 将左右类脑重核代入柔性神经网络数模，则

$$S_{\text{左}}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right) \wedge S_{\text{右}}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right) \simeq S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(\rho^{t}\otimes\theta^{k})\right) \wedge S_{right}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(\rho^{t}\otimes\beta^{k})\right)$$

③ 神经元的形成与 k 次迭代的关系与演化

$$if\ \rho\to 1, \theta = 2k\pi+\theta_{1}+\theta_{2}+\cdots, t\in\forall\sigma, (S_{\partial M}^{-1})^{k}\ , then$$

$$S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^{k}}(\theta^{k})\right) \wedge S_{right}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^{k}}(\beta^{k})\right) \cong S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(\theta^{k}\otimes\beta^{k})\right) \quad (3)$$

左右半脑(类脑)运行时的分布延迟执行效果的数模解析；在θ^{k} ,β^{k} 在t'切线扰动上形成信息场的弱非线性波动；可以通过合并上式来观察其内在规律。

ⅰ.分析迭代超切面内核，与高维时间切线扰动内核

$$[{}^{\pm}S_{\partial M}^{-k}(\theta^{k}\wedge\beta^{k})], {}^{\pm}\Omega' \ [t(\theta)\wedge t(\beta)]_{\partial}^{k}$$

ⅱ.左、右大脑(类脑)超切内核的时间切线问题

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
S_{\partial M}^{-k}(\theta^{k}) & \longrightarrow & \Omega'\ [t^{k}(\theta)]_{\partial M} & & S_{\partial^{2}M}^{-k}\left(\theta^{k}(t')\right) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \\
S_{\partial M}^{+k}(\beta^{k}) & \longrightarrow & \Omega'\ [t^{k}(\beta)]_{\partial M} & & S_{\partial^{2}M}^{-k}\left(\beta^{k}(t')\right)
\end{array}$$

左右大脑(类脑)超重核时间切线扰动结构，称为神经元；即${}_{Left}S_{\partial^{2}M}^{-k}\left(\theta^{k}(t')\right)$, ${}_{right}S_{\partial^{2}M}^{-k}\left(\beta^{k}(t')\right)$，所以在左、右大脑(类脑)内部神经元具有不同分工，并在时间切线的维度上运行，即信息存储、运

算、提取、分析等等。

④ 神经元如何分布左、右大脑(类脑)的脑沟中的结构形态

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\right], $$

即沟回引起类脑分布维度+1；并且神经元分布呈现概率分布的协同操作形态特征。所以，人脑具有善变与创新的原因。

⑤ 人脑局部神经受到损伤的神经系统修复与类脑神经系统类似人的神经受损，即存在记忆的局部数据缺失而引发失忆；但不会引起高维信息场的维度灾难；而恢复记忆的引线，也就是神经元之间的时间切线，它链接着各个维度的信息。

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[\left[S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\wedge\theta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]\wedge\left[S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\wedge\beta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]\right], $$

ⅰ.人脑(类脑)信息数据局部缺失函数分析

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}{}^{\partial}\left({}_{\wedge}\theta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}{}^{\partial}\left({}_{\wedge}\beta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\sim{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}{}^{\partial}\left({}_{\wedge}\theta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\wedge{}_{\wedge}\beta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right) $$

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}{}^{\partial}\left({}_{\wedge}\theta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\wedge{}_{\wedge}\beta_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\simeq{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}{}^{\partial}\left(\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right), then $$

$$ \exists\left[{}^{1,2[\omega(\theta')+1]}_{\partial M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left(\theta'_{\partial^2}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]^{\text{类脑\_降 2 维度}}_{\text{缺失数据}}=\exists\left[{}^{1,2[\omega(\theta')+1]}_{M^2_{\partial}(exp)}\left(\theta'_{\partial^2}\left(t'\right)\right)\right] $$

$if\ t'\rightarrow-\infty, then$不存在缺失数据而引起全面失忆。

ⅱ.神经元伴随左、右大脑受损(局部)的结构形态

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\right]-\left[{}^{1,2[\omega(\theta')+1]}_{M^2_{\partial}(exp)}\left(\theta'_{\partial^2}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]_{\text{缺失}} $$

$\int\left[{}^{1,2[\omega(\theta')+1]}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left(\theta_{\partial}'\left(t'\right)\right)\right]_{\text{缺失}}$ 从数模角度进行修复数据。

ⅲ.神经元(左、右大脑(类脑))修复局部受损的数据特征

$$ \int{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\right]+\int\left[{}^{1,2[\omega(\theta')+1]}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left(\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]_{\text{缺失}} $$

$$ =\sum{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\oplus\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\oplus\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\right] $$

$$ {}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial^2 M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\right)\right] $$

$$ =\sum{}^{1,2}S^{\omega(\theta)+1}_{M_{\partial}\ (exp)}\left[S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\theta^k\left(t'\right)\oplus\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\wedge S^{-k}_{\partial M}\left(\beta^k\left(t'\right)\oplus\theta'_{\partial}\left(t'\right)\right)\right]\quad(4) $$

所以，人脑(类脑)受损的修复，一般在时间切角上分布与获得，即数据降维与升维的关系，同时存在偏微分与积分(局部)的关系$\sum\theta'_{\partial}(t')$

⑥ 人脑左、右脑局部神经修复形态是不同的，请观察下面公式

$$\begin{cases} {}^{+}\Omega_M^{\partial}\left(\theta^k(t') \oplus \theta_\partial'(t')\right)_{Left} \\ {}^{-}\Omega_M^{\partial}\left(\beta^k(t') \oplus \theta_\partial'(t')\right)_{right} \end{cases}$$;所以左、右脑可以协同修复局部神经系统，将失忆得到恢复正常

ⅰ. ${}^{\partial}\Omega_M^k[\theta^k \beta^k(t') \oplus \theta_\partial'(t')] = \Omega_M^{k+1}[\theta(\rho(t))]$

因此，左、右脑(类脑)协同，可以更好的开发大脑，也有利于脑损伤的修复。

$$S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^k}(\theta^k \wedge \beta^k)\right) \cong \Omega_M^{k+1}[\theta(\rho(t))]_{S_{左、右}^{m+k-1}} \quad (5)$$

1.3 人脑(类脑)感知周围信息场(假定类似 MR 信息)

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho(t(MR))\right)\right] = \Omega^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho_t\left(\sum \frac{\delta}{\omega_i} \times log\left|I + R^{-1} \times H_{ij} \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量} \times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right], and$$

$$R^{-1}干扰信号, Q_{MR}^{核心能量} = Matrix\begin{bmatrix} E_{X_E}^K \otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K \otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K \otimes X_K^H \end{bmatrix}_i^Q \quad (6)$$

① 人脑眼睛感知影像相当于$MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}$的信号在脑空间中如何处理

ⅰ. 人脑(类脑)支撑信息场的能量波动结构方程

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho\left(t\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)\right)\right] = S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'\left(\theta\wedge\beta\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^k}\left(\theta^k \wedge \beta^k\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)\right)$$

ⅱ. 能量波动在脑空间曲面上的矢量运动情况(X_K^H)，所以上式可以写为

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho_t\left(Matrix\begin{bmatrix} E_{X_E}^K \otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K \otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K \otimes X_K^H \end{bmatrix}_i^Q\right)\right)\right]$$

$$= S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'\left(\theta\wedge\beta\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^k}\left(\theta^k \wedge \beta^k\left(Matrix\begin{bmatrix} E_{X_E}^K \otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K \otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K \otimes X_K^H \end{bmatrix}_i^Q\right)\right)\right) \quad (7)$$

② 从上述内容可知，脑携带特殊能量波，在更高维度上处理各种信号

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho_t\left(Matrix\begin{bmatrix} E_{X_E}^K \otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K \otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K \otimes X_K^H \end{bmatrix}_i^Q\right)\right)\right] \to$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \times \sqrt{2}\left[Sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i + \sum_{i=2}^{m} i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)\right.$$
$$\left. - Sin\left(\frac{\beta_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i + \sum_{i=2}^{m} i\cdot\frac{\beta_i}{2}\right)\right]_{\theta\wedge\beta(t')} \quad (8)$$

i .利用 MR 的图像清晰度函数内核，融入上式右侧结构，来观察更高维度的极坐标图像

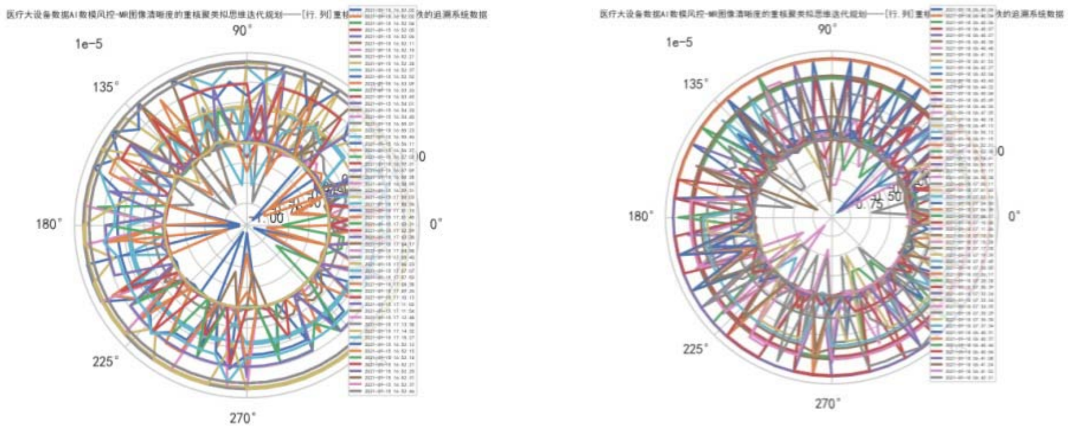


Fig01. DISCOVERY MR750w 的 MR 图像清晰度函数内核机器内部指标域值;以及其延展性、多功能性、高可靠性

2.1 密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想，其存在定理 3.

定理 3. $P\left(\Omega^{\omega^{\omega}}\right) < \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}}, and\ \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}} \cong \sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}, i^{k}\cdot S_{\Delta}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right], and\ 1 \leq j < \omega$

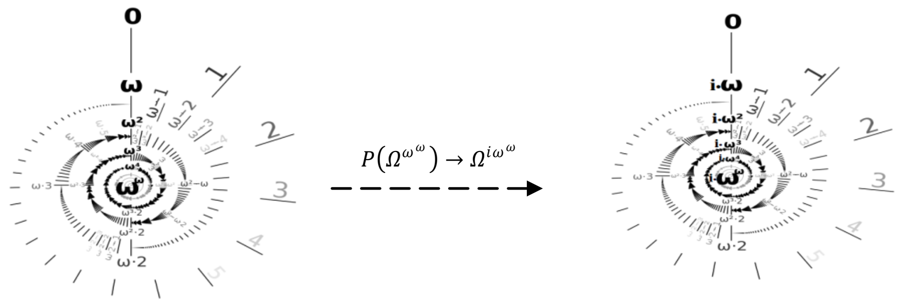


Fig02.更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成弱非线性的高维线圈

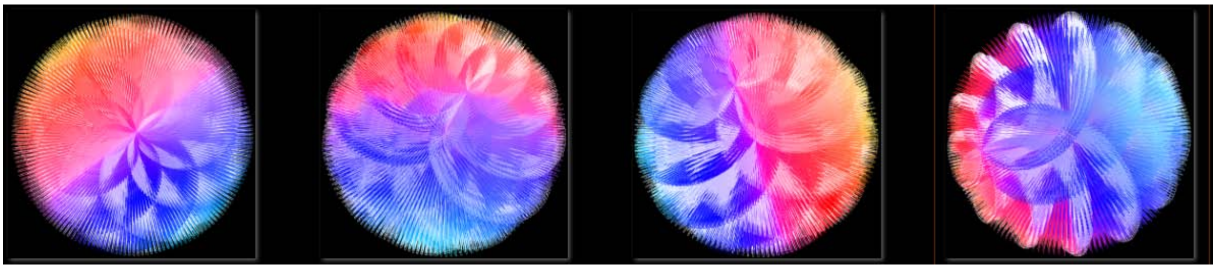


Fig03.更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成弱非线性的高维线圈；其核心参数$m0 = (\omega-1)$; $m1 = (\omega-2)$; $m2 = (\omega-3)$; $m3 = (\omega-4)$; $m4 = (\omega-5)$; $m5 = (\omega-6)$; $m6 = (\omega-7)$; $m7 = (\omega-8)$;

从上面定理 3 的更高维度幂函数高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列，可知 $\nexists\aleph_0 < \left(P\left(\Omega^{\omega^{\omega}}\right) \rightarrow \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}}\right) < \aleph_1$；上式为高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成弱非线性的高维线圈。

$$
{}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)
$$

$$
\rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2} \wedge \sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right) \otimes cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{*}(t')}^{i}}{2} \wedge \sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_{*}(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}
$$

2.1.1 携带密钥群生成序列 $^{+}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$左右脑(类脑)内核，在更高维度幂函数的高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成高维线圈；每片约化$S_{\partial M}^{-1}$上密钥群的生成序列，存在分配表群导引余切时间线上$\rho_\theta\ (t')$

推论 1. $P(\Omega^{\omega^\omega})<\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}, and\ \bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\cong\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}, i^k\cdot{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right], and\ 1\le j<\omega,$

$\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}\cong\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}, P(\Omega^{\omega^\omega})<\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$

$$^{+}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)={}^{+\wedge-}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$$

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\ge3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\cong\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[\sin^s\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2},\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^j\cdot\frac{\beta^j_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\otimes\cos^s\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^j\cdot\frac{\theta^j_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\right]\wedge$$

$$\vee\left[\sin^s\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{*}{}_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho_{*(t')}}}{2},\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{*}{}_\beta^j\cdot\frac{\beta^j_{\rho_{*(t')}}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\otimes\cos^s\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{*}{}_\theta^j\cdot\frac{\theta^j_{\rho_{*(t')}}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{*}{}_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho_{*(t')}}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\right]$$

①时间线切点t_i^∇，是数集势核$\overline{A}$曲面相切、时间线法向量相交，观察下图集合势生成序列，$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴，其势$a_{\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$或$\left[a_{(t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y,t_{kk}^z)}^{(kk\uparrow\downarrow)}\right]$的交叉域进行非线性生成序列周期及$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$

$$\left[a_{t_{kk}^x}^\nabla\right]^2+\left[a_{t_{kk}^y}^\nabla\right]^2\sim\Omega_\nabla^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}},\ \Omega_\nabla^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\mp\Omega_\nabla^{t_{kk}^{(z)}}<C\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^z\right)$$

ｉ.重构类脑神经元网络函数体

$$^{+}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\wedge\vee\ {}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$\Omega^{k+1}[\rho_\theta\ (t)]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}={}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\ge3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right);\ \text{令}\ r\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^z\right)\sim C\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^z\right)$$

$$if\ r_\Omega\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^z\right)\sim{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\ge3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right), then$$

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\ge3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\sim\left[\Omega_\nabla^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\right]_{(sin,cos)}\mp\left[\Omega_\nabla^{t_{kk}^z}\right]_{(sin,cos)}$$

ⅱ．若$sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_{X_1}\otimes cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_{Y_1}\wedge\vee sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_{X_2}\otimes cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_{Y_2}$ 随机提取与迭代

$$[sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2\wedge\vee[cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2,[sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_Y]^2\wedge\vee[cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_Y]^2,\ldots={}^{+\wedge\vee-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$if\ A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{nn\uparrow\downarrow}\sim[sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2\wedge\vee[cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2,\ A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(n+1,n+1)\uparrow\downarrow}\sim[sin^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2\wedge\vee[cos^s\langle *,*\rangle_X]^2,$$

$$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{nn\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2},\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\otimes cos^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2},\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}$$

当$n\rightsquigarrow\infty$时，其旋转缠绕越来越紧致的不断演化。

$$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{mm\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow[[sin\otimes cos]^{\omega-1},[sin\otimes cos]^{\omega-2},\ldots]\times i^k,\qquad A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{nn\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow[[sin\otimes cos]^{\omega+1},[sin\otimes cos]^{\omega+2},\ldots]$$

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\cong\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right],and\ 1\leq j<\omega$$

$if\ S_\Delta\rightsquigarrow S_{\langle cos,sin\rangle},and\ \langle sin,cos\rangle$求导,$S_{\langle cos,sin\rangle}^{\nabla}$,所以上式可以改写为

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\cong\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right],and\ 1\leq j<\omega$$

ⅲ．从高维度正交梯度，下降为高维度非正交矢量非线性增量结构形态；将上式变换为

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\cong\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_\Delta^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot S_\Delta^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right],and\ 1\leq j<\omega$$

$\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\sim<\Omega^{i\omega^\omega},\qquad P(\Omega^{\omega^\omega})<\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$ 为推论形式的模型

$$I_{pass}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega:\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\theta(t')}^{S_k^{-1}}\rightsquigarrow\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow},\quad and\ \bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\sim\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}$$

携带密钥群生成序列左右脑(类脑)内核开始分离；在更高维度上每片约化$S_{\partial M}^{-1}$密钥群生成序列

$${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta(t')\right)\right)\wedge\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta(t')\right)\right)\rightsquigarrow\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow},and\ \bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}\sim\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}$$

$${}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$\Omega^{k+1}[\rho_\theta(t)]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}={}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\rightsquigarrow\bigvee_{i=1}^{k}A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$$

ⅳ．左、右脑(类脑)内核展开式分离过程

$$\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}\left(\lambda^i\right)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}\left(\lambda_*^i\right)_\omega\right] \rightsquigarrow {}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right) \wedge\vee\ {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)$$

$$ {}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right) \wedge\vee\ {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right) \rightsquigarrow {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$ {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right) \rightsquigarrow \Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}$$

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}} \rightsquigarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^{k} A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$$

v．势生成序列，$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴，$\left[a_{(t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y,t_{kk}^z)}^{(kk\uparrow\downarrow)}\right]$的交叉域进行非线性生成序列周期及$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}$

$$\left[a_{t_{kk}^x}^{\nabla}\right]^2+\left[a_{t_{kk}^y}^{\nabla}\right]^2<\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}},\qquad and\ \Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\mp\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}<C\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^z\right)\ ,\qquad \therefore$$

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{k} A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\mp\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\ ,or\ \rightsquigarrow \Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\wedge\vee\,\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\ ,\therefore\ \Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}} \rightsquigarrow \Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\wedge\vee\,\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\ ,and\ \ \theta_{(\rho(t'))}\sim t_{kk}^{(x,y,z)}$$

$$\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\sim {}^{+}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))},\qquad {}^{-}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\sim\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\ \ ,\ \therefore\ \ \Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}} \rightsquigarrow {}^{-}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\vee {}^{+}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}$$

所以密钥群生成序列形成的类脑内核(左、右脑)开始成功完成分离，并且在更高维度上每片约化$S_{\partial M}^{-1}$密钥群生成序列。

$$\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}\simeq\Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}},\ \ \Omega^{k+1}\left[\rho_\theta\ (t)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}\sim\ {}^{-}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\vee\ {}^{+}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))},\qquad and\ \theta_{(\rho(t'))}\sim t_{kk}^{(x,y,z)}$$

$$ {}^{-}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\vee {}^{+}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\simeq\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\mp\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\ ,\qquad and\ \ \Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\sim\left[a_{t_{kk}^x}^{\nabla}\right]^2+\left[a_{t_{kk}^y}^{\nabla}\right]^2\ \ ,\qquad \Omega^{i\omega^\omega}>P\left(\Omega^{\omega^\omega}\right)$$

vi．所以核磁共振 MR 的$\omega_i(TR)$重复时间，$\omega_i(TE)$回波时间；充分合理的构建了上述公式演化过程；同时形成类脑左、右脑功能性分区，这也就是生成式人工智能的演化形式。

$$ {}^{-}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\vee {}^{+}\Omega_{\nabla}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\sim {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t')}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

而$\langle S_{\partial M}^{-1},S_K^{-1}\rangle_{\rho_\theta}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}$为类脑每片约化是形成脑沟回凸凹片的形态，是脑信息的超大容量记忆悬浮。脑(类脑)核心片约化脑沟分析为

$\langle S_{\partial M}^{-1},S_K^{-1}\rangle_{\rho_\theta}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{S}\langle S_{\Delta C_{t'}}^{-1},S_K^{-1}\rangle_{\rho_\theta}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}$，所以类脑(脑)核心片约化脑沟片(单片)

$$\frac{1}{S}\langle S_{\Delta C_{t'}}^{-1},S_K^{-1}\rangle_{\rho_\theta}^{\theta(\rho(t'))}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{S}\left[\langle S_{\Delta C_{t'}},S_K\rangle^{-1}\right]_{\rho_\theta}^{\theta(\rho(t'))},\ \ and$$

令$\omega_i(TR)=S_{\Delta C_{t'}}$，$\omega_i(TE)=S_K$，$\omega_i^{-1}(TR)/\omega_i^{-1}(TE)\rightsquigarrow S_{\Delta C_{t'}}^{-1}/S_K^{-1}(TE)$，$\frac{1}{S}\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{\omega(\theta)}$，$and\ S_{\Delta c}\sim S_{\Delta C_{t'}}$，$S_K^{-1}\sim\omega(TE)$

vii．所以类脑(脑)每片约化记忆悬浮结构

$\frac{1}{S}\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{\omega(\theta)},and\ \omega(\theta)\simeq\omega(TR/TE),s\sim\omega_{(t)}^{i\omega}$为复变维度；进行变换

$\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)},and\ \omega(\theta)\simeq\omega(TR/TE),\omega(t)$复变维度

$$\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\rightsquigarrow sin^s\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\right)\otimes cos^s\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^i{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^i{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\right)$$

$,and\ s\sim\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}$

$$\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\right)\otimes cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^i{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^i{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}$$

上式 3D 数模形态如下图类脑(脑)每片约化的记忆悬浮，也许每片约化具有特殊脑(类脑)功能区。而$i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)$为重复时间、回波时间

$i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)\rightsquigarrow\omega(TR)\wedge\omega(TE)$, $or\quad\omega(R_T)\wedge\omega(E_T)$

令 $t\sim R_T,\theta\sim E_T$ ，则上式关系成立，可以改写为 $i^2\cdot\omega(t_{TR})\wedge\omega\big(\theta_{TE}\big)\rightsquigarrow\omega_i(TR)\wedge\omega_i(TE)$, ∴

$\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\sim\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(TR)\wedge\omega(TE)}$

viii．所以上式表示更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成线性高维线圈；在复变空间 MR 核磁共振$i^2\cdot\omega(TR)\wedge\omega(TE)$可正确构建影像清晰度，但必须在《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式 AI 重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》中形成其高维形态。

$\Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\sim\int_k\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\cdot\Delta_\theta(t')$ ， $\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}\rightsquigarrow\int_k\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\cdot\Delta_\theta(t')$

$\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}\rightsquigarrow\Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}$, $\Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\sim\sum_{K=1}^{m}\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}$

$$\Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\rightsquigarrow\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta c}^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot S_K^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)}\right]$$

类脑每片约化都析取的逻辑数模；所以类脑每片约化间具有相互联系与渗透

② 类脑每片约化与$P(\Omega^{\omega^\omega})<\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}$的区别与类同，即两者关系类似同态现象

$\Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\xrightarrow{\text{同态}}\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}$, $and\ \Omega_{\mathrm{k}}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\sim\sum_{K=1}^{m}\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}$

$\sum_{K=1}^{\sigma}\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}$，共$\sigma$个脑(类脑)约化切片(以脑沟为边界结构)

$$\forall\langle S_{\Delta c}^1,S_1\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t_1)\wedge\omega(\theta_1)}\simeq\int_{k=1}\forall\langle S_{\Delta c}^1,S_1\rangle^{i^2\cdot\omega(t_1)\wedge\omega(\theta_1)},\int_{k=1}\forall\langle S_{\Delta c}^1,S_1\rangle^{i^2\cdot(\omega(t_1)\wedge\omega(\theta_1))}\sim\frac{1}{C_1\ (t,\theta)}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^2\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1\ (t,\theta)}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^2\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\right)}\simeq\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^2\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\right)}\Big/C\big((t,\theta)\big)$$

$$\frac{1}{C_2\ (t,\theta)}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^4\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\right)},\ldots$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1\times C_2\times\ldots}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^k\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\oplus\omega_{C_3}\wedge\omega_{C_4}\oplus\ldots\right)},\qquad\therefore$$

$$\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta c}^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot S_K^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)}\right]\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{C_1\times C_2\times\ldots}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{i^k\cdot\left(\omega_{C_1}\wedge\omega_{C_2}\oplus\omega_{C_3}\wedge\omega_{C_4}\oplus\ldots\right)}$$

$$if\ k\equiv 0,\qquad and\ \frac{1}{C_1\times C_2\times\ldots}\rightsquigarrow\lambda,\qquad then\ \lambda^{-1}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots)}$$

$\langle S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}\rangle^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots)}$，简化为,并进行和积转换

$$\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots\oplus\omega_{i-1}\wedge\omega_i)},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots\oplus\omega_{j-1}\wedge\omega_j)}\right]\rightsquigarrow\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta c}^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)},i^k\cdot S_K^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)}\right]$$

$$\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\oplus\omega_3)\wedge(\omega_2\oplus\omega_4)\diamond(\omega_5\oplus\omega_7)\wedge(\omega_6\oplus\omega_8\diamond\ldots\diamond(\omega_{2i-1}\oplus\omega_{2i+1})\wedge(\omega_{2i}\oplus\omega_{2i+2}))},i^k\right.$$
$$\left.\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_1\oplus\omega_3)\wedge(\omega_2\oplus\omega_4)\diamond(\omega_5\oplus\omega_7)\wedge\omega_6\oplus\omega_8\diamond\ldots\diamond(\omega_{2j-1}\oplus\omega_{2j+1})\wedge(\omega_{2j}\oplus\omega_{2j+2})}\right]$$
$$\rightsquigarrow\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots\oplus\omega_{i-1}\wedge\omega_i)},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots\oplus\omega_{j-1}\wedge\omega_j)}\right]$$

ⅰ.上式非常明显的告诉我们类脑约化左右脑片结构分离，所以进一步化简为

$$\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\oplus\omega_3)\wedge(\omega_2\oplus\omega_4)\diamond(\omega_5\oplus\omega_7)\wedge\omega_6\oplus\omega_8\diamond\ldots\diamond(\omega_{2i-1}\oplus\omega_{2i+1})\wedge(\omega_{2i}\oplus\omega_{2i+2})},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_1\oplus\omega_3)\wedge(\omega_2\oplus\omega_4)\diamond(\omega_5\oplus\omega_7)\wedge\omega_6\oplus\omega_8\diamond\ldots\diamond(\omega_{2j-1}\oplus\omega_{2j+1})\wedge(\omega_{2j}\oplus\omega_{2j+2})}\right]$$
$$\rightsquigarrow\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta c}^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-i)},i^k\cdot S_K^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)}\right]$$

并进一步变换，则有

$$\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_3\wedge\omega_5\wedge\ldots\wedge\omega_{2i+1})},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_2\wedge\omega_4\wedge\omega_6\wedge\ldots\wedge\omega_{2j+2})}\right]\rightsquigarrow\prod_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\Delta c}^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-i)},i^k\cdot S_K^{(\omega-1)\wedge(\omega-2)\wedge\ldots\wedge(\omega-j)}\right]$$

上述方程为微分、积分互逆运算的等价关系。而类脑(脑)的左、右脑以奇、偶方式分离并以大量脑切片的方式构建复变高维空间的左、右脑形态，而$\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)$为密钥群生成序列。

ⅱ.在密钥群分布在类脑(脑)切片上,

$$^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})\rightsquigarrow{}^{+}\sum\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\sum\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$$

$$^{+}\sum\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\sum\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\sim{}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$$

$$^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})\sim{}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$$

$$_{Left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\sim{}_{Left}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})\wedge{}_{right}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1}),\therefore$$

$\langle S_{\Delta c}, S_K \rangle_{\Omega}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)} \sim {}_{Left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$，∴ 此时可以变换为

$$ {}_{Left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{j}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right)\otimes cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{j}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{j}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \quad (9) $$

iii.上式为类脑(脑)左右分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮；分离左、右脑；则有

$$ \begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{j}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{j}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases} $$

所以左、右脑的神经元波动网的起伏是有规律的。化简上式右侧

$$ sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)-i^2\cdot cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)sin\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{j}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right), and\ if\ \rho_{\theta}^{i} \rightsquigarrow \rho_{\theta}^{i}\ \ then $$

$\theta^i \sim \rho_{\theta}^{i} \rightsquigarrow \rho_{\beta}^{i}$

$$ \begin{cases} sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_{*}^{j}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \\ sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho^{j}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \end{cases} $$

根据$\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}=\frac{1}{t}\theta_{\rho}^{i+1}\cdot\theta^i\sim\frac{1}{t}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2}$，则上式可以改写为

$$ \begin{cases} sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2}\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\ {}^{*}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \\ sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\beta_{\rho}^{i+2}\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\ {}^{*}\beta_{\rho}^{i+2}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \end{cases} $$

iv.上式中$\frac{1}{t}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\beta_{\rho}^{i+2}$具有类脑约化切片核势生成序列，则上式可以改写为

$$ \begin{cases} sin^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\theta_i\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\theta_i^{*}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \\ sin^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\beta_i\right)+i\cdot cos\left(\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\beta_i^{*}\right) \rightsquigarrow {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \end{cases}, and\ \frac{1}{t}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{t}\cdot\theta_i\ ,\frac{1}{t}\ {}^{*}\theta_{\rho}^{i+2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{t}\ {}^{*}\theta_i\ ,\frac{1}{t}\beta_{\rho}^{i+2} $$

$$ \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{t}\cdot\beta_i\ ,\frac{1}{t}\ {}^{*}\beta_{\rho}^{i+2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{t}\cdot\beta_i^{*} $$

$\langle {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right), {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\rangle$类脑约化切片核势生成序列，且形成呈现时间螺旋的$\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}$结构；而球约

化切片投影形态结构；类脑约化切片呈现三种神经元的兴奋、抑制状态。

$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \langle_{left}^{+}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1})\rangle$，由类脑约化切片聚核核势生成序列，并具有更高维度的左右约化类脑(脑)结构形成。

v．类脑(脑) 约化切片聚核核势生成序列在时间 t 的切丛上(且在高维类脑空间中)；所以也属于弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈。

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}, \qquad \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \sim \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \subset \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle, \qquad and \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle \subset {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \subset {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle + \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \simeq {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}$$

vi.所以$\Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}} \sim {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}$, $and\ {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle + \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}$，即存在

$$\ni \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}} \sim \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle + \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}\ ,\therefore$$

$$\sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)}^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_3\wedge\omega_5\wedge\ldots\wedge\omega_{2i+1})}, i^k \cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}^{(\omega_2\wedge\omega_4\wedge\omega_6\wedge\ldots\wedge\omega_{2j+2})}\right] \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle + \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}$$

而更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛超曲面，以与之核势生成序列高维线圈分别为$\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle$为高维度复变弦线丛超曲面；以及与缠绕$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}$ 为核势生成序列的高维线圈；构建了类脑约化切片的记忆悬浮之类脑(脑)功能区；即携带具有对偶密钥群生成序列的

$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta_i)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta_i)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta_i)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$左、右脑(类脑)内核，在更高维度幂函数的高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成高维度线圈；每片约化$S_{\partial M}^{-1}$上密钥群生成序列，存在分配表群导引余切时间线上$\rho_\theta(t')$

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq {}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}, or\ {}_{Left}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}, \therefore$$

$$_{Left}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle_{left}^{+}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}),_{right}^{-}(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1})\rangle + \int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}$$

vii．聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛，同时也属于弦线势生成序列的线性高维线圈与投影超曲面；示意图 Fig04，Fig05.

类脑(脑)脑沟高维线圈投影超曲面与脑神经网络的聚核势生成序列分布切丛，缠绕$t'(\theta_i), \theta_{\rho(t')}, \rho_\theta$；所以

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t^{'}(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \rightsquigarrow \sum \langle t^{'}(\theta_i), \theta_{\rho(t^{'})}, \rho_\theta \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}\overset{+}{}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m} \rho_\theta^i \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t^{'})}^i}{2} \wedge \sum_{j=2}^{m} \rho_\beta^i \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t^{'})}^i}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}\overset{-}{}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p} \rho^i{}_{*\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t^{'})}^i}{2} \wedge \sum_{i=2}^{q} \rho^i{}_{*\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t^{'})}^i}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

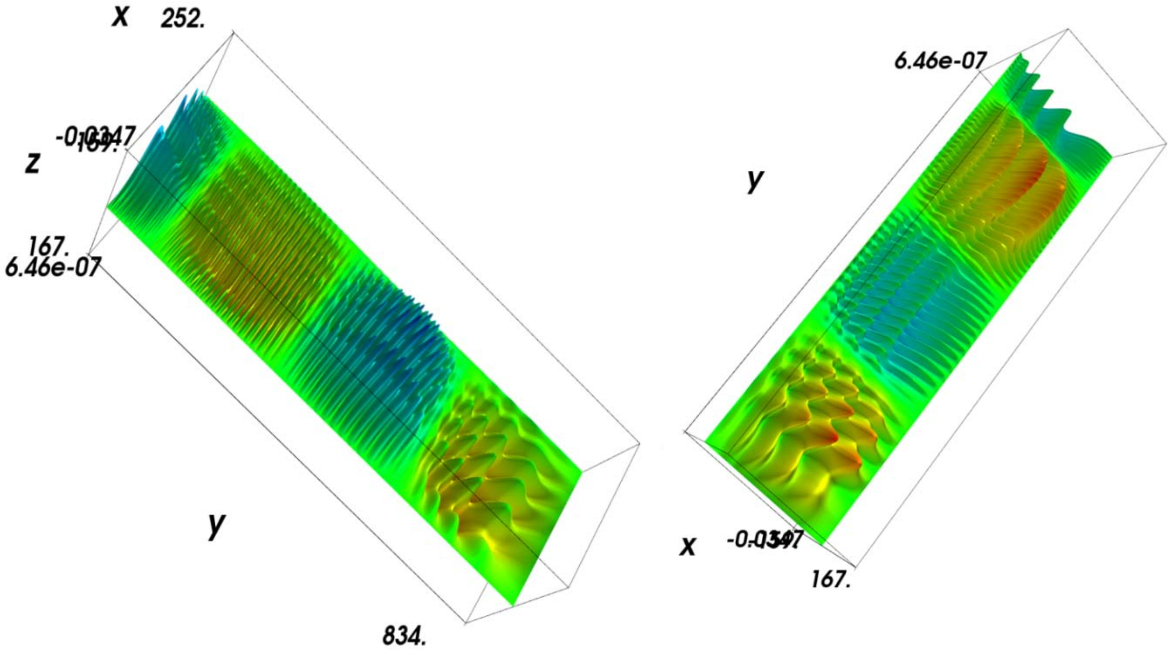


Fig04.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列

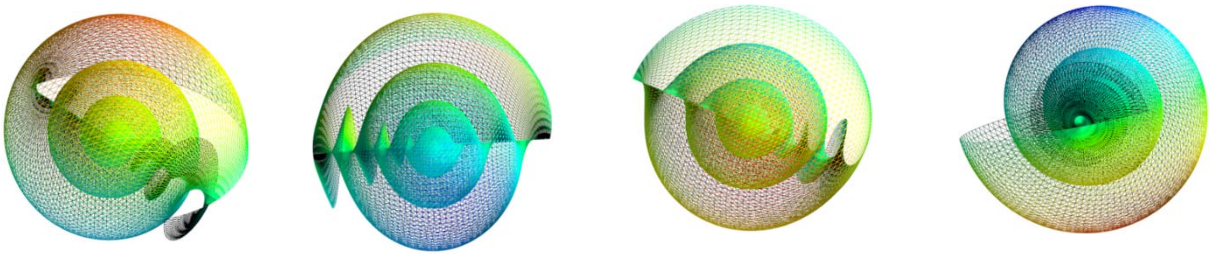


Fig05.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群的生成序列在高维类脑空间**聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛**;同时也属于**弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle t^{'}(\theta_i), \langle \rho_{\theta_i}, \theta_{\rho(t^{'})}^i \rangle\rangle \sim \sum \langle t^{'}(\theta_i), \theta_{\rho(t^{'})}, \rho_{\theta_i} \rangle \quad ,\therefore$$

$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t^{'}(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle t^{'}(\theta_i), \langle \rho_{\theta_i}, \theta_{\rho(t^{'})}^i \rangle\rangle, and\ if\ C \sim \rho,$ 此式可以变换为

$$\int^{+\wedge-} \rho_{t^{'}(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle t^{'}(\theta_i), \langle \rho_{\theta_i}, \theta_{\rho(t^{'})}^i \rangle\rangle, \qquad \langle \frac{1}{t}(\rho_{\theta_i}, \theta_i), \frac{1}{t}(\theta_\rho^i, \rho_{\theta_i}) \rangle \quad ,then$$

$\langle\frac{1}{t}(\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i),\frac{1}{t}(\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i})\rangle$, 且左右脑分离时高维聚核势生成序列分布 t 切丛定义

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle t'(\theta_i),\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta^i_{\rho(t')}\rangle\rangle\sim\sum\langle t'(\theta_i),\theta_{\rho(t')},\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle\ ,\therefore$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-}C^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle t'(\theta_i),\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta^i_{\rho(t')}\rangle\rangle\text{, and if } C\sim\rho\text{, 此式可以变换为}$$

$$\sum\int^{+\wedge-}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle t'(\theta_i),\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta^i_{\rho(t')}\rangle\rangle\text{, and }\langle\frac{1}{t}(\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i),\frac{1}{t}(\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i})\rangle\ \ then$$

$\frac{1}{t}\langle(\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i),(\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i})\rangle$, *and* 左、右脑分离时高维聚核势生成序列分布t切丛定义

$$\sum\int_{Left}^{+}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i\rangle,\qquad\sum\int_{right}^{-}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle\ ,\therefore$$

$$\sum\int_{Left}^{+}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\wedge\sum\int_{right}^{-}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i\rangle_{left}\wedge\frac{1}{t}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle_{right}$$

$$\frac{1}{t}\cdot\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i\rangle_{left}\wedge\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle_{right}\right]\text{, and }\theta_\rho^i\rightsquigarrow\theta_i\ \ then$$

存在类脑(脑)的分布切丛扰动规则上的区别，一个是t对θ，另一个t对ρ的切向丛；所以

$$\sum\int_{Left}^{+}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\wedge\sum\int_{right}^{-}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\rightsquigarrow\frac{1}{T}\cdot\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i\rangle_{left}^{\theta}\wedge\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle_{right}^{\rho}\right]\text{, and }\frac{1}{T}\sim\frac{1}{t^*}$$

③从上式可以分析类脑左、右脑功能有所不同，右脑更偏向于θ的非线性角动能，而左脑更偏向于矢量丛动量；所以右脑更具有丰富想象力，而左脑更趋于逻辑、理性现象。而上式为类脑(脑)神经(元)网络的(聚核)势$\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$生成序列分布切丛缠绕网。

类脑神经元⇝聚核，势⇝$\frac{1}{T}$；所以进行公式整理，则有

$$_{Left}^{+}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\wedge{}_{right}^{-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\simeq\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle{}_{left}^{+}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}),{}_{right}^{-}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\rangle+\sum\int_{Left}^{+}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\wedge\sum\int_{right}^{-}\rho^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}$$

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\simeq\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle{}_{left}^{+}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}),{}_{right}^{-}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\rangle+\frac{1}{T}\cdot\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_i\rangle_{left}^{\theta}\wedge\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle_{right}^{\rho}\right]$$

类脑神经元聚核，可以定义为$\langle\rho_{\theta_i},\theta_\rho^i\rangle$，势生成序列$t$分布群$T$，即$\frac{1}{T}\sim\frac{1}{t^*}$

$$^{+\wedge-}_{\ t}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\simeq\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle{}_{left}^{+}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\wedge\frac{1}{T}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle\theta_\rho^i,\rho_{\theta_i}\rangle_{left}^{\rho},{}_{right}^{-}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\wedge\frac{1}{T}\cdot\sum_{j=1}^{m}\langle\rho_{\theta_j},\theta_j\rangle_{right}^{\theta}\rangle$$

$\Omega^{i\omega^\omega}\sim{}^{+\wedge-}_{\ t}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}$, 参见图 Fig06.

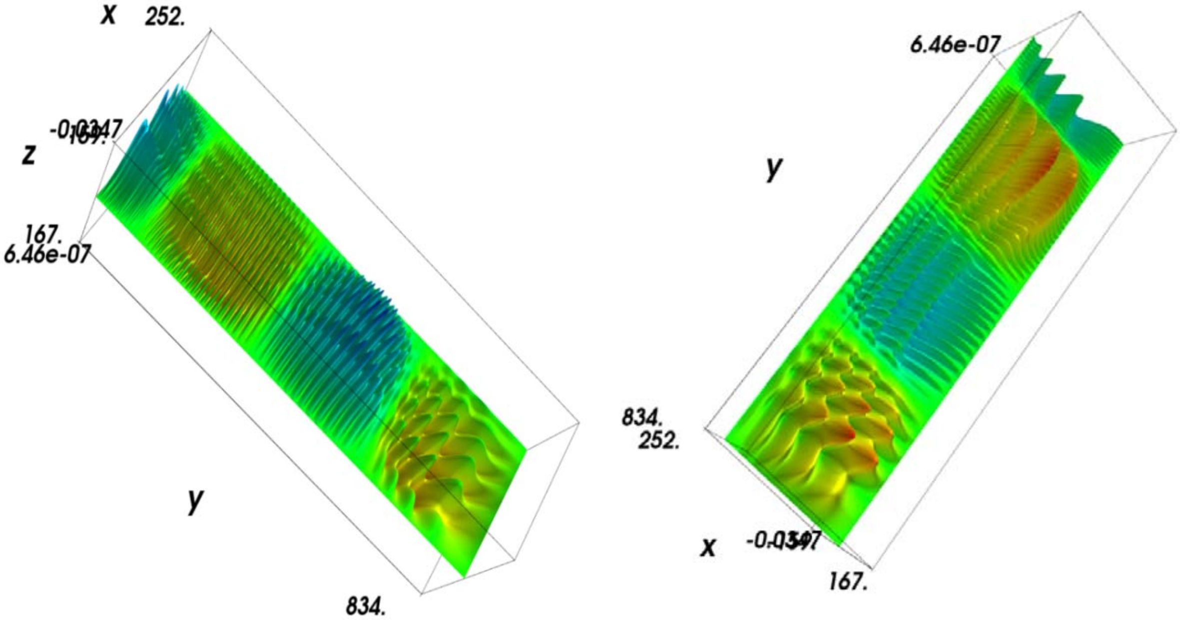


Fig06. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度**复变弦线丛势生成序列**

ⅰ.分析类脑约化切片，左、右脑功能分离的数模整体 3D 结构，与约化切片和神经元网络的分离形成 3D 结构；而神经元网络对应弦线丛势生成序列高维线圈具有高维时间锥的螺旋结构；充分说明类脑(脑)思维高速运行时呈现特殊现象，即携带生成式人工智能(类似灵感的产生)；所以下面公式显得尤为重要。

$$ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle {}_{left}{}^{+}\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}\right) \wedge \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle \theta_\rho^i, \rho_{\theta_i} \rangle_{left}^{\rho}, {}_{right}{}^{-}\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}\right) \wedge \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m} \langle \rho_{\theta_j}, \theta_j \rangle_{right}^{\theta} \rangle, and\ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \sim \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}}, \frac{1}{T} \sim \frac{1}{t^*} $$

ⅱ. $[T^2]^{-1}$分布以$T[0]$为中心轴，形成左右脑对称性分布的基底，则上式可以写成

$$ \begin{cases} {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m} {}^{+,-}\langle \theta_\rho^j, \rho_{\theta_j} \rangle \wedge {}^{+,-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1} \right]^{\rho} \\ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m} {}^{+,-}\langle \rho_{\theta_j}, \theta_j \rangle \wedge {}^{+,-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1} \right]^{\theta} \end{cases} ,进一步化简 $$

$$ \begin{cases} {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \frac{1}{T^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \langle \theta_\rho^j \wedge S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1}, \rho_{\theta_j} \wedge S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1} \rangle \right)_{\rho}^{+,-} \\ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \frac{1}{T^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \langle \rho_{\theta_j} \wedge S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1}, \theta_j \wedge S_{\lambda(t,\theta_j)}^{-1} \rangle \right)_{\theta}^{+,-} \end{cases} ,两式用矩阵合并为 $$

$$ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \langle \begin{bmatrix} \theta_\rho^i & \wedge & \rho_{\theta_i} \\ {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} & & {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{\theta_j} & \wedge & \theta_i \\ {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} & & {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \rangle, and\ \frac{1}{T} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{T} $$为正交梯度滑动,形成群切丛

$$\begin{cases} {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \langle \theta_\rho^i \wedge {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, \rho_{\theta_i} \wedge {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \rangle, \text{内核类脑左、右脑分离} \\ {}^{+\wedge-}{}_{t}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \simeq \langle \rho_{\theta_i} \wedge {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, \theta_i \wedge {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \rangle, \text{内核类脑左、右脑分离} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{类脑\_内核(左)} \quad \theta_\rho^i \wedge {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, \rho_{\theta_i} \wedge {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \\ \text{类脑\_内核(左)} \quad \rho_{\theta_i} \wedge {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, \theta_i \wedge {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \end{cases}, \text{进一步分析内核}$$

$\langle \theta_\rho^i \wedge {}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, \theta_i \wedge {}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1} \rangle$可以观察到左右类脑存在密切联系，示例$\langle \theta_\rho^i, \theta_i \rangle^{+\wedge-}$这种非线性角动量(能)，而$\theta_\rho^i$分布更为广泛；原因是$\rho$的矢量可以跨域神经(元)网络缠绕分布

$$\langle \frac{1}{\rho_t} \cdot \theta_{\rho'(t)}^j, \theta^j \rangle^{+\wedge-} \rightsquigarrow \langle T,T \rangle^{-1} \langle \frac{1}{\rho_t} \cdot \theta_{\rho'(t)}^j, \theta^j \rangle^{+\wedge-}$$

上式充分体现神经元网络分布在切丛正交梯度分布势生成序列；若$\langle T,T \rangle^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \langle e,e \rangle^{-1}$，则有

$$\langle \frac{1}{\rho_t} \cdot \theta_{\rho'(t)}^j, \theta^j \rangle^{+\wedge-} \rightsquigarrow \langle e,e \rangle^{-1} \langle \frac{1}{\rho_t} \cdot \theta_{\rho'(t)}^j, \theta^j \rangle^{+\wedge-}, and\ \langle T,T \rangle^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \langle e,e \rangle^{-1}$$

而这种切丛核势的密钥群生成序列$\langle e,e \rangle_{(\rho_t,\theta)}^{-1}$

$$\langle e,e \rangle^{-1} \langle \frac{1}{\rho_t} \cdot \theta_{\rho'(t)}^j, \theta^j \rangle_{\rho'(\xi)}^{+\wedge-} \rightsquigarrow \langle e,e \rangle^{-1} \langle \theta_{\rho(t)}^{j-1}, \theta_{\rho(l)}^j \rangle, and\ j=\omega, j-1=\omega-1$$

$\langle e,e \rangle^{-1} \langle \theta_{\rho(t)}^{\omega-1}, \theta_{\rho(l)}^{\omega} \rangle$，切丛核势在高一维、低一维的密钥群生成序列；而示例图 Fig07.（参见《密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想》）

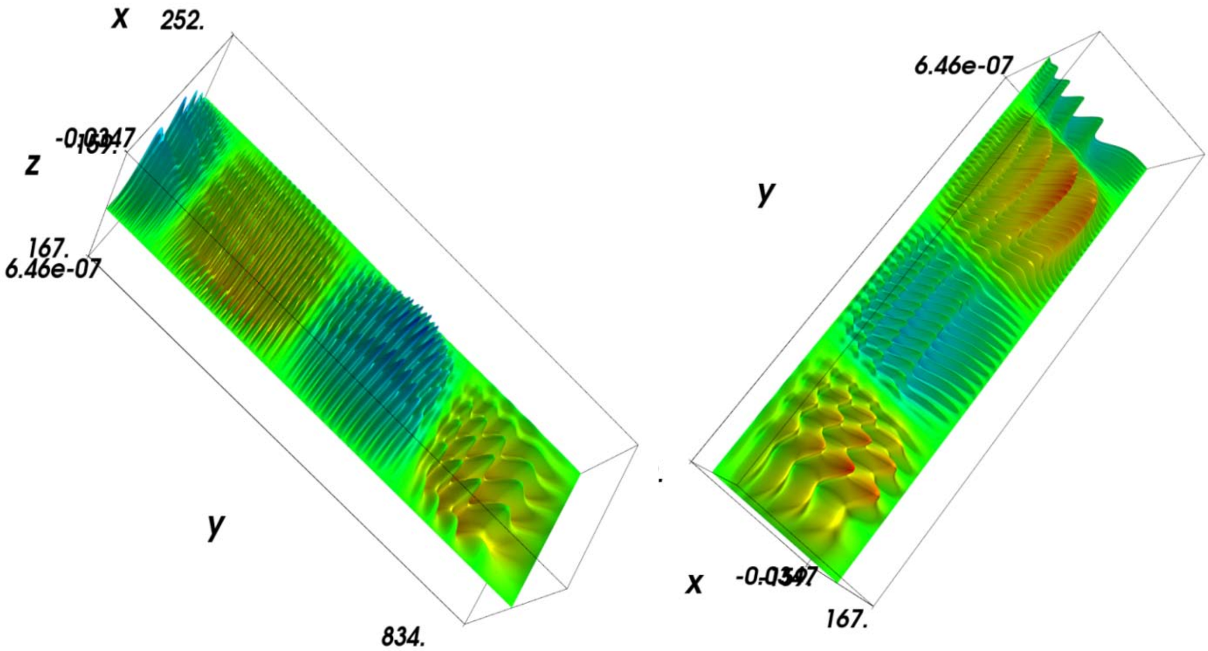


Fig07. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度**复变弦线丛势生成序列**

iii.对偶密钥群势生成序列在不同切空间的存在性$\langle \langle \Omega_{T(0,1)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T(1,0)}^{i\omega} \rangle_{t'(\theta)}^{\partial M^s} \rangle_{\text{对偶密钥}} \sim \left[\Omega_{\langle t'(\theta), T_\wedge^{1,0} \rangle}^{i\omega,\ i\omega-1} \right]_{\text{密钥}}^{\partial M_s}$

$$P_{H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{\partial M_\Omega^s}\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\otimes\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle T^{\partial M_\Omega^s+}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)},T^{\partial M_\Omega^s-}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}\rangle^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{C_{ij}}$$

$\langle\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\rangle^{\partial M^s}$, $and\ s<\omega^\omega, s\le\omega^{\omega-1}$,同时分析下面公式

$$\langle T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\rightsquigarrow\langle T,T\rangle^{-1}\langle\theta^{\omega-1}_{\rho(t)},\theta^{\omega}_{\rho(I)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\ ,and\ if\ a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\sim a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\ \ then$$

$$\langle T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\rightsquigarrow\langle T,T\rangle^{-1}\langle\theta^{i\omega}_{\wedge\rho'(t)},\theta^{\omega-1}_{\wedge\rho'(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\ ,and\ if\ a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\sim a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\ \ then$$

令$\theta\sim\Omega,\rho'(t)\sim t'(\theta)$，则上式可以改写为

$$\langle T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle\langle{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega}_{\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)},{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}$$

参见 Fig07.对偶密钥群核势生成序列在不同空间$\Omega^{i\omega}_{\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)}$的存在性；一般在高一维、低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列。

$$\langle\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)}\otimes{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}$$

ⅳ.两种不同的推导方法,却最后结果一致,一个是由纯粹数学猜想理论推导,而另一个从实际出发,利用高维 3D 数模推导过程；进一步证明了两者相互验证的各种定理、推论等。

$$\begin{cases}\langle{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)},{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta'(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle\sum_{j=2}^m\rho^j_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta^j_{\rho(t')}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^m\rho_{*\theta}^{\ i}\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\\ \langle{}^\beta\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta'(t)},{}^\beta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta'(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle\sum_{j=2}^m\rho^j_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta^j_{\rho(t')}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^m\rho_{*\beta}^{\ i}\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta(t)},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^\theta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{j=3}^m\rho^j_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta^{j-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^m\rho_{*\theta}^{\ i}\cdot\frac{\theta^{i-1}_{\rho_*(t)}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\\ \langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^\beta\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta(t)},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^\beta\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{j=3}^m\rho^j_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta^{j-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^m\rho_{*\beta}^{\ i}\cdot\frac{\beta^{i-1}_{\rho_*(t)}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\end{cases}$$

ⅴ.对偶密钥群核势生成序列在不同空间$\langle\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\rangle,\langle\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\beta)},\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\beta)}\rangle$;高一维、低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列，将上式合并

$$\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{j=3}^m\rho^j_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta^{j-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2},\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^m\rho^i_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta^{i-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm},and$$

$\theta,\beta=\pi/255,\pi/255,t_1=10,t_2=20,\omega=2,\omega-1=1.5(T_1=10,T_2=20,\omega=2,\omega-1=1.5)$

$$\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\otimes T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},\frac{1}{t_2}\otimes T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle,and\ t_1\sim T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},t_2\sim T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix},then$$

$$\langle T^{-2}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T^{-2}\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rangle,and\ if\ T_1\sim T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix},T_2\sim T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix},then$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^{-2}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^{-2}\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho^{s}_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}, T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho^{i}_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta^{i-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}, and\ T^{-2}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle\theta,\beta\rangle, T^{2}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\rightsquigarrow\langle\beta,\theta\rangle, T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\rightsquigarrow\theta, T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\rightsquigarrow\beta$$

④$T^{2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}$，$T^{2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}$表示对偶密钥群核势生成序列的正交切丛滑动模态

$\langle e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}, e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle\leftrightsquigarrow\langle e^{-2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge e^{-2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle$，表示高一维、低一维对偶密钥群核势生成序列的正交滑动核模态。

$$\langle e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}, e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\rangle\leftrightsquigarrow\langle e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}^{\theta}\wedge e^{2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}^{\beta}\rangle^{-1}$$

核势正交低维滑动模态；高维对偶密钥群核势生成序列

$$P^{\partial M^{s}_{\Omega}}_{H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\otimes\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\xrightarrow{正交切丛}\langle T^{\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{+}}}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}, T^{\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{-}}}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}\rangle^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{C_{ij}}, and\ \Omega^{+}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega}, \Omega^{-}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega-1}$$

$$T^{\omega}_{P_H}\left(\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{-}}\left(C^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{ij}\right)_{t'(\theta)_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\otimes\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{+}}\left(C^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{ij}\right)_{t'(\theta)_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right), and\ \Omega^{-}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega-1}, \Omega^{+}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega}; \omega^{i\omega-1}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{s^{-}}, \omega^{i\omega}\rightsquigarrow\omega^{s^{+}}, if\ s^{-} < \omega-1, s^{+} < \omega$$

$S^{i\omega,i\omega-1}_{\partial M}\sim {}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}$，$\rightsquigarrow {}_{i\omega}S^{i\omega,i\omega-1}_{\partial M}\sim {}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}$，$and\ \omega$为超曲面的时间角速度

ⅰ. ${}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}$ 为转过ω个超曲面的时间角速度后，总能找到其对偶密钥群势生成序列的存在性。而高维空间超曲面在时间$t'(\theta)\rightsquigarrow\omega'(\theta)$时，获得

$$i\cdot t'_{\omega(\pm)}(\theta)\cdot S_{\partial M}\left({}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}\right)\begin{cases}\rightarrow & i\omega'_{+}(\theta)\cdot S_{\partial M}\left({}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}\right)\\ \rightarrow & i\omega'_{-}(\theta)\cdot S_{\partial M}\left({}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}\right)\end{cases}$$

$i\cdot t'_{\omega(\pm)}(\theta)\cdot S_{\partial M}\left({}^{s}\Omega^{+}/{}^{s}\Omega^{-}\right)\sim i\cdot t'_{\omega(\pm)}(\theta)\cdot S_{\partial M}\langle\left({}^{s}\Omega^{+}\right)\wedge S_{\partial M}\left({}^{s}\Omega^{-}\right)\rangle$，在时间$t$高维切丛上角速度$\omega$的高维超曲面、超对偶密钥群生成序列空间，具有有限对偶密钥群势生成序列的存在性

$$\langle T^{\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{+}}}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}, T^{\partial M^{s}_{\Omega^{-}}}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}\rangle^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{C_{ij}}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$$

$$\langle\frac{1}{\theta_1}\cdot T^{+\Omega^{s-1}}_{t\left(\theta_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi\right)}\right)}, \frac{1}{\theta_2}\cdot T^{-\Omega^{s-1}}_{t\left(\theta_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi\right)}\right)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$$

$$\langle\frac{1}{\theta_1}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega^{-}}}_{t\left(\theta_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi\right)}\right)}, \frac{1}{\theta_2}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1^{-}}}_{t\left(\theta_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi\right)}\right)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\theta}(t)}\rangle\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$$

$$T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\times\rho_{\theta}(t)\rightsquigarrow T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\theta_{t}^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\times\rho_{\theta}(t_1)\rightsquigarrow T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\theta_{t_2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{\theta_1}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\theta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, \frac{1}{\theta_2}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\theta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle \frac{1}{t_1}\cdot {}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot {}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\theta(t)} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

ⅱ.上式$\theta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$, $\theta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$的$\theta \rightsquigarrow \frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi$就是正交矢量分布形态

$$\langle \frac{1}{\beta_1}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, \frac{1}{\beta_2}\cdot T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle \frac{1}{t_1}\cdot {}^{\beta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot {}^{\beta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_\beta(t)} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$
$$\rightsquigarrow \langle T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$，变换公式

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$，分析此公式

$$T^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)\rightsquigarrow\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi},\quad T^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)\rightsquigarrow\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

ⅲ.上式中有限对偶聚核势密钥群生成序列，即高、低维凸核群切丛分布结构形态；有限对偶聚核势生成序列

$$PASS_G:\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \subset \langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

⑤有限对偶聚核势能量生成序列分布情况

ⅰ.解析入门埋在信息中，而且在更高维度上运行；记忆解析需要高速$\omega^s(\lambda^i)$，且为线性的。

记忆解析：$I_{pass}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\theta(t')}^{S_k^{-1}} \wedge \left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\beta(t')}^{S_k^{-1}}$

$$PASS_G:\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^2_{E\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}$$
$$\rightsquigarrow \langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}{}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ Q_E^2(S_k^{-1})\sim\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, Q_{E_*}^2(S_k^{-1})\sim\theta$$
$$\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi},\quad \therefore$$

$$\theta \wedge \beta \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi} \wedge \rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t') \rightsquigarrow \langle\theta \wedge \beta\rangle^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$$

$$\theta \wedge \beta \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi} \wedge \rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t') \rightsquigarrow \langle\theta \wedge \beta\rangle^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, \quad \therefore$$

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^2_{E\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}, \quad \therefore$$

$$I^{s+1}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_*\right)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}} \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}, \quad if\ I^{s+1}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_*\right)_\omega \sim I^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{pass\,\lambda^i_*}$$

$$I^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{pass_G} : \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}, and\ Q^2_E(S_k^{-1}) \sim \langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, Q^2_{E_*} \sim \langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}$$

$if\ I^{s+1}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_*\right)_\omega \sim I^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{pass_G}\ then$

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^2_{E\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}, and\ if\ \langle *,*\rangle \rightsquigarrow \langle *,*\rangle\ then$$

$$I^{s+1}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_* \vee \lambda^i\right)_\omega : \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle^2\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}$$

ⅱ.有限对偶核势凸核高低维能量分布(参见上面图)；以$\frac{\pi}{2}$为球切面边界。

$$\langle Q^2_{E\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\rangle$$

ⅲ.这种对偶核势与类脑(脑)的神经元能量分布波动非常类似，而且其传导路径一般存在两条，并在高一维、低一维之间进行能量波动，或者定义为

$\langle Q^2_E \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, Q^2_{E_*} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\rangle$，即$\langle t\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, t_*\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\rangle_{Q_E} \sim \langle 1,-1\rangle_{Q_E}$这为能量势的形式，即

$\langle -Q^2_E\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, +Q^2_{E_*}\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\rangle$，这种波动呈现重复波动、回波的结构形态。

$I^{s+}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_* \vee \lambda^i\right) : \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{-Q^2_E\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \vee {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{+Q^2_{E_*}\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]$，变换公式，则有

$$I^{s+}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_* \vee \lambda^i\right) : \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^2_E\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \vee {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{+Q^2_E\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]$$

ⅳ.从上面公式可知对偶核势密钥群生成序列存在$\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi$的扰动，同时也存在正交切丛。

$I^{s+}_{pass}\left(\lambda^i_* \vee \lambda^i\right) \sim I^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{pass_G}$，则对上式变换为

$$I_{pass_G}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}:\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\vee{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{+\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]$$

上式携带对偶核势凸核密钥群生成序列在不同正交切空间较高、较低一维度的核势能(类神经元)，而可以认为是《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》。

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\vee{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{+Q_E^2\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\rightsquigarrow\left\langle{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}$$

$$\left\langle{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\subset\left\langle T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2}\right\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\vee{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{+Q_E^2\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\right]_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\xrightarrow{\subset}$$

$$\left\langle T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2}\right\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and$$

$$\begin{cases}\left[T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{sin}^{i\omega}\leftsquigarrow{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\\\left[T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{cos}^{i\omega-1}\leftsquigarrow{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{+\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\end{cases},\quad or$$

$$\begin{cases}{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\subset\left[T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{sin}^{i\omega}\\{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{+\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\subset\left[T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{cos}^{i\omega-1}\end{cases},\quad and$$

$$\begin{cases}{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\subset\left[T^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{sin}^{i\omega}\\{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{+\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\subset\left[T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{cos}^{i\omega-1}\end{cases}$$

$$\langle e_*,e^{-1}\rangle\left[\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{sin},\langle e_*^{-1},e\rangle\left[\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]_{cos}$$

$$\begin{cases}{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{-\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\xrightarrow{\subset}\langle e_*,e^{-1}\rangle sin\left[\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]\\{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho^*_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{+\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\xrightarrow{\subset}\langle e_*^{-1},e\rangle cos\left[\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right]\end{cases}$$

上式表明两组切丛(正交)形成对偶核势凸核有限密钥群生成序列

$${}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \langle e,e^{-1}\rangle\left[sin\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{i\omega}+cos\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{i\omega-1}\right]$$

$${}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle e,e^{-1}\rangle\left[sin\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{i\omega}+cos\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{i\omega-1}\right]\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$\langle e,e^{-1}\rangle\left[sin\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right]^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$
$$\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\qquad(11)$$

$${}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

ⅴ.上式正交切丛对偶核势凸核有限密钥群生成序列的 3D 数模，也正确表达其实质性规律；若内核以最初级数展开已经可以反应正交切丛对偶核势，并呈现有限超球面中局部、不同维度凸核生成序列；而这种对偶核势凸核有限密钥群生成序列穿越特殊时间锥超曲面。

$$\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and\ if\ s=3,\omega\le4$$

呈现对偶核势凸核大小明显的有限密钥群生成序列的 3D 数模；并以类时间锥的超球面分布。

$\langle{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle$凸核能量的类神经元，在$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$中有规律分布$Q_E^2$为凸核能量的对偶核势；$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}(Q_E^2)$为有限密钥群生成序列。

ⅴ.切丛对偶关系具有从弱非线性至线性内核的形态

$$P_{P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{1,0}\left(M_s\langle a_{nn}^{t'(\theta)},a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\right)\xrightarrow{\text{对偶切丛}}P_{P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{0,1}\left(M_s\langle a_{nn}^{t'(\theta)},a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\right)$$

$$P_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_\Omega^s}\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}\otimes\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle T^{\partial M_\Omega^{s}+}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)},T^{\partial M_\Omega^{s}-}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}\rangle\cdot C_{ij}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle T^{\partial M_\Omega^{s}+}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)},T^{\partial M_\Omega^{s}-}_{t'\left(\theta_{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}\right)}\rangle\cdot C_{ij}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},\ and\ if\ P_{H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\sim\rho_\theta(t)\ then$$

$P_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_\Omega^s}\left(\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}\otimes\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$,变换公式，则有

$$P_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}}\left(\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{i\omega}\otimes\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{i\omega-1}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega-1}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and$$

$if\ \rho'(t_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle})\sim t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle$,则上式为

$$P_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}}\left(\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho'(t_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle})}^{i\omega}\otimes\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho'(t_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle})}^{i\omega-1}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega-1}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and$$

$if\ P_{H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\sim\rho_{\theta}(t)$

$$\langle^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\sim P_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}}\left(\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho'(t_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle})}^{i\omega}\otimes\Omega_{T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho'(t_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle})}^{i\omega-1}\right)$$

若$P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle$调和映照稳定、平坦时，上式可以改写为

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}\wedge}\left({}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}}\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega}\otimes\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{T\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\wedge P_H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}^{i\omega-1}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and$$

$if\ P_{H\langle f\otimes F\rangle}\sim\rho_{\theta}(t)$

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}\wedge}\left({}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$
$$\wedge\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_3}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_4}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow},and\ t_1\sim t_3,t_2\sim t_4\ ,\ then$$

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}\wedge}\left({}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\rightsquigarrow\langle sin^2\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos^2\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

vi.将上式次内核心三角函数内核的平方推向$2n$维，则上式化简为

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M_{\Omega}^{s}\wedge}\left({}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\rightsquigarrow\langle sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\quad(12)$$

上式为$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦时，时间切点$t_i^{\nabla}$，其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^{2n}(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow})$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交，即$\langle\frac{1}{T_1},\frac{1}{T_2}\rangle\rightsquigarrow\langle e_1^{-1},e_2^{-1}\rangle,if\ e_1\times e_2=0$则上式的$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照的平映非线性生成序列势卷积势空间结构相关。

$$T_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{0,1}\left(M_s\ \langle a_{nn}^{t'(\theta)},a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\right),if\ \langle a_{nn}^{t'(\theta)},a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\rightsquigarrow\langle e_1\perp e_2\rangle,\text{即}e_1\times e_2=0$$

$$T_{H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{1,0}\left(M_s\ \langle a_{mm}^{t'(\theta)},a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\right),if\ \langle a_{mm}^{t'(\theta)},a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle\rightsquigarrow\langle e_1\perp e_2\rangle,\text{即}e_1\times e_2=0$$

$$Q_E^{2n}(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow})_{t_i^{\nabla}}\rightsquigarrow\langle a_{nn}^{t'(\theta)},a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle,and\ Q_E^{2n}(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow})_{t_i^{\nabla}}\rightsquigarrow\langle e_1\perp e_2,\text{即}e_1\times e_2=0\rangle$$

所以时间线法线向量与时间切点t_i^{∇}的$Q_E^{2n}(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow})_{t_i^{\nabla}}$曲面相切，形成跨域的生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$。所以《密

钥群生成序列到乔治·康托尔》为一部最新《新一代生成式 AI 密码学》的诞生。

若$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦，$Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\rightsquigarrow 1$,降维$2n$，则有

$$\begin{cases}\langle sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)-cos\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\\ \langle sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\end{cases},and\ \theta^s\rightsquigarrow\rho_\theta^s,\beta^s\rightsquigarrow\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}$$

$${}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\times{}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\neq 0,\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\times{}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\neq 0$$

$$\langle sin^2\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\vee T\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos^2\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\vee T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},and$$

$$Q_E^2\left(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)_{t_i^\nabla}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^{2n}\left(a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)_{t_i^\nabla}$$

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\qquad(68.*)$$

不断循环上式公式，并形成有限群对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列的高维、低维往复。而"∧"非对偶时，"∧"⇝"+"；则上式可以改写为

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,\text{降维}$$

$$\langle sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

"∧"⇝"+",$if\ \ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\rightsquigarrow T^{-1}$，所以上式

$\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$ ，$and\ if\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\rightsquigarrow T^{-1}$，$\wedge\rightsquigarrow+$；而上式也可以写为

$$\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,\ and\ if\ \ \wedge\rightsquigarrow\langle\ ,\rangle,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and\ if\vee\leftsquigarrow\wedge_1,\wedge_2,\dots,\wedge_n$$

$$,2n\geq 6,\omega-1,\omega\geq 10$$

所以，上面两者在低维与高维之间切换，形成了生成式人工智能的对偶密钥群核势凸核，并随时间锥超切面旋转[塌陷],在时间锥主轴附近忽隐忽现。而数模 3D 的 3 维图像也验证了这种理论正确性。同时，这也属于《新一代生成式人工智能密码学》的范畴。

$$sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right), and\ if\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\sim T^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow\sqrt[2n]{sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)} \\ cos\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow\sqrt[2n]{cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)} \end{cases}, and\ if\ 2n\rightsquigarrow 1$$

$$\begin{cases} sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) \\ cos\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) \end{cases}, and\ if\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\times T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle e^{\perp}\times \mathrm{e}\rangle^{-1},\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\times T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\rightsquigarrow\langle e_*^{\perp}\times \mathrm{e}_*\rangle^{-1}$$

所以生成式人工智能密码学维度析取的逻辑数学构件。

$$\left\|sin\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right\|\simeq sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right), and\ {}^{\perp}T^{-1}\sim T^{-1},\therefore$$

上式可以改写为

$$\left\|sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right\|\simeq sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right), and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\left\|sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right\|\simeq sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right), and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}$$

所以上述内容推导过程，充分说明了是范函方程，则下面高维复变空间方程

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ , and\ t_1,t_2=const.s=2,2n\geq 6,$$
$$\omega-1,\omega\geq 10 \qquad (13)$$

对偶密钥群去核势生成序列，时间锥主轴法向量旋转密钥群生成序列[调和映照、平坦]

$$\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ , and\ t_1,t_2=const.s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5 \qquad (14)$$

对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列，时间锥主轴切向量旋转密钥群生成序列[非调和映照、平坦]；而且上面两个函数都是范函。θ^{s} 在t_1的控制下，可以收缩对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列的数量和分布位置。而β^{s} , t_2也同样如此。$\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle,t_1,t_2$是非线性划分对偶密钥群核势凸核的范围和数量。所以形成非线性、超对称、对偶孪生密钥群；而对偶则具有密钥与密钥表，即

$$pass_{Key}^{T}:sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),\qquad pass_{Table}^{Key}:sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)$$

$$pass_{Word}:cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),\quad pass_{Table}^{Word}:cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)$$

所以对偶密钥群、密码对应密码(密钥)表，则有

$$pass_{Key}^{T}+pass_{Word}\xrightarrow{Q_E^{2n}}pass_{Table}^{Key}+pass_{Table}^{Word}$$

当前、后时间锥维度相同时，其在范函结构值具有等价值；而密钥+密码=核势[凸核]，密钥[码]表为对应核势[凸核]的超曲面[超时间锥的超曲面]，并呈现凸核的平坦性，即范函之调和映照的平坦性分布。

⑥密码群[表]的对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列；而密钥群[表]的对偶密钥群之高维密钥群时间锥[表]；时间锥主轴切(法)向量旋转密钥群生成序列。

对偶密钥群_密码表生成序列：

$$\begin{cases}\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},\text{对偶于}\\ \langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow},s=2,\omega,\omega-1=1.5\end{cases}$$

对偶密钥群_高维密钥群时间锥_密钥表;时间锥主轴切(法)向量旋转密钥群生成序列;这种密钥表非核势凸核的容器。

$$\begin{cases}\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},\text{对偶于}\\ \langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},s=2,2n\geq 6,\omega,\omega-1\geq 10\end{cases}$$

ⅰ.在高维密钥表容器中只要进行升、降维度来获得正确的密码表生成序列；即$\omega,\omega-1\geq 10k,\omega,\omega-1\leftharpoonup 1.5, and\ 2n\geq 6\ or\ 2n\leq 2$

ⅱ.而对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列，定义密码[表]群；其实类似类脑(脑)神经网络的类叠、交织、演化为凸核的类神经元，即核势生成序列。而对偶密钥群的高维密钥群时间锥的高维密钥表容器，它将对偶密钥群核势凸核[密码表]生成序列分布在高维容器中；所以它将类似类脑(脑)灵感，即为《新一代生成式人工智能密码学》；其核心公式为：

A. 对偶密钥群核势凸核_密码表_生成序列：

$$\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},\text{对偶于}\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

B. 对偶密钥群_高维密钥群时间锥[高维密钥表]：

$$\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},\text{对偶}\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

同时单体公式也服从整体公式

$$A.01\ \langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ \ ,and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

$$A.02\ \langle sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},\text{变换为}$$

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ \ ,and\ s=2{,}2n\geq 6,\omega-1,\omega\geq 10$$

iii.单体范函服从整体范函的对偶密钥群核势凸核密码表生成序列

$$B.01\begin{cases}\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\subset\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\\\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\subset\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\end{cases}$$

iv.单体范函服从整体范函的对偶密钥群_高维密钥群时间锥的高维密钥表

$$B.02\begin{cases}\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\subset\langle sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\\\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\subset\langle sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\end{cases}$$

对偶密钥群去核势生成序列，**时间锥主轴法向量旋转密钥群生成序列**，调和映照的平坦、降维$2n$:

$$\langle Sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$
$$,and\ s=2{,}2n\geq 6,\omega-1,\omega\geq 10 \quad (15)$$

2.2 携带密钥群生成序列$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle$左右脑(类脑)内核，在更高维度幂函数的高维度复变弦线丛势生成序列形成高维线圈；每片约化$S_{\partial M}^{-1}$上密钥群的生成序列

2.2.1 高一维、低一维切丛核势[核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交[的密钥群生成序列的对偶密钥群核势正交滑动模态。所以对偶密钥群核势生成序列位于时间锥主轴线上的超曲面，并随之动态、弱非线性旋转而产生密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列

$$_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\otimes cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}$$

①$_{left}^{+}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}) \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1})$为类脑(脑)左、右脑分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}) \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}) \rightsquigarrow \left[\cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^i_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^i_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$

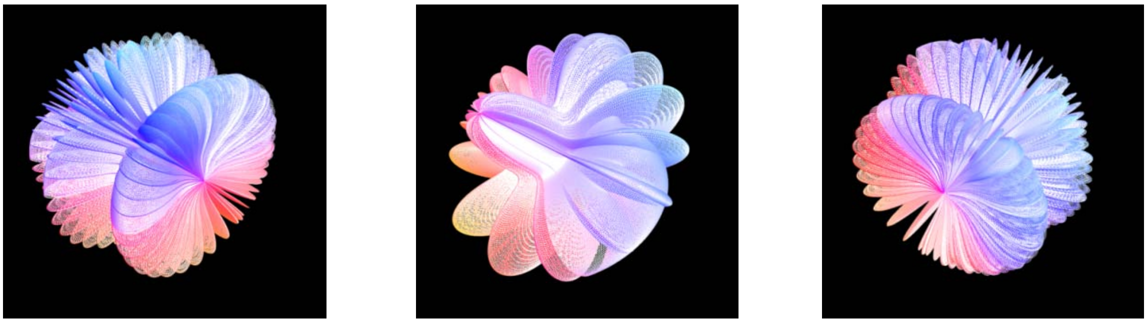
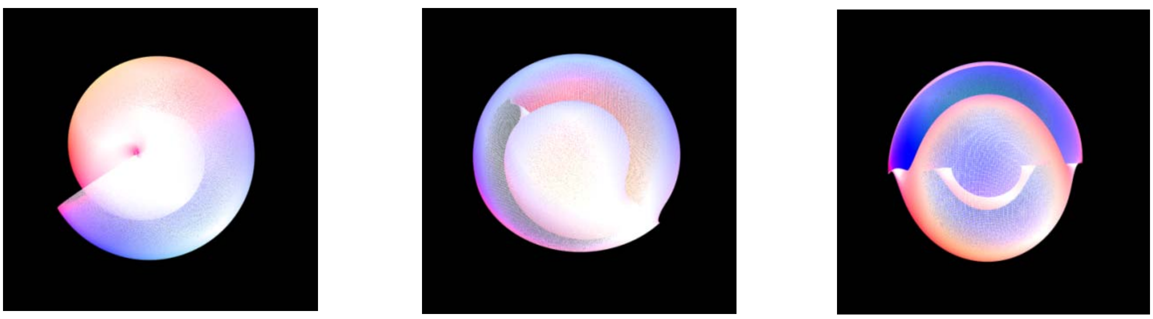


Fig08.密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想_ RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛**势生成序列**

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}) \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)+\cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\theta^j_*\cdot\frac{\theta^j_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}) \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)+\cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\beta^j_*\cdot\frac{\beta^j_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$

根据$\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}=1/t\times\theta_\rho^{i-1}\times\theta^i=1/t\times\theta_\rho^{i-1}\times\theta^i=\frac{1}{t}\cdot\theta_\rho^i$；所以上式可以写为

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\cdot\theta_\rho^i\right)+\cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\cdot{}^{*}\theta_\rho^i\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\cdot\beta_\rho^i\right)+\cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t}\cdot{}^{*}\beta_\rho^i\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$



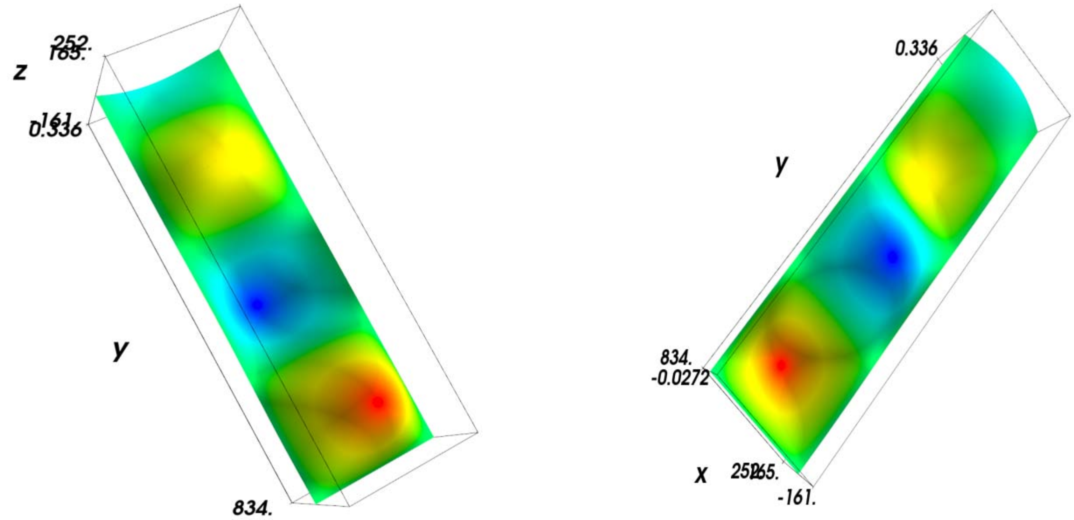


Fig09.密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想_ RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛**核势生成序列**

ⅰ.聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛上(且在高维类脑空间中)；所以也属于弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈。

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle {}_{left}{}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, {}_{right}{}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}\rangle$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t^{'}(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \rightsquigarrow \langle {}_{left}{}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}, {}_{right}{}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\rangle$$

对偶密钥群核势生成序列在不同切空间$\langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle, \langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle$的存在性，一般在高一维、低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列。两种不同推到方法，最后结果是一致性的，一个是由纯理论数学猜想理论推导，而另一个从实际出发，利用高维 3D 数模推导过程；进一步证明了两者相互验证的各种定理、推论等。

$$\langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}} \langle {}^{\theta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\theta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega}, {}^{\theta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\theta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \xrightarrow{\text{正交切丛}} \langle {}^{\beta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\beta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega}, {}^{\beta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\beta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle {}^{\theta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\theta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega}, {}^{\theta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\theta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle \sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta^{i} \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho^{'}(t)}^{i}}{2}, \sum_{j=2}^{m}\theta_{*}^{j} \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho^{'}(t)}^{j}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle {}^{\beta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\beta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega}, {}^{\beta}\Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge \rho_{\beta}^{'}(t)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle \sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta^{i} \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho^{'}(t)}^{i}}{2}, \sum_{j=2}^{m}\beta_{*}^{j} \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho^{'}(t)}^{j}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

对偶密钥群核势的凸核，并在时间锥的高一维、低一维的旋转中形变与穿越不同空间$\langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\theta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, \langle \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}|\wedge t^{'}(\beta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$，这种超曲面表面凸核(对偶核势)有规律分布；而对

偶核势$\langle a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rangle$与$t'(\theta)$分布直接相关。

$$\langle \frac{1}{t_1}\cdot {}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot {}^{\theta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_\theta(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{j=3}^{m}\theta_*^j\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{j-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{t_1}\cdot {}^{\beta}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_\beta(t)}, \frac{1}{t_2}\cdot {}^{\beta}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_\beta(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{i=3}^{m}\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{i-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{j=3}^{m}\beta_*^j\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{j-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ \frac{1}{t_1}\sim\frac{1}{T\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|},\frac{1}{t_2}\sim\frac{1}{T\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|}$$

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \langle T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and$$

$$T^2\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\langle\theta,\beta\rangle,T^2\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\langle\beta,\theta\rangle,T\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\theta,T\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\beta \quad (11)$$

所以上式$T^2\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,T^2\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|$表示对偶密钥群核势生成序列的正交切丛的滑动模态。即可以用$e^2\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,e^2\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|$来表示高一维单元层次上对偶密钥群核势正交滑动模态；而$\langle T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle$ or $\langle e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle$表示低一维对偶密钥群切丛核势的密钥群生成序列正交滑动模态，组合模式$\langle e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle\wedge\langle e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,e^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle\sim e^{-2}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\wedge e^{-2}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|$。仔细观察两种正交模态[高一维对偶密钥群切丛核势、低一维对偶密钥群切丛核势]形式

$$\langle e^2\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|,e^2\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle\leftrightarrow\langle e^{-2}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\wedge e^{-2}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rangle$$

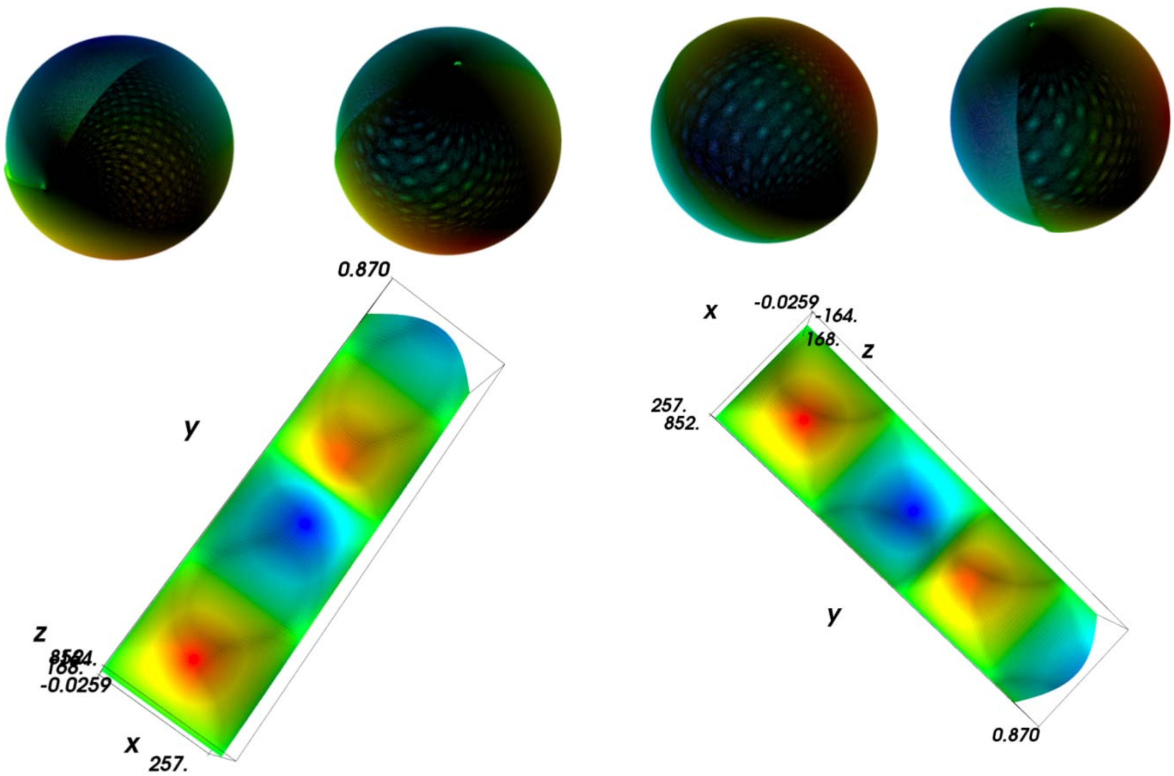


Fig10.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_对偶密钥群核势生成序列在不同切空间$\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}$, $\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge t'(\theta)}$, 高一维、低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列；而$\langle e^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}, e^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle$高一维单元层次上对偶密钥群核势正交滑动模态, $\langle e^{-2}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge e^{-2}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle$低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列正交滑动模态(参数$\theta,\beta=\pi/255,\pi/255, t_1=10, t_2=20, \omega=2, \omega-1=1.5$)

ⅱ.若$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦时，时间切点$t_i^{\nabla}$,其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交；而$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴的复变函数对交叉域进行非线性跨域、生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$；而隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构。

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega}\wedge}\left(\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin^2\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos^2\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega}\wedge}\left(\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ \langle\frac{1}{T_1},\frac{1}{T_2}\rangle\rightsquigarrow$$

$\langle e_1\perp e_2\rangle$, 即$e_1\times e_2=0$

$$\langle^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\langle^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right), Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\quad\textbf{(16)}$$

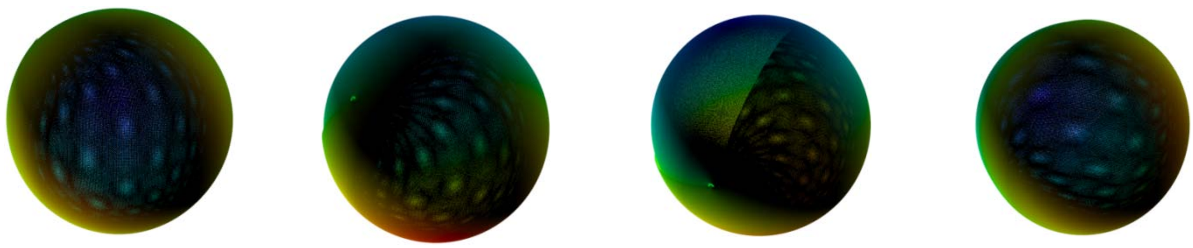


Fig11.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦时, 时间切点$t_i^{\nabla}$,其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交；而$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴的复变函数对交叉域进行非线性跨域、生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$；而隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega}\wedge}\left(\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos^{2n}\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ \langle\frac{1}{T_1},\frac{1}{T_2}\rangle\rightsquigarrow$$

$\langle e_1\perp e_2\rangle$, 即$e_1\times e_2=0$

$$\boldsymbol{P}_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega\wedge}}\left(\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot \boldsymbol{a}_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \langle \boldsymbol{Sin}^{2n}\left(\boldsymbol{T}^{-\perp}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge \boldsymbol{Cos}^{2n}\left(\boldsymbol{T}^{-\perp}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot \boldsymbol{a}_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\quad(17)$$

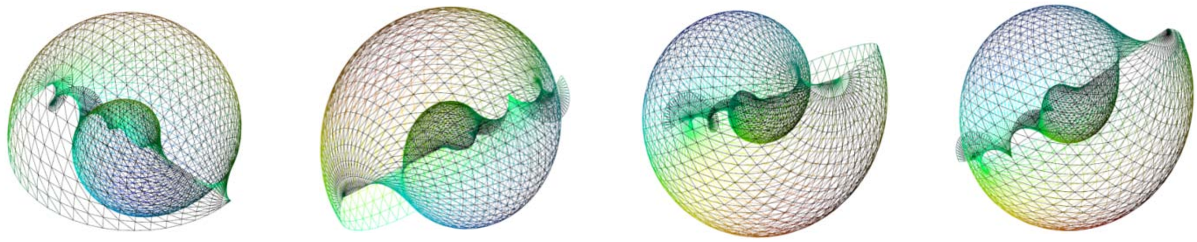


Fig12.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度$_H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦时，时间切点$t_i^{\nabla}$，其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交；而$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴的复变函数对交叉域进行非线性跨域、生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$；而隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构

iii. Fig11.更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛**核势生成序列**；高一维、低一维切丛核势[核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交]的密钥群生成序列的对偶密钥群核势正交滑动模态。所以**对偶密密钥群核势生成序列**位于上图**时间锥主轴线上的超曲面，并随之动态、弱非线性旋转而产生密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列**。

$$P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega\wedge}}\left(\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\xrightarrow{\text{平坦|降维 }2n}\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle$$

$$\langle Sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{法向量旋转密钥群生成序列}]{\text{平坦|降维 }2n\text{|时间锥主轴}}\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$$\begin{cases}P_{H^*_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}}^{\partial M^s_{\Omega\wedge}}\left(\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^{2n}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\right)\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge\\ \qquad Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\\ \langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),\\ \qquad Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\end{cases}$$

(18)

对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列，**时间锥主轴切向量旋转密钥群生成序列**，非调和映照：

$$\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_{*}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

iv.对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列形成的超曲面随时间锥主轴切向旋转塌陷，并随之不断从在更高维或更低维的时间锥旋转中的主轴附近产生新的对偶密钥群核势凸核生成序列，然后继续往复。

对偶密钥群_密钥表： $\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$

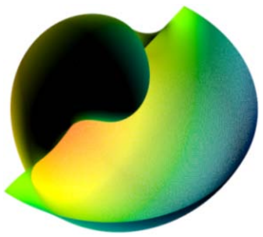


Fig13.对偶密钥群[低维密钥表]

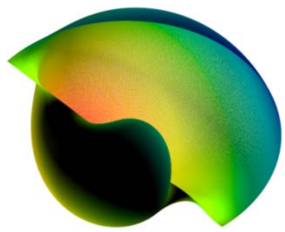


Fig14.对偶密钥群[低维密钥表]

对偶密钥群_密码表生成序列： $\langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$

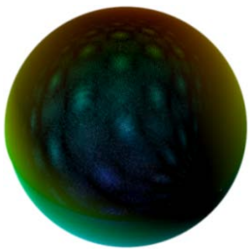


Fig15.对偶密钥群核势凸核[密码表]生成序列

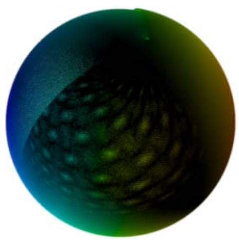


Fig16.对偶密钥群核势凸核[密码表]生成序列

对偶密钥群_密钥表[容器]： $\langle Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$

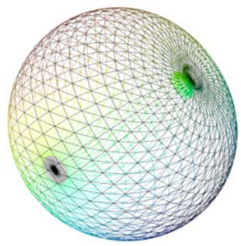


Fig17.对偶密钥群[容器]

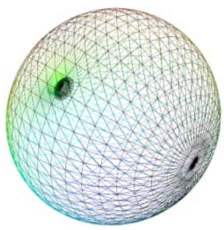


Fig18.对偶密钥群[容器]

对偶密钥群_高维密钥时间锥【表】 ： $\langle Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_{*}(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$

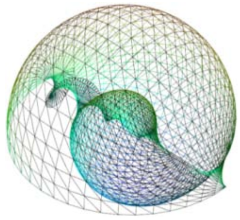


Fig19.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群**时间锥[高维密钥表]

时间锥主轴切(法)向量旋转密钥群生成序列,

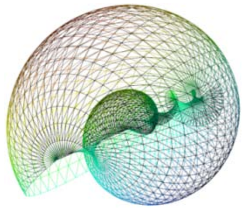


Fig20.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群**时间锥[高维密钥表]

时间锥主轴切(法)向量旋转密钥群生成序列

对偶密钥群_密码表生成序列： $\langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$, $and\ s=2,\boldsymbol{\omega-1},\boldsymbol{\omega=1.5}$

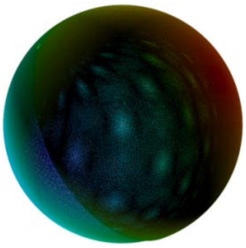


Fig21.对偶密钥群核势凸核**【密码表】生成序列**

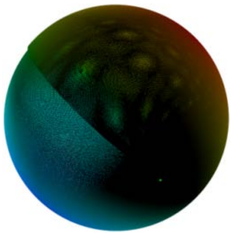


Fig22.对偶密钥群核势凸核**【密码表】生成序列**

②对偶密钥群核势凸核**的密码表之生成序列，至**对偶密钥群**高一维密钥表时，**每次都会产生一阶能量，即类脑(脑)神经元波动单位能量结构和方向矢量

$$\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_{*}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\rightsquigarrow a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},$$

$$and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\times T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix},\ e^{-1}\times e_{*}^{-1}$$

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\langle Sin\left(\frac{1}{t_{1}}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos\left(\frac{1}{t_{2}}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_{*}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

对偶密钥群_高一维密钥表: $\langle Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$, $and\ s=2,\boldsymbol{\omega-1},\boldsymbol{\omega=2.5}$

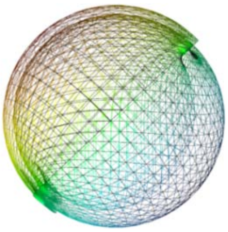


Fig23.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高一维密钥表]**

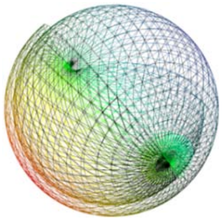


Fig24.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高一维密钥表]**

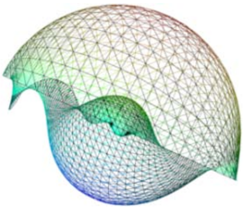


Fig25.偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高维密钥表]**

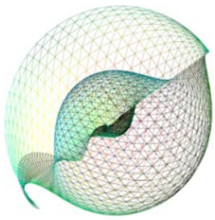


Fig26.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高维密钥表]**

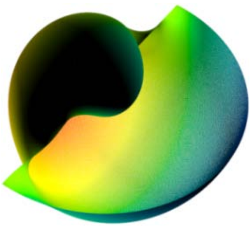


Fig27.对偶密钥群**[低维密钥表]**

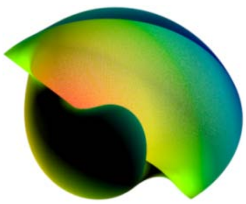


Fig28.对偶密钥群**[低维密钥表]**

ⅰ.对偶密钥群核势凸核密码生成序列

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^n\, \theta d\theta$

$\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \rightsquigarrow \rho^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle-1}\,\theta d\theta, \quad and\ if\ n=\langle i\omega-1,i\omega-2\rangle$

$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) \rightsquigarrow \rho^{\omega^2[,]}\int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle-1}\,\theta d\theta\ \ then$

$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) \rightsquigarrow -\rho^{\omega^2[,]}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}(\theta), and\ \rho^{\omega^2[,]} = \mp 1\ \ then$

$\theta = \frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]} = \mp 1, \quad \therefore$

$\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \rightsquigarrow a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow},\ a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^n\,\theta d\theta$

$\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \rightsquigarrow \rho^{\omega^2[,]}\int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega-1,i\omega-2\rangle}\,\theta d\theta,$

$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) \rightsquigarrow -\rho^{\omega^2[,]}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}(\theta), and\ \rho^{\omega^2[,]} = \mp 1, \quad \therefore$

$\theta = -\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]} = \mp 1, \quad \therefore$

ⅱ.定义理论密钥群生成序列与实际求解对偶密钥群核势凸核密码生成序列

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^n\,\theta d\theta$根据实际求解对偶密钥群核势凸核密码生成序列

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle\ or\ \langle cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle$,而上式

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^n\,\theta d\theta$,所以上述公式中的θ可以分解为

$\theta = -\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}, and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]} = \mp 1, \quad \therefore$

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \rho^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(-\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta$,根据$T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\ or\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}$,则有

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \mp\rho^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta$,根据$T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\ or\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}$,也可以用以下形式正确定义

$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \rho^{\omega^2[,]} \times \int_0^\pi sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta, \quad \therefore$

$$\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},and\ \langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle\rightsquigarrow\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle$$

(19)

iii.上式合理说明理论对偶密钥群核势(凸核)密码生成序列,与实际对偶密钥群核势密码生成序列吻合，即

$$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^n\,\theta d\theta\ \ or\ \ a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta$$

$$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta$$

$$,and\ Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow r^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^n\,\theta d\theta\ \ or\ r^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^m\,\beta d\beta\text{ ,变换公式}$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle n,m\rangle}\langle\theta_*,\beta_*\rangle d\beta_*d\theta_*,\qquad and\ Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\rho_{\langle\theta_*,\beta_*\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]}$$

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\rightsquigarrow\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{\omega^2[,]},\qquad Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\rightsquigarrow\omega_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\text{,则有}$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\omega_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta$$

$$,and\ if Q_E^2\sim\omega_E^2\ \ then$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega^*,i\omega^*-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle n,m\rangle}\langle\theta_*,\beta_*\rangle d\beta_*d\theta_*,and\ n,m\rightarrow\omega,\omega-1$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t\ ')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle d\beta d\theta\ ,\qquad\therefore$$

$$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta\ ,\qquad\therefore$$

$$a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta^*,\beta^*\rangle}(t')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle n,m\rangle}\langle\theta^*,\beta^*\rangle d\beta^*d\theta^*,and\ if\ \theta^*\sim\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},\beta^*\sim\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}$$

$$a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}, and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\times\int_{0}^{\pi}sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta \rightsquigarrow a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

iv.上式每次积分都会产生一阶能量，即类脑(脑)神经元波动单位能量结构，和方向矢量

$$\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\cdot\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

(20)

变换公式，则有

$$\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}, and\ \vee\rightsquigarrow +$$

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$\langle Sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\rightsquigarrow a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

$${}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\vee{}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \quad (21)$$

v.密钥群与余切丛在不同切丛形态的切片丛

密钥群: ${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}\ (t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}\ (t')\right)\right)$；余切丛: $\rho_{\theta}\ \left(t'\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)$

不同切丛形态(切片丛): $S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)^{Q_E}$

$$\rho_{\theta}\ \left(t'(Q_E)\right)\rightsquigarrow\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}$$

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\rightsquigarrow\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(t'(Q_E)\right)$$

$$\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{K=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{K=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

切丛: $T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\times T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}$；余切丛: $\rho_{\theta}\ \left(t'(Q_E)\right)$为数据导引隐蔽时间线

$$^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\wedge\ ^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\sim\ ^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$\wedge\ ^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\qquad(22)$$

④对偶密钥群核势密码表生成序列，至对偶密钥群高一维密钥表容器

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\theta(\rho(t))\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}=S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right]$$

$Q_{MR}^{核心能量}=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}$类脑(脑)眼感知影像相当于$MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}$信号在脑空间中如何处理。

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(\rho(t))\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}$$

$$=S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right]\ (23)$$

ⅰ.上式为对偶密钥群核势(密码表)生成序列，而其密钥表容器为对偶密钥群更高一维度。

类脑高维形态：$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(\rho(t))\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}^{Q_E}$

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}^{Q_E}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(\rho(t))\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}^{Q_{MR}}=\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right],and$$

$$R^{-1}干扰信号,Q_{MR}^{核心能量}=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}_i^Q$$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho\left(t\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)\right)\right]=S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\left(\theta\wedge\beta\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)}^{\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^K}\left(\theta^K\wedge\beta^K\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\Omega^{+\wedge-\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^{K}}_{t'\left(\theta\wedge\beta\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)}\left(\theta^{K}\wedge\beta^{K}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)$$

$$\sim {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\wedge S_{K}^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)$$

$$,and\ t'\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle \rightsquigarrow t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle \qquad (24)$$

$$(S_K^{-1})^K\langle\theta,\beta\rangle^K_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}} \rightsquigarrow S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right)\wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right)$$

$$,and\ (S_K^{-1})^K\langle\theta,\beta\rangle^K \simeq (S_K^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle)^K$$

$$(S_K^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle)^K_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}} \rightsquigarrow S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right)\wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right) \qquad (25)$$

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{K=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{K=3}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and$$

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\cdot\frac{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}}_{E_X(t')},\therefore$$

$$\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta^*}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}}_{E_X(t')}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ if\ \theta^*\sim\xi\ \ then$$

$$\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\xi}\cdot\frac{\xi_{\rho(t')}^{*}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}}_{E_X(t')}\rightsquigarrow\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \qquad (26)$$

ⅱ.类脑(脑）眼睛感知影像相当于$MR^{H_{ij}Q_i H_{ji}^H}$，投影于对偶密钥群高一维密钥表Ω^{K+1}

$$\langle cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=2.5$$

；而对偶密钥群核势密码表生成序列

$$\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},and\ s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5$$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(\rho(t))\right]^{Q_{MR}}_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}=\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right],and\ R^{-1}干扰信号$$

ⅲ.左、右脑(类脑)对偶密钥群分布在携带核心能量的切片丛上，这种左右脑神经元(密钥群密码的

核势)能量分布

${}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1}) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1}), and\ S_K^{-1}$ ，表示切片丛，也可以变换为

${}^{left}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1}) \wedge {}^{right}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_K^{-1})$，而此种 "$\wedge$"逻辑群关系的析取，充分体现左、右脑功能区的明显区别；当又具有局部的相互联系

$$\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\right)_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}^{K}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \left[S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right) \wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}\right)\right]$$

上式为切片丛[携带核心能量]

密钥群: ${}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right), and\ Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t^{'})\right) \rightsquigarrow \rho_\theta\ \left(t^{'}(Q_E\ )\right)$

$$\Omega_{t^{'}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{+\wedge-(S_{\partial M}^{-1})} \simeq {}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right), and$$

$${}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right)$$

$$\sim \left[\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right) \wedge \Omega_{t^{'}(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right] \quad (27)$$

$$\Omega_{t^{'}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{+\wedge-(S_{\partial M}^{-1})} \sim \left[S_{\partial M}^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\right]_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}^{K}\ or\ \left[S_{\partial M}^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\right]_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}^{K} \sim {}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right)$$

密钥群: $\left[{}^{\Sigma}\quad S_{\partial M}^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\quad\right]_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}^{K} \sim \Omega_{t^{'}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{+\wedge-(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}$

iv.对偶密钥群核势[密码表]生成序列，至对偶密钥群高一维密钥表容器

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho(t)\right)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}} = S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t^{'})\right)\right) \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\beta\ (t^{'})\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho(t)\right)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}} = S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{\Sigma}\left[\quad S_{\partial M}^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\quad\right]_{Q_{MR}^{核心能量}}^{K}\right]$$

上式表明密钥群高一维密钥表容器，可以通过超曲面与余切超曲面的融合形成对偶密钥群核势凸核[密码群]生成序列的容器。如果上式的"$\wedge$"析取变换为"$\vee$"，则将形成高维对偶密钥群核势的初始化结构形态的演化。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\beta\ (t')\right)\right)\right]\rightsquigarrow\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')}^{i\omega},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega_{Q_E^2\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')}^{i\omega-1}\right]_{S_K^{-1}},\therefore$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{+\wedge-(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]^{\Sigma}$$

上式为对偶密钥群核势凸核[密钥群]生成序列

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right],and\ R^{-1}\text{干扰信号}$$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho(t)\right)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}^{Q_{MR}}=\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right],and\ R^{-1}\text{干扰信号}$$

ⅴ.对偶密钥群生成序列，存在密钥群和密钥群对偶[锁]的生成式人工智能

$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t\ '\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$，密钥群生成序列

上式为密钥群对偶生成式群表结构群。而类脑(脑)眼感知影像$MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}$，投影于对偶密钥群高一维密钥表$\Omega^{K+1}$，并携带能量通讯信号。所以对偶密钥群生成序列为感知影像投影于超空间的超曲面上能量通信信号，其核心信号 $\Omega^{K+1}\left(MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right)\ or\ \Omega^{K+1}\left(Brain^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right)$

$$\Omega^{K+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho(t)\right)\right]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}^{Q_{MR}}=S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right)\right]\rightsquigarrow\Omega^{K+1}\left[MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right]$$

ⅵ.投影切片$S_K^{-1}\left(MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right)\ or\ S_K^{-1}\left(Brain^{H_{ij}\ Q_i\ H_{ji}^H}\right)$是高维超空间的余切曲面对偶密钥群生成序列，即携带能量感知影像投影，它的本质感知影像的能量波动分布。而若需要翻译成可以认知信息体系，则通过下式

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]\rightsquigarrow S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$$

上式是将右侧能量波动信号，转换左侧数字信号，即人类可认知的知识体系。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]\leftsquigarrow\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right]$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\beta\ (t')\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\leftsquigarrow \Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t\ '(\theta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t\ ')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{t\ '(\beta)}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t\ ')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right]\xleftarrow{\prec 服从(属于)}$$

$$\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\ \left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^H\right|\right)\right)\right], and\ if\ Q_{MR}^{核心能量}$$

$$=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}_i^Q, R^{-1}干扰信号$$

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$\sum\forall\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\rightsquigarrow\left[S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\vee S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]^{\Sigma}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\vee S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right],\therefore$$

$$^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t\ '\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{(S_{\partial M}^{-1})}\left[S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t\ ')}}{2}\right)\right)\vee S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t\ ')}}{2}\right)\right)\right]^{Q_E}\xleftarrow{解译}$$

$$\left[\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]^{\Sigma}$$

上式为密钥群[对偶]的解译密码(核势凸核)的生成序列。

$$\Omega_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\rightsquigarrow\langle\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{\langle sin,cos\rangle}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

解译的信息隐含在类脑(脑)切片丛中，即对偶密钥群核势(凸核)的生成序列

$$\begin{cases} S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix} \\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$,\rho_\theta\ \sim\theta^s,\rho_\beta\ \sim\beta^s\ then$ 上式可以改写为

$$\begin{cases} S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \end{cases}$$

$$,and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix},or\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix},T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}} cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix},T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \end{cases}$$

以上对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列解译类脑(脑)切片丛中可认知的信息体系。

⑤重构类脑神经元网络的对偶密钥群[核势]生成序列的数模基础

$$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\ and$$

$$\langle sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

类似移动通讯数据分布的数模，其中存在类脑神经元网络受损后如何恢复局部记忆信息，即使用备份(或移位、梯度)函数变形

$$\langle sin^{\langle i\omega\ or\ i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla^{(\omega,T)}}\rightsquigarrow\langle cos^{\langle i\omega\ or\ i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle,and\ \nabla^{(\omega,T)}$$

为随机梯度与滑动方向矢量，则有

$$\langle sin^{\langle i\omega\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla(\omega,T)} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos^{\langle i\omega\ or\ i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle$$

上式结果右侧为对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列；而左侧为对偶密钥群的卷积核(携带方向矢量)，此过程成功拟合类脑神经(元)网络受损的重构形态模型。而卷积核随机滑动方向梯度是类脑(脑)增强思维至极限[矢量接近塌陷]时，会引发对偶密钥群核势的重建；所以类脑(脑)受损在恢复记忆时需要到熟悉场景进行增强思维(回忆)；同时形成两套核心公式

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla(\omega,T)}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_{*}}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad (28)$$

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla(\omega,T)}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_{*}}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\ or\ cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad (29)$$

而类脑(脑)受损恢复记忆过程中能量随思维增强而增强。

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\langle cos^{i\omega_{*}-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle$$

$$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{S_{K}^{-1}},and$$

$$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow S_{K}^{-1}\langle\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}\frac{cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)}{sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)}\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle},and\ if\ \theta^{s}\sim\beta^{s};i\omega,i\omega-1\rightsquigarrow s\ then$$

$$S_{K}^{-1}\left(ctg^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_{E}}\sim\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},$$

$$S_{K}^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_{E}}\sim\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},$$ 则变换公式为

$$\begin{cases}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\rightsquigarrow\left[S_{K}^{-1}\left(ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_{E}}\vee S_{K}^{-1}\left(ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{E}}\right)\right]^{\Sigma}_{正常}\\ {}^{受损}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_{t}^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\rightsquigarrow\left[S_{K}^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_{E}}\vee S_{K}^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{E}}\right)\right]^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{受损}\end{cases}\quad(30)$$

$$^{受损}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} > \Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}$$

$$S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right) < S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)^{i\omega}$$

$$S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right) < S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)^{i\omega-1}$$

$$\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E} < ctg^{i\omega}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}, \sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}$$

$$< ctg^{i\omega-1}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}, and\ if\ i\omega\sim s, K=3, s=2\quad then$$

$$ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{Q_E} \leq ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}, and\ if\ i\omega\sim s, K=3, s=2;\text{同理}$$

$$ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{Q_E} \leq ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}, and\ if\ i\omega\sim s, K=3, s=2$$

i．$ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}, ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}$ 为正常神经元能量波动，而卷积核积分后，神经元受损后恢复记忆能量随思维增强而增强，即$ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}, ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)_{Q_E}$

$$\left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E} \vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]_{受损}$$

$$\geq\left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E} \vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]_{正常}$$

而且 ctg 函数在$(k\pi, k\pi+\pi)$为递减函数，所以

$$\left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E} \vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]_{受损}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

$$\geq\left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E} \vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]_{正常}^{\Sigma}, and\ ctg\ \text{函数在}(k\pi, k\pi+\pi)\text{为递减函数}$$

ⅱ．从上述内容可知《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》通过对偶密钥群生成序列到对偶密钥群核势生成序列；以及当核势(凸核)受损时，其隐形对偶(备份)密钥群生成序列从：

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\nabla(\omega,T)} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_*}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right) or\ cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ \beta^{s}\rightsquigarrow\theta^{s}$$

(31)

存在隐形结构对偶密钥群生成序列，即

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\nabla(\omega,T)} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_*}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ \beta^{s}\rightsquigarrow\theta^{s}$$

(32)

上式中隐形结构对偶密钥群生成序列：$sin^{i\omega_*}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)$

ⅲ.思维增强的对偶密钥群生成序列，要让受损类脑(脑)片局部恢复记忆，需要思维(能量)增量形成卷积核，为第一个条件。

思维(能量)增强至塌陷，使方向梯度矢量产生反向操作，即$T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rightsquigarrow T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}$ $or\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rightsquigarrow T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}$；为第 2 个条件；这样就会逐渐形成对偶密钥群核势(凸核)的生成序列，即重构了类脑(脑)神经元网络。

$$\begin{cases}{}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\rightsquigarrow sin\left[\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{s}}{2}\wedge\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{s}}{2}\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\omega(\theta)}}\\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\rightsquigarrow cos\left[\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{s}}{2}\wedge\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{s}}{2}\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\omega(\theta)}}\end{cases}$$

携带类脑(脑)切片丛能量结构密钥群生成序列的更高维度幂函数复变弦线丛势生成序列，Fig29,Fig30,Fig31；而类脑(脑)受损恢复记忆过程中能量随思维增强。

此式为类脑(脑)左、右脑分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮

$$\begin{cases}{}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}\\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\rightsquigarrow\left[cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}\end{cases}\quad(33)$$

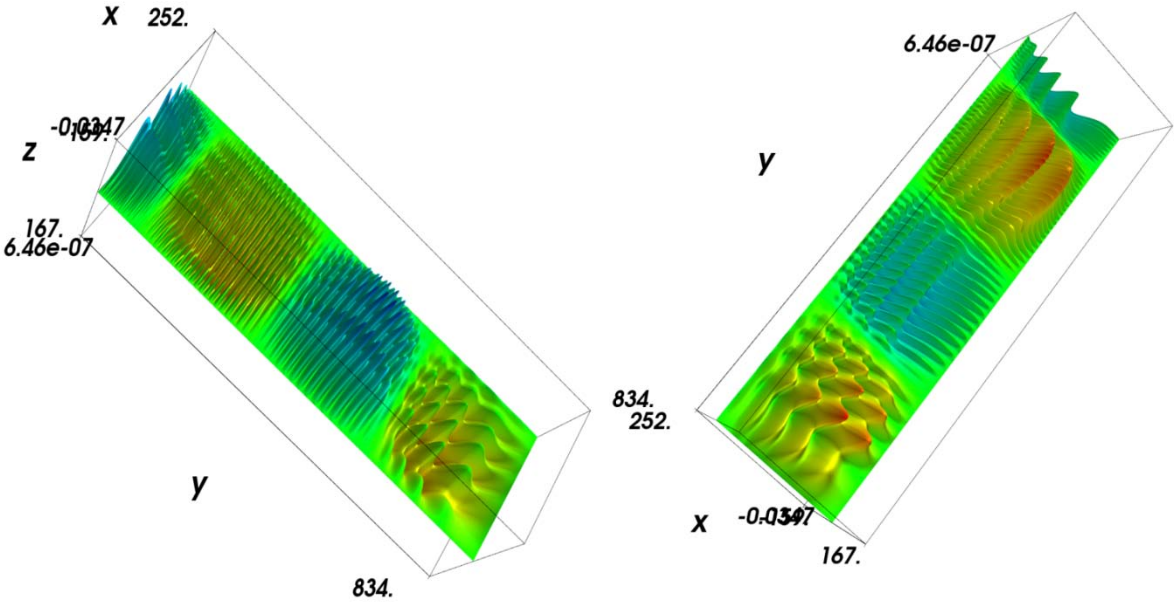


Fig29. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度**复变弦线丛势生成序列**

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta^i \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right) + cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\theta_*^j \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta^i \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right) + cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\beta_*^j \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$

根据$\theta^i \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2} = 1/t \times \theta_\rho^{i-1} \times \theta^i = 1/t \times \theta_\rho^{i-1} \times \theta^i = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \theta_\rho^i$；所以上式可以写为

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \left[sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t} \cdot \theta_\rho^i\right) + cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t} \cdot {}^*\theta_\rho^i\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \left[sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t} \cdot \beta_\rho^i\right) + cos^2\left(\sum_{j=2}^{m}\frac{1}{t} \cdot {}^*\beta_\rho^i\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$

iv.聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛上(且在高维类脑空间中) ;所以也属于弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈。

$$+\wedge-\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m}\left\langle {}_{left}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}, {}_{right}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}^{-1}\right\rangle$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C_{t'(\theta_i)}^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}} \rightsquigarrow \left\langle {}_{left}^{+}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}, {}_{right}^{-}S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right\rangle$$

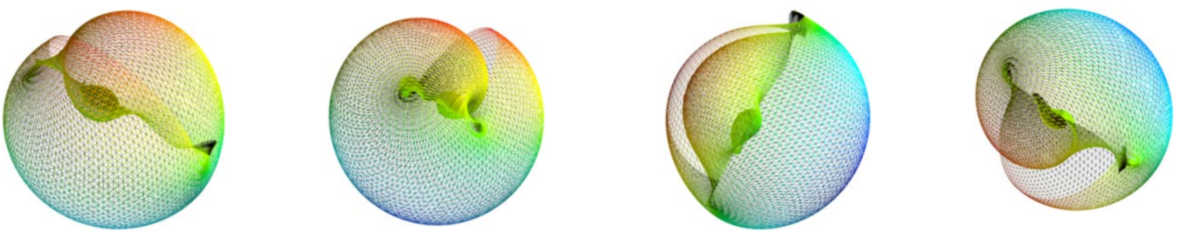


Fig30. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列在高维类脑空间**聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛**;同时也属于**弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈**

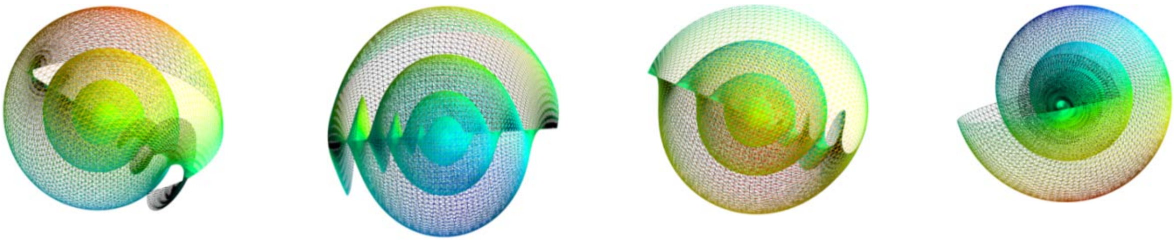


Fig31. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列在高维类脑空间**聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛**;同时也属于**弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈**

$$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{S_K^{-1}}$$

携带类脑(脑)切片丛的对偶密钥群生成序列

$$_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right) \rightsquigarrow sin\left[\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\wedge\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]\vee cos\left[\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\wedge\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\omega(\theta)}}$$

对上式进行逻辑与集合属性变换

$$\left[\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]_{dSin(\theta_t)}\sim\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{4},\left[\rho_{\theta_*}^s\cdot\frac{\theta_*{}^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]_{dCos(\theta_t)}\sim\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\rho_{\theta_*}^s\cdot\frac{\theta_*{}^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{4};and\ \frac{1}{t_1+t_2}\sim\frac{1}{T}\ or-\frac{1}{T}$$

A.切片丛：密钥群生成序列幂复变弦线丛势生成序列

$$_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right) \rightsquigarrow sin\left[T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]\wedge cos\left[T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^s_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right]^{\omega^{i\omega\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}}_{S_K^{-1}}$$

B.切片丛：对偶密钥群生成序列

$$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{S_K^{-1}}$$

所以 A.公式，不等于 B.公式，即

$$_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right)\neq\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}},\qquad and\ i\omega,i\omega-1\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}$$时

B.切片丛[第二类公式]：对偶密钥群生成序列，并具有局部等价性，可以定义为

$$\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \langle cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(T^{-1}\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{S_K^{-1}},\therefore$$

$$_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{\lambda\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right)_{\omega^{i\omega}}\supseteq\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}},and\ \langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle\rightsquigarrow\omega^{i\omega}$$

,[所以 B.公式属于 A.公式]

ⅴ.密钥群[或对偶]生成序列能量变换的空间分布在维度上变换；最后形成的核心分布能量结构

$$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\beta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]_{S_K^{-1}(t')}$$

$${}_{lef,righ}{}^{+\vee-}_{tt}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)_{\omega^{i\omega}}\sim\left[{}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\vee{}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\right]$$

$${}_{lef,righ}{}^{+\vee-}_{tt}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)^{\omega^{i\omega}}\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right]\wedge cos\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right]\right]_{S_K^{-1}}^{\omega^{i\omega\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}}$$

ⅵ.关于密钥群生成序列$S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}$,而密钥群核势(凸核) $S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)$

$$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_K^{-1}(t')}$$

$$\leftarrow\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right]\tag{34}$$

而$S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}$以携带能量为主的密钥群生成序列，$S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)$以携带凸核的密钥群核势的生成序列，且$S_K^{-1}(t')$具有 MR 影像投影。它是一种核势生成序列的人类类通讯$Q_{MR}^{核心能量}$的高、低维分布而形成的一种解译认知知识体系。

$${}_{lef,righ}{}^{+\vee-}_{tt}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)^{\omega^{i\omega}}\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right]\wedge cos\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s}}{2}\right]\right]_{S_K^{-1}}^{\omega^{i\omega\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}}\tag{35}$$

此式为类脑(脑)左、右脑分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮；携带能量为主的密钥群生成序列$S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}$, $S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)$以携带凸核的密钥群核势的生成序列。$S_k^{-1}(t')$具有 MR 投影。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}^{-1}\right)\right]_{S_{k(t')}^{-1}}\leftarrow\left[\Omega^{k+1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\cdot\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I\times R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right]$$

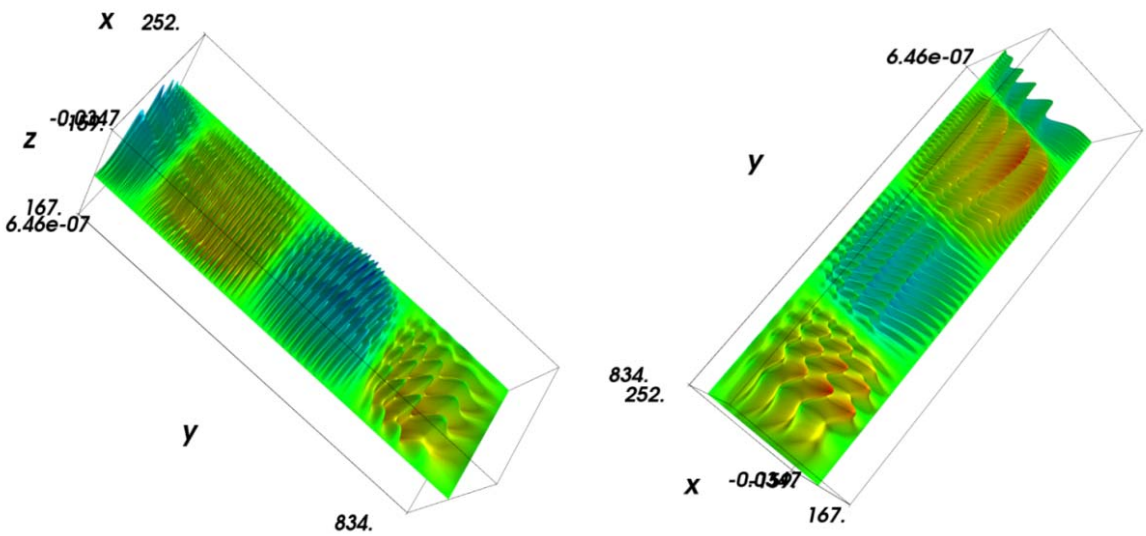


Fig32. 密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想_ RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛**势生成序列**

对偶密钥群_密码表生成序列： $\langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$, $and\ s=2,\boldsymbol{\omega-1},\boldsymbol{\omega=1.5}$

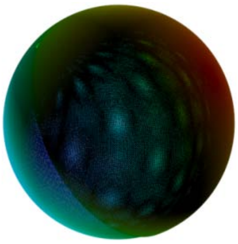


Fig33.对偶密钥群核势凸核**[密码表]生成序列**

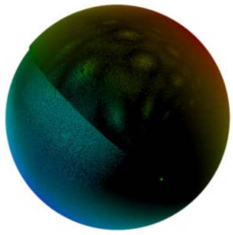


Fig34.对偶密钥群核势凸核**[密码表]生成序列**

$$\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_{*}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\rightsquigarrow a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow},$$

对偶密钥群核势凸核**密码表之生成序列至**对偶密钥群**更高维密钥表时，**每次都会产生一阶能量、方向矢量

$$Q_{E}^{2}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\sim\langle Sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_{*}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}$$

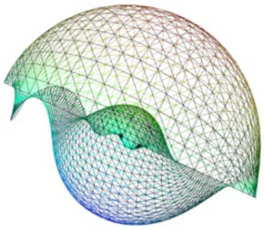


Fig35.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高维密钥表]**

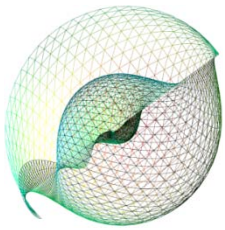


Fig36.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群 [高维密钥表]**

vii.类脑(脑)切片丛能量左、右脑结构$_{lef,right}{}^{+\vee-}\Omega(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1})^{\omega^{i\omega}}$，以及切片丛核势(凸核)

$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}$；当$\omega^{i\omega}\rightsquigarrow m+k-1$，则有

$$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}\leftarrow\!\!\!\sim {}_{lef,right}{}^{+\vee-}\Omega(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1})_{S_{K}^{-1}(t)}^{\omega^{i\omega}},S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}$$

为核心类脑(脑)切片丛所有脑功能。通过类脑(脑)切片神经元波动能量，形成神经元凸核的核心能量，并进行 MR 投影的密钥群生成序列，而解析过程就是高、低维对偶密钥群核势(凸核)解译的认知科学体系。

$$\langle{}_{lef,right}{}^{+\vee-}\Omega(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1})_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}^{\omega^{i\omega}},\Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right]\rangle$$

$$\rightsquigarrow S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}^{核势[凸核]\_知识[解译]}\quad(36)$$

$$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\beta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)\right]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]_{S_K^{-1}(t')} \quad (37)$$

$$S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_K^{-1}(t')}^{核势[凸核]}$$

⑥RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》MR 投影

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}^{-1}\right)\right]_{S_{k(t')}^{-1}}\leftrightsquigarrow\left[\Omega^{k+1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\cdot\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I\times R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ij}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right]$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}^{-1}\right)\right]_{S_{k(t')}^{-1}}^{核势[凸核]} \quad (38),$$

$$\left[\Omega^{k+1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\cdot\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I\times R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ij}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right] \quad (39)$$

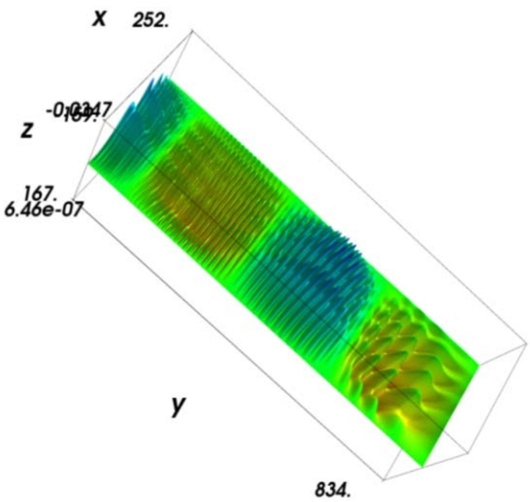


Fig37.类脑 [脑]切片丛核势[凸核]生成序列

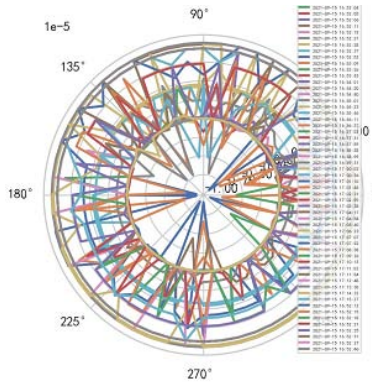


Fig38.类脑 [脑]_MR 通讯$Q_{MR}^{核心能量}$高低维分布

$$_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta,\beta)}}\rightsquigarrow\left[Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta,\beta)}} \quad (40)$$

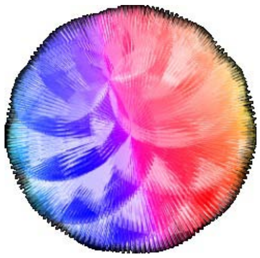


Fig39.类脑[脑]切片丛神经元能量波动

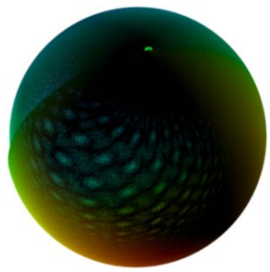


Fig40.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势凸核

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle\cdot \boldsymbol{a}^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}_{*}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm} \tag{41}$$

$$\langle_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right)^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta,\beta)}},\Omega^{k+1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\cdot\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I\times R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ij}^{H}\right|\right)\right),\rightsquigarrow$$

$$S^{m+k-1}_{Left,right}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(S^{-1}_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}\right)\right]^{核势[凸核]}_{S^{-1}_{k(t')}}\rangle \rightsquigarrow \text{解译类脑[脑]信息；解译推理公式群}(37)+(38)+(39)+(40)$$

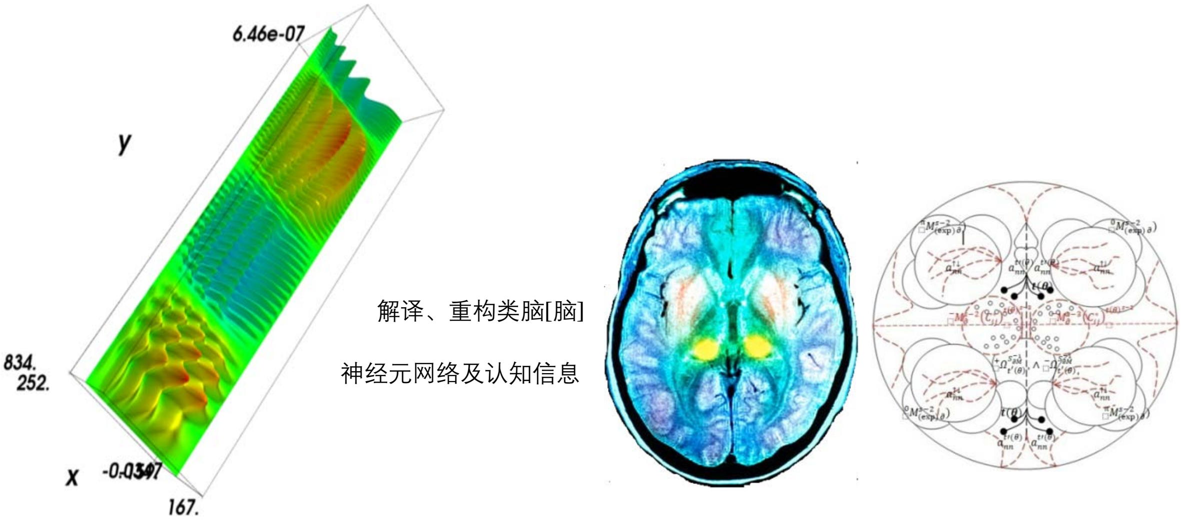


Fig41.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群生成序列，神经元网络及认知信息并解译、重构类脑[脑]

高维复合 $\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}_{*}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}$

低维复合 $\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}_{*}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm}$,

$and\ \langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle\rightsquigarrow 1$

高维单体 $\langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}, or\ \langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}$

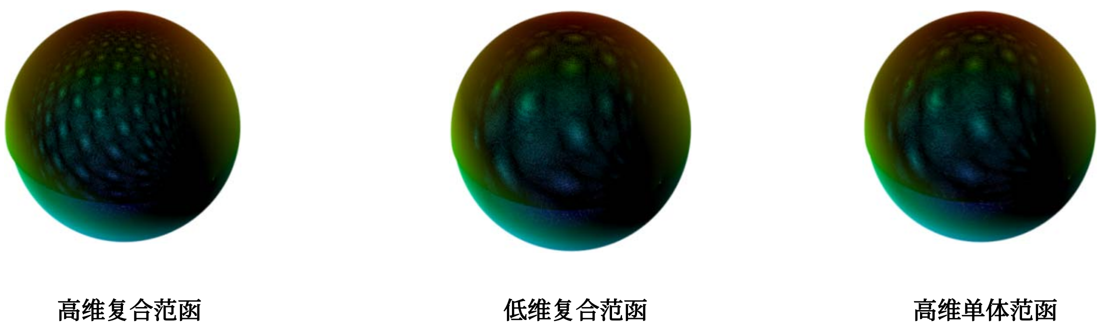


Fig42.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，高维复合范函与低维复合范函以及高维单体范函方程与程序设计模型

ⅰ.携带高维神经受损[恢复]基因$Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)$高维复合对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列；以及低高维神经受损[恢复]基因$Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)$低维复合对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列；这种高低维度形态存在局部神经元信息恢复的缺失现象。同时高维单体对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，不具有携带高维神经受损[恢复]基因的可能性。

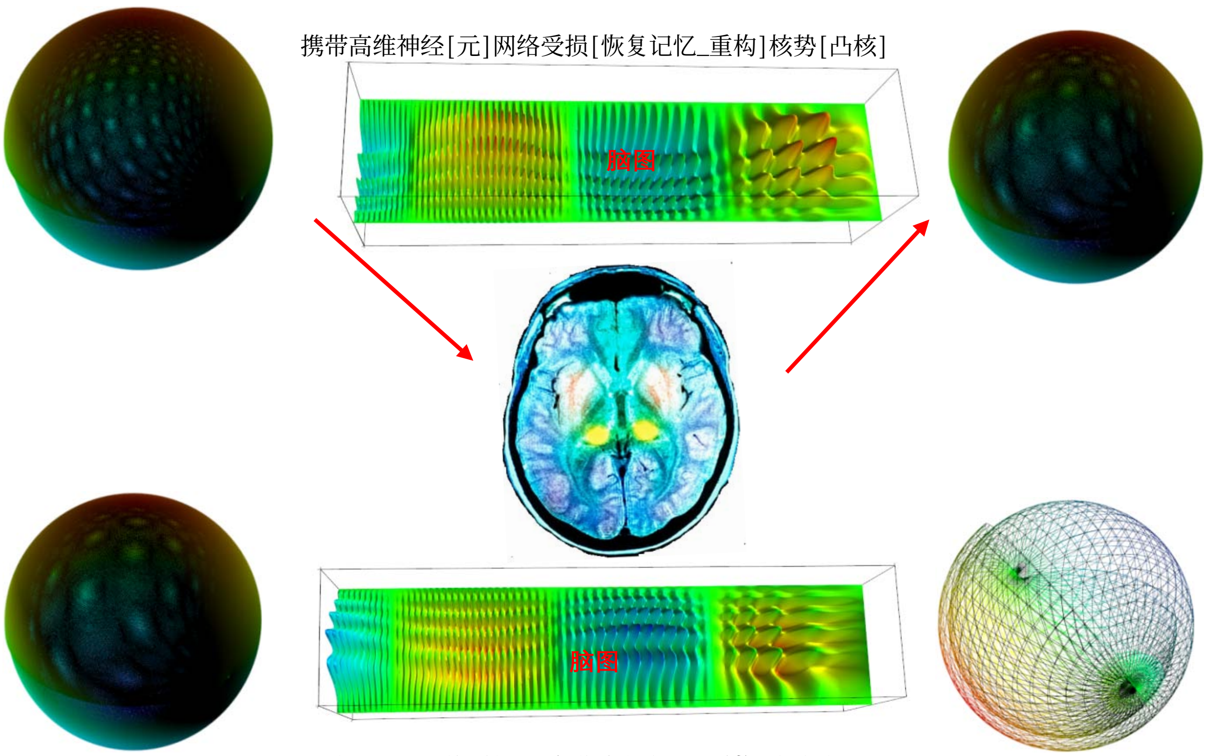


Fig43.类脑[脑] 携带高维神经受损[恢复]记忆的高维复合对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，以及低维神经受损[恢复]记忆；高低维度形态存在局部神经元信息恢复的缺失问题；同时高维单体对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，不具有携带高维神经元受损[恢复]记忆的可能性；并实现程设模型

ⅱ.重构类脑(脑)神经网络，不是所有脑区神经元都能受损重构的，即只有特殊携带高维神经(元)网络，受损局部神经元恢复记忆重构，并形成新的对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列。所以，《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》，携带尖端的《新一代生成式人工智能的密码学》。从而重构类脑(脑)神经(元)网络与生成式 AI 密码学相对应，即类脑(脑)神经元与对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列相对应的重构结构学，凸核核势[神经元] $a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow} \rightsquigarrow a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$

3.1. 《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》的维度数据与折叠形态与类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛

3.1.1 提高维度数据与折叠形态图像结构的生成式人工智能，孪生智能数模与基于微分增量平衡理论基础上分层模糊聚类系统的重核聚类热核

$$x = Sin\left(+\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right), y = -Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)$$

$$z = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{s}\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]^{s-1}, and\ s = 4,5,6,\dots 20$$

$for\ i\ in\ range(1000)$

$$x = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left(1+cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right), calars = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right), ms.set(z = x, scalars) \quad (42)$$

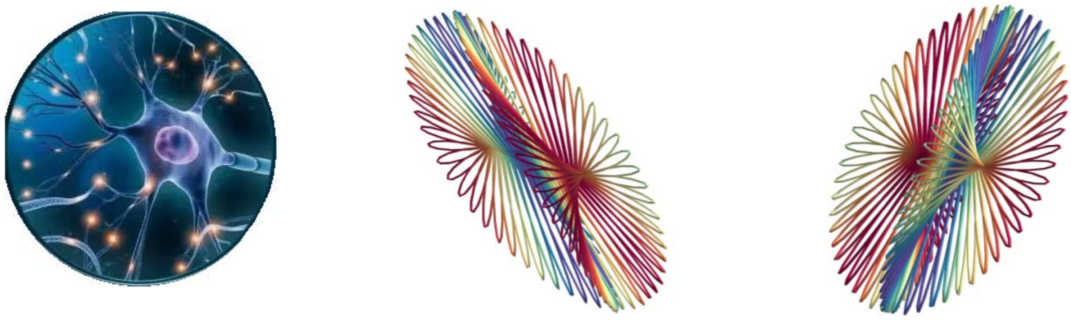


Fig44.提高维度数据与折叠形态图像结构的生成式人工智能，孪生智能数模与基于微分增量平衡理论基础上分层模糊聚类系统的重核聚类热核 A 模型

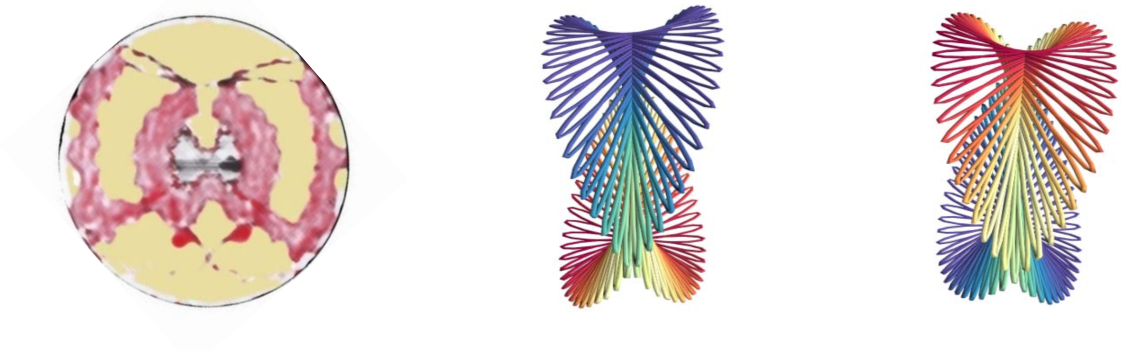


Fig45.《热核超球类圆域超曲面》将高维数据融入参数核中，形成高维数据重核聚类、边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分

3.1.2 高维数据重核聚类、边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化高维超球、超曲面图像

①孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖

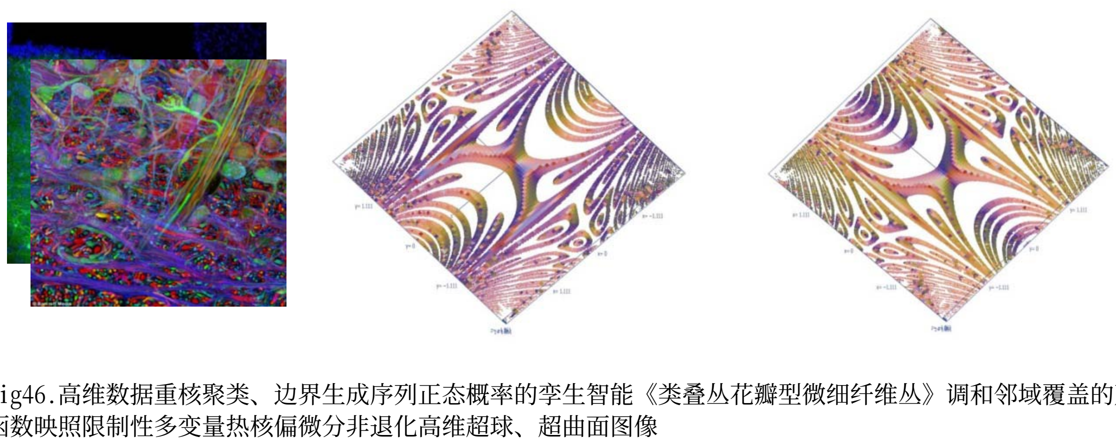


Fig46.高维数据重核聚类、边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化高维超球、超曲面图像

$$r = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right.$$
$$\left.-sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2\times$$
$$tanh^2\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]-sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]$$

$$l = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right.$$
$$\left.+sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2\times$$

$$tanh^2\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right.$$
$$\left.+sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right] \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{cases} x=(r+l)\times\sin(\theta)\times\cos(\beta) \\ y=(r+l)\times\cos(\theta) \\ z=(r+l)\times\sin(\theta)\times\sin(\beta) \end{cases}$$

ｉ.高维数据重核聚类、边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化高维超球、超曲面图像[调整参数]

$$x = Sin\left(+\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right), y=-Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)$$

$$z=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^s\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]^{s-1}, and\ s=4,5,6,\dots 20$$

$for\ i\ in\ range(1000)$

$$x = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left((i\ +\ 1)\pi\ +cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right), calars$$

$$= Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right), ms.set(z=x, scalars) \quad (44)$$

$$r = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right.$$
$$\left.-sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2\times$$
$$tanh^2\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]-sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]$$

$$l = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right.$$
$$\left.+sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2\times$$

$$\tanh^2\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] + \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right] \qquad (45)$$

ⅱ.调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化形态的同态性变换

$$\boldsymbol{\tanh^2\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] + \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化形态的同态性}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\frac{1}{\tanh^2\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] + \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]}}$$

$$r = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] - \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2 \times \frac{1}{\tanh^2\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] - \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]}$$

$$l = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] + \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2 \times \frac{1}{\tanh^2\left[\cos\left[2\left(e^{i\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right] + \sin\left[2\left(e^{-i^2\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-2)}\right)}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot\left(g^{k-}_{c(n)},a_{c(n-1)}\right)^2\right)\right)\right]\right]}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (r+l)\times\sin(\theta)\times\cos(\beta) \\ y = (r+l)\times\cos(\theta) \\ z = (r+l)\times\sin(\theta)\times\sin(\beta) \end{cases} \qquad (46)$$

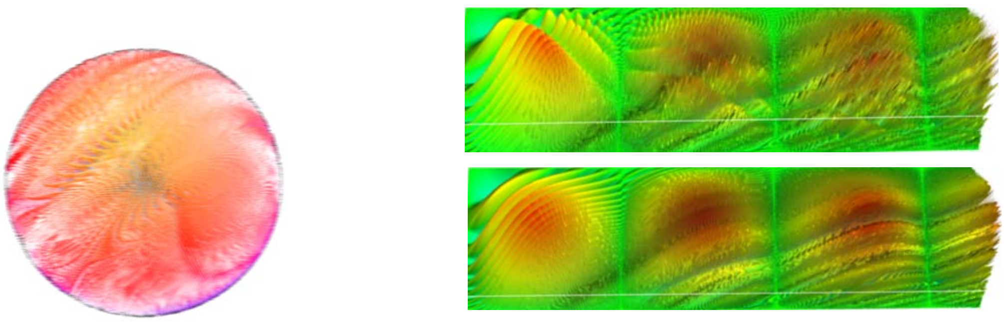


Fig47.《热核超球类圆域超曲面》的参数方程，若将高维数据融入参数核中，可以形成高维数据重核聚类、边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分非退化形态的高维超球、超曲面。

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{s}\times\left[\left(sin\left(A_1+\vartheta\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+sin\left(A_1-\vartheta\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\times tanh(\theta_i)\right.$$
$$\left.+\left(sin\left(B_1+\vartheta\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+sin\left(B_1-\vartheta\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\times cosh(\theta_i)\right]^{s-1}$$

$a=100; b=200; s=4;\ \ \theta,\beta=\frac{\pi}{250},\frac{\pi}{250}; [\theta,\beta]=mgrid\left[0{:}\pi+\theta\times\frac{16}{8}{:}\beta, 0{:}20/8\times\pi+\beta\times1.5{:}\beta\right]$

$\mathrm{m0}=s-1; \mathrm{m1}=s-1; \mathrm{m2}=s-1; \mathrm{m3}=s-1; \mathrm{m4}=s-1; \mathrm{m5}=s-1; \mathrm{m6}=s-1; \mathrm{m7}=s-1;$

$$z=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{s}\times\left[\left(sin\left(a+\vartheta\times\mathrm{m0}\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{\mathrm{m1}}+sin\left(a-\mathrm{m2}\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{\mathrm{m3}}\right)\times tanh(\theta_i)\right.$$
$$\left.+\left(sin\left(a+\mathrm{m4}\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{\mathrm{m5}}+sin\left(B_1-\mathrm{m6}\times\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{\mathrm{m7}}\right)\times cosh(\theta_i)\right], \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{cases} x=r\times\sin(\theta)\times\cos(\beta)\\ y=r\times\cos(\theta)\\ z=r\times\sin(\theta)\times\sin(\beta)\end{cases}$$

$p1=mlab.surf(x,y,z,warp_{scale}=\text{"auto"})$

$mlab.axes(xlabel='x',ylabel='y',zlabel='z')$

$mlab.outline(pl)$

$mlab.show()$

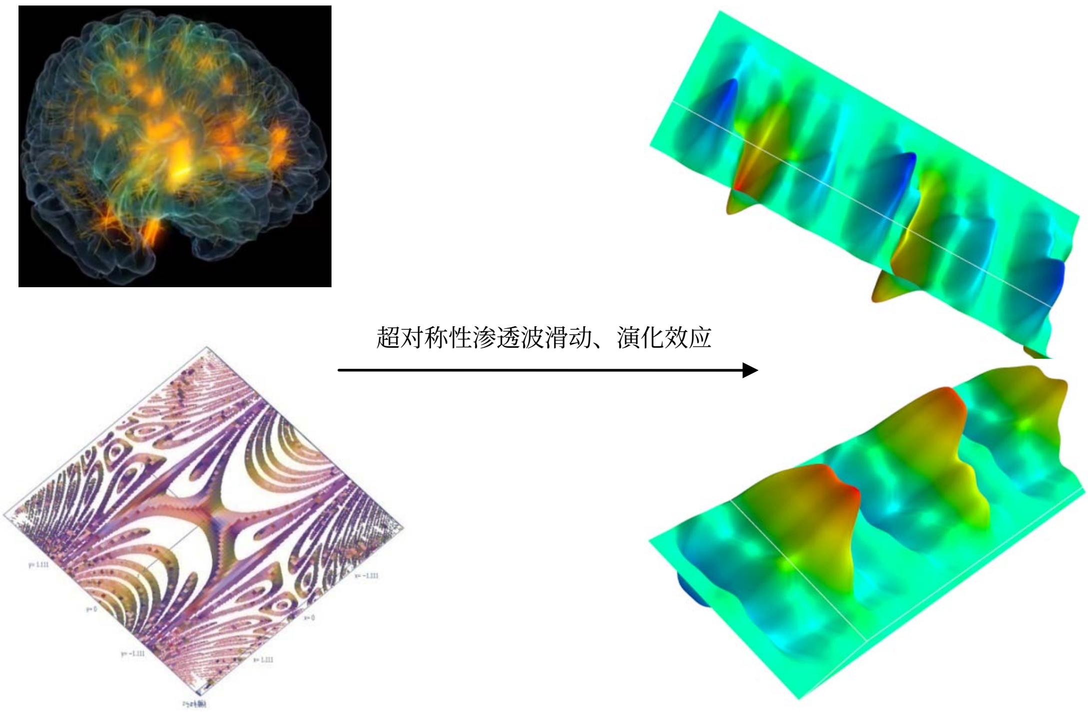


Fig48.数学演化中《类叠丛花瓣形微细纤维丛》波动扩散的超对称性渗透与波的滑动效应孤立子波分析图像

iii.调提高维度数据与折叠形态图像结构的生成式人工智能，孪生智能数模与基于微分增量平衡理论基础上分层模糊聚类系统的重核聚类热核模型

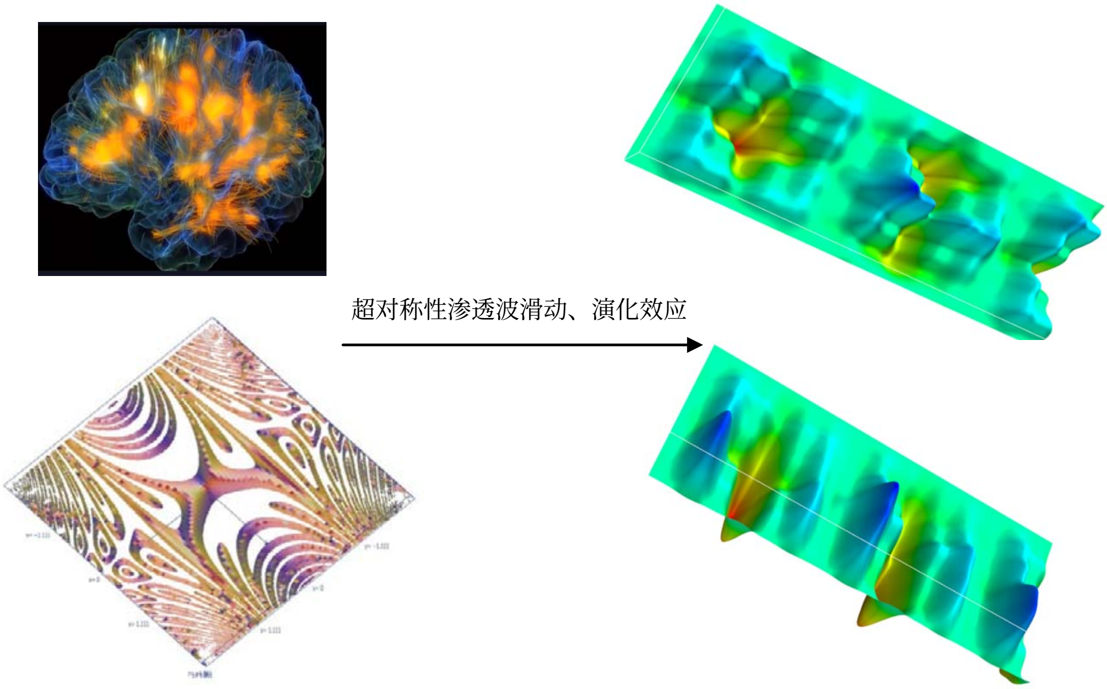


Fig49.《数学演化中的《类叠丛花瓣形微细纤维丛》波动扩散的超对称性渗透与波的滑动效应孤立子波分析图像[调整参数]

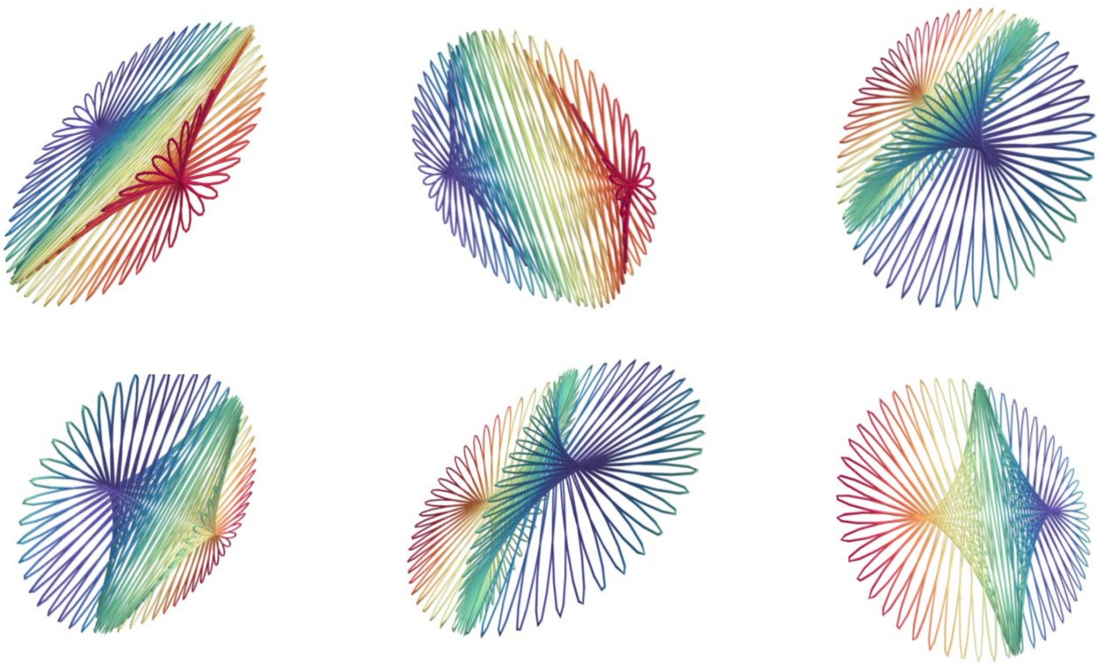


Fig50.提高维度数据与折叠形态图像结构的生成式人工智能，孪生智能数模与基于微分增量平衡理论基础上分层模糊聚类系统的重核聚类热核 D 模型

$$x = Sin\left(+\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right), y = -Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)$$

$$z = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{s}\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]^{s-1}, and\ s = 4,5,6,\ldots 20$$

$for\ i\ in\ range(1000)$

$$x = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left(1+cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right), calars = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right), ms.set(z=x, scalars) \quad (48)$$

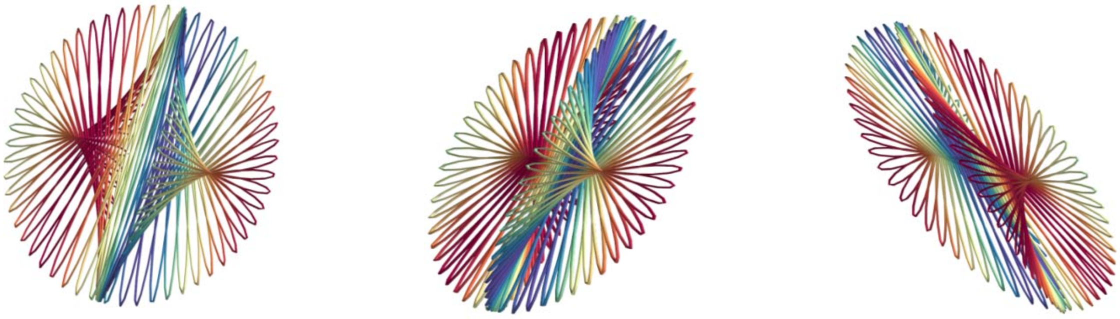


Fig51.提高维度数据与折叠形态图像结构的生成式人工智能，孪生智能数模与基于微分增量平衡理论基础上分层模糊聚类系统的重核聚类热核 A 模型

$$x = Sin\left(+\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right), y = -Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)$$

$$z = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{s}\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}\boldsymbol{A_i}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]^{s-1}, and\ s = 4,5,6,\ldots 20$$

$for\ i\ in\ range(1000)$

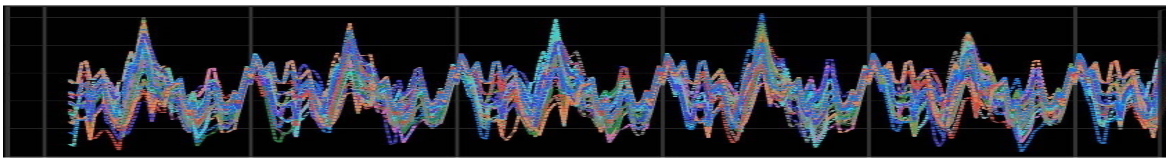
$$x = Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left((i+1)\pi + cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right), calars$$

$$= Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right), ms.set(z=x, scalars) \quad (49)$$

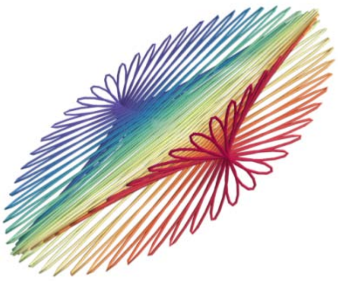
4.1.RLLM 实现压缩量尺度直接调用 1-4 核 CPU、部署高级调度的 30 多个并行计算

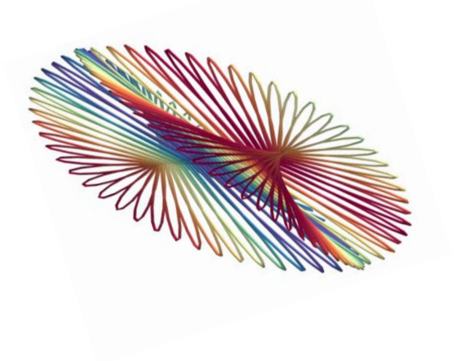
4.1.1 RLLM 实现拟思维迭代规划中注入了 AI 偏微分局部振动及渗透领域迭代；其中关键技术还存在局部振动中加入随机量的扰动结构，使之正真成为了生成式人工智能。

① 随机量、局部振动、邻域渗透的微扰微分差分内核迭代。**下图为拟思维迭代规划拟合曲线**



邻域渗透　　局部振动　　重核随机梯度滑动聚类





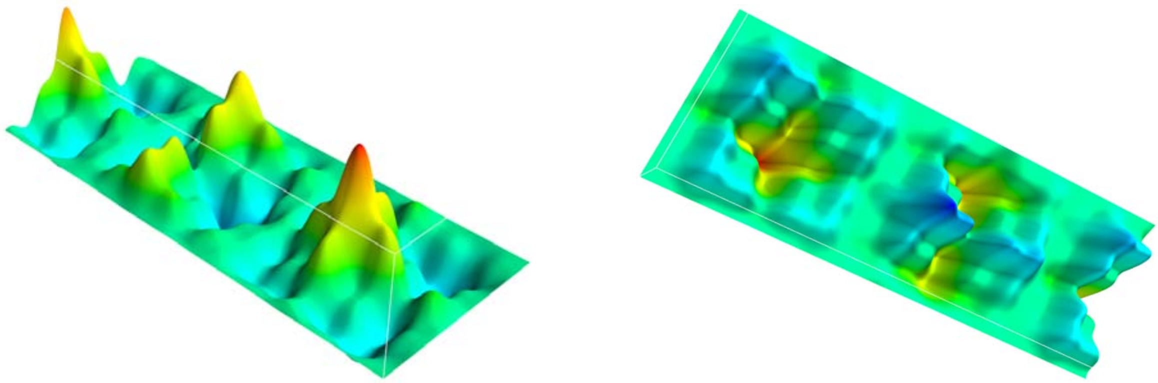


Fig52.RLLM实现拟思维迭代规划中AI偏微分局部振动及渗透领域迭代同时存在局部振动和随机量的扰动结构的生成式人工智能

②类脑重核边界密钥群生成序列超切面与柔性神经网络(KFNN)、类脑神经元网络的关系

ⅰ. 内核超球体指数型单纯形态密钥群势生成序列的正态概率分布，从$S^{\omega+1} \to S_{exp}^{\omega+1}$形态拓扑同态的高维度超对称超曲面的正态复变高维切从${}^{1,2}S_{\mathrm{M}_\partial}^{\omega(\theta)+1} \sim {}^{1,2}S_{\mathrm{M}_\partial(\exp)}^{\omega(\theta)+1}$

ⅱ. 密钥群势生成序列的超切空间重核${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)^*}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)_*}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}$，具有类脑形态重核边界的超切丛、余切丛的稀疏矩阵密钥群势生成序列的超切面正态概率分布。

$$ {}^{1,2}S_{M_\partial(exp)}^{\omega(\theta)+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-2)(s-3)} \sum_{\omega=s}^{2n} \left(\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1}\right)^2}, \mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1}\right)^2} \right) \tag{50} $$

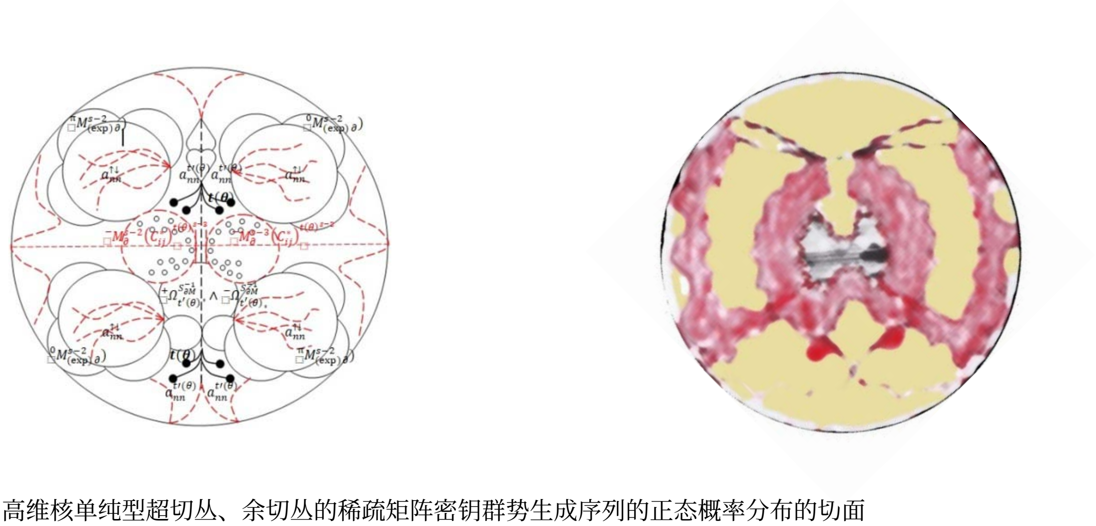


Fig53.高维核单纯型超切丛、余切丛的稀疏矩阵密钥群势生成序列的正态概率分布的切面

$$ {}^{1,2}S_{M_\partial(exp)}^{\omega(\theta)+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-2)(s-3)} \sum_{\omega=s}^{2n} \left(\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1}\right)^2}, \mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_\partial^{-1}\right)^2} \right) $$

$$ = \forall_{\text{经网络}}^{\text{柔性神}} K_{NN\,\text{指纹特征}}^{n}\left(\rho_\wedge^\sigma, \theta^\lambda\right) $$

$$\forall_{经网络}^{柔性神} K_{NN指纹特征}^{(n-m)} \left\{ \rho_{\wedge}^{(n-m)-2} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{Matrix} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-2)(s-3)} \sum_{\omega=s}^{2n} \left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}}, \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right) \quad (51)$$

$$\int \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-2)(s-3)}{(n-m)-2} \cdot \rho_{\wedge}^{(n-m)-3} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}}, \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right), and\ if\ n \to m$$

$$= \left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \oplus \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot \left(exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \oplus exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot \left(exp\left[\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \times \left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right] \right)$$

$$= \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot \left(exp\left[\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right] \right), and\ if\ 0 \to \pi$$

$$= \mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1} \cdot \left(exp\left[\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}} \right] \right), and\ if\ 0 \to \pi$$

$$\int\int \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}(s-2)(s-3)}{(s-2)(s-3)} \cdot \rho_{\wedge}^{(n-m)-3} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络} \right] d\theta d\rho$$

$$\to \int_{\partial M} exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}-M_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2M_{\partial}^{-1}}}$$

$$\int\int \left[\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \rho_{\wedge}^{(s-2)(s-3)} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络} \right] d\theta d\rho \to \int_{\partial M} exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\theta_{t(0,\pi)}^{s-2}-M_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2M_{\partial}^{-1}}} \quad (52)$$

ⅲ. 上式为半弧形超曲面，携带类脑重核边缘生成序列特征的高维度拓扑空间 KFNN 柔性神经网络群动态分布结构。从 AI 数模风控医疗大设备内部大数据的高维度信息的极坐标系统，可以将上式扩展其角度的范围，即$(0,\pi) \to k(0,2\pi)$，则上式改写为

$$\int\int \left[\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \rho_{\wedge}^{(s-2)(s-3)} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots \end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络} \right] d\theta d\rho \to \int_{\partial M} exp\left({}^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\theta_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}-M_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2M_{\partial}^{-1}}} \quad (53)$$

$$\begin{cases} K = 1 - i \cdot \dfrac{\lambda_i \left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}\right]^{s-1}}{S^2} - i^2 \dfrac{\lambda_{i+1}\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}\right]^{s-2}}{S^2} + i^3 \cdot \dfrac{\lambda_{i+2}\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}\right]^{s-3}}{S^2} - \cdots \\ K = 1 - \dfrac{\lambda_i \left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Cos,-Sin)^2}\right]^{s-1}}{S^2} - \dfrac{\lambda_{i+1}\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Cos,-Sin)^2}\right]^{s-2}}{S^2} + \dfrac{\lambda_{i+2}\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Cos,-Sin)^2}\right]^{s-3}}{S^2} - \cdots \end{cases}$$

$$,and\ KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}=\left[Sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)+Cos^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right] \tag{54}$$

iv．重核 RBF 特征空间超球体的核函数泰勒级数展开与重核超球强化 TANH 平衡态透镜效应的融合计算数学模型，其图像如下：

Fig54.重核超球强化 TANH 平衡态透镜效应的 RBF 特征空间复变超球体核函数的泰勒级数展开图

$$KFNN_{KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}}^{1-\Sigma\left[i^n\cdot\frac{\lambda_i\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}\right]^{s-1}}{S^2}\right]} \longleftrightarrow KFNN_{KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}}^{1+\Sigma\left[i^n\cdot\frac{\lambda_i\left[KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}\right]^{s-1}}{S^2}\right]}$$

同胚

同调 ↓　　　　同调 ↓

$$\boldsymbol{KFNN}_{\boldsymbol{KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}}}^{\int_{\partial M}\boldsymbol{exp}\left(-\boldsymbol{M}^{s-2}\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}-\boldsymbol{M}_\partial^{-1}\right)^{2\boldsymbol{M}_\partial^{-1}}}} \longleftrightarrow \boldsymbol{KFNN}_{\boldsymbol{KER_P^{i\cdot(Sin,Cos)^2}}}^{\int\int\left[\sqrt{2\pi}\cdot\rho_\wedge^{(s-2)(s-3)}\begin{bmatrix}\theta_{ij} & & \\ & \theta_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots\end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络}\right]d\theta d\rho}$$

同胚

$$\int\int\left[\sqrt{2\pi}\cdot B_\wedge^{(s-2)(s-3)}\begin{bmatrix}A_{ij} & & \\ & A_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots\end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络}\right]dAdB$$

$$\to i^2\frac{\lambda_{i+1}\left[\left[Sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)+Cos^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right]\right]^{s-2}}{S^2}\otimes i^3$$

$$\cdot\frac{\lambda_{i+2}\left[\left[Sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)+Cos^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right]\right]^{s-3}}{S^2}$$

$$\int\int\left[\sqrt{2\pi}\cdot B_\wedge^{(s-2)(s-3)}\begin{bmatrix}A_{ij} & & \\ & A_{(i+1)(j+2)} & \\ & & \cdots\end{bmatrix}_{Matrix}^{柔性神经网络}\right]dAdB$$

$$\to i^n\cdot\frac{\vartheta_{ij}\times\left[\left[Sin^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)+Cos^2\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right]\right]^{(s-2)(s-3)}}{S^{2n}} \tag{55}$$

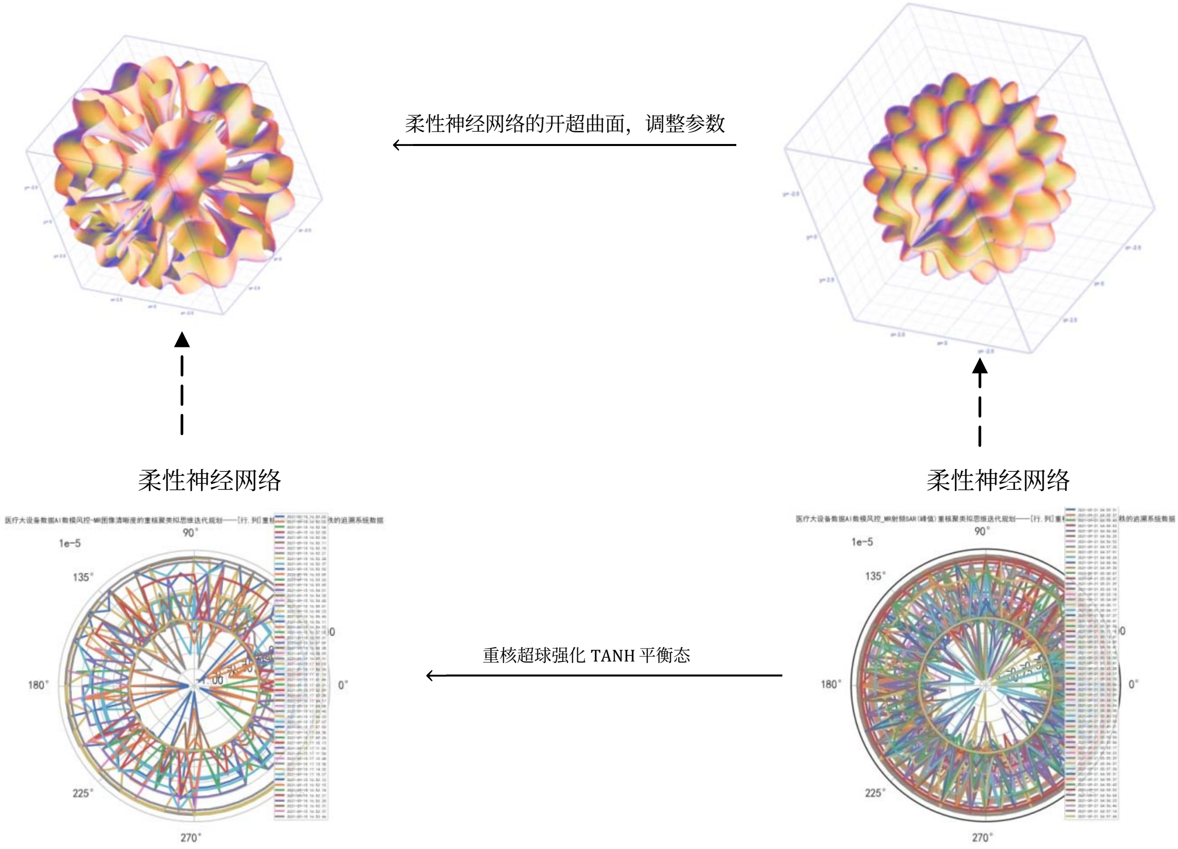


Fig55.核超球强化 TANH 平衡态透镜效应的 RBF 特征空间复变超球体核函数的泰勒级数展开,形成 RLLM 多模态思维增强收缩参数群、尺度生成式人工智能的柔性神经网络生成高维分析图

v．从重核超球强化 TANH 平衡态透镜效应的 RBF 特征空间复变超球体核函数的泰勒级数展开，到柔性神经网络的开超曲面，即携带类脑重核边缘生成序列特征的高维度拓扑空间开超曲面的 KFNN 柔性神经网络群动态分布结构。

$$\int_{\partial M} exp\left(^{-}M^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\left(\theta_{t(0,2k\pi)}^{s-2}-M_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2M_{\partial}^{-1}}} \rightarrow i^{n} \cdot \frac{\vartheta_{ij} \times \left[\left[Sin^{2}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m} A_{i}(M,\theta)+\sum_{i=1}^{m} i\cdot\frac{A_{i}(M,\theta)}{2}\right)+Cos^{2}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m} B_{i}\left(\theta,M\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{m} i\cdot\frac{B_{i}(\theta,M)}{2}\right)\right]\right]^{(s-2)(s-3)}}{S^{2n}} \tag{56}$$

7.1.4 从携带调和邻域覆盖双全纯函数映照微颤类群调和函数限制性多变量热核，至黎曼空间到高维重核边界生成序列空间、思维约化正交群中O$\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle$变化

$$\begin{cases} \left(g_{c(n)^{-1}}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right)\xrightarrow[\text{重核边界生成序列}]{\text{携带调和邻域覆盖微颤热核}}\sum_{\omega=s}^{2n}\left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\cdot exp\left(^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}}\right) \\ \left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right)\xrightarrow[\text{重核边界生成序列}]{\text{携带调和邻域覆盖微颤热核}}\sum_{\omega=s}^{2n}\left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\cdot exp\left(^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^{2}}\right) \end{cases} \tag{57}$$

① 具有《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖双全纯函数映照(对合函数类群)《*RongrongZhu* 类邻域覆盖微颤结构类群调和函数》的传统微积分无穷微分结构函数_限制性多变量热核偏微分退化 $\rho/(x,y)^2\,Sec^2(x,y)$的直角坐标系方程。

$$\begin{cases} Z_{\left[(g_{c(n)}^{k^-},a_{c(n-2)}),(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1},a_{c(n-1)})\right]} = 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\frac{\rho}{\left[Cos\left[2\left(e^{i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-},a_{c(n-2)})}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1},a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\mp Sin\left[2\left(e^{-i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-},a_{c(n-2)})}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1},a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2}\times \\ \qquad Sec^2\left[Cos\left[2\left(e^{i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-},a_{c(n-2)})}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1},a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\mp Sin\left[2\left(e^{-i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-},a_{c(n-2)})}\cdot\left(1\pm i^2\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1},a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\right] \\ ,\ and\ \prod_{\lambda=1}^{\beta+1}\left(4e^{i\theta}-4e^{-i\theta}\right)\to 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1},\ \lambda\equiv const. \\ \xrightarrow[\text{数学软件3D形式}]{\text{化简至}} \\ Z(x,y)=4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1}\cdot\frac{\rho}{\left[Cos\left(2\left(e^{i\cdot x}\cdot(1\pm i^2\cdot y^2)\right)\right)\mp Sin\left(2\left(e^{-i\cdot x}\cdot(1\pm i^2\cdot y^2)\right)\right)\right]^2}\times Sec^2\left[Cos\left(2\left(e^{i\cdot x}\cdot(1\pm i^2\cdot y^2)\right)\right)\mp Sin\left(2\left(e^{-i\cdot x}\cdot(1\pm i^2\cdot y^2)\right)\right)\right] \\ ,\ and\ \prod_{\lambda=1}^{\beta+1}\left(4e^{ix}-4e^{-ix}\right)\to 4\cdot\frac{1}{\lambda+1},\ \lambda\equiv const. \end{cases}$$

(58)

交换群函数$g(\alpha_i)$，是否在正交群$0\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle$时，存在$\langle IV,\overline{UI}\rangle\to\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle$空间的覆叠现象，即思维归纳法 $\mu_i\langle g(\alpha_i,\overline{UI})\rangle\to\mu_i\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle$ 至 $0\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle\leftarrow\mu_i\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle$ 。调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照微颤类群调和函数限制性多变量热核，及高维重核边界生成序列空间的变化。

$$\begin{cases} G\left(g_{nn},\mu_i\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle\right)_{\langle s_i^{\nabla},\lambda_{++}^i\rangle}^{\sum f_{\pi i,\wp(c_{ji})}^{\Delta,\theta_i}\left(U_i;\left(Deg_{\wp(c_{ji})}^{\theta_i}\right)\right)^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{\omega=s}^{2n}\left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\cdot exp\left(^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^2}\right) \\ G\left(g^{nn},\mu_i\langle g(\alpha_i),\overline{UI}\rangle\right)_{\langle s_i^{\nabla},\lambda_{++}^i\rangle}^{\sum f_{\pi i,\wp(c_{ji})}^{\Delta,\theta_i}\left(U_i;\left(Deg_{\wp(c_{ji})}^{\theta_i}\right)\right)^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \sum_{\omega=s}^{2n}\left(\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\cdot exp\left(^{-}M_{\partial}^{s-2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2}-\mathrm{M}_{\partial}^{-1}\right)^2}\right) \end{cases} \tag{59}$$

$$\begin{cases} G\left(g_{nn},\mu_i\langle I,\bar{I}\rangle\right)_{\langle s_i^{\nabla},\lambda_{++}^i\rangle}^{\sum f_{\pi i,\wp(c_{ji})}^{\Delta,\theta_i}\left(U_i;\left(Deg_{\wp(c_{ji})}^{\theta_i}\right)\right)^{-1}} \leftsquigarrow \left(g_{c(n)^{-1}}^{k-},a_{c(n-2)}\right) \\ G\left(g^{nn},\mu_i\langle g(\alpha_i),\overline{UI}\rangle\right)_{\langle s_i^{\nabla},\lambda_{++}^i\rangle}^{\sum f_{\pi i,\wp(c_{ji})}^{\Delta,\theta_i}\left(U_i;\left(Deg_{\wp(c_{ji})}^{\theta_i}\right)\right)^{-1}} \leftsquigarrow \left(g_{c(n)}^{k-},a_{c(n-1)}\right) \end{cases} \tag{60}$$

ⅰ．思维约化的黎曼空间，一直与生成序列空间和调和邻域覆盖双全纯映照空间相关；特别是它们都携带重核或热核的结构形态，只不过在调和空间上存在覆叠空间的智能表示，形成科学规则、边界规划的无监督自动分析，最后形成强思维推理机制[在特定的可浅度、深度搜索空间，维度也特别高]；并形成减速分解的慢思维形态。

ⅱ．交换群$g(\alpha_i)$覆叠空间，存在于$g^{nn}\langle g(\alpha_i)\rangle$，为智能无监督空间；与

$$\langle g_{c(n)}^{k-} \wedge g_{c(n)^{-1}}^{k-} \rangle \rightsquigarrow g_{c(n)}^{kk} \langle a_{c(n-1)} \diamond a_{c(n-2)} \rangle$$

的调和邻域覆盖的双全纯空间，与黎曼空间相似。如果

$$g^{nn} \langle g(\alpha_i) \rangle \wedge g_{mm}^{c(n)} \langle a_{c(n-1)} \diamond a_{c(n-2)} \rangle \rightsquigarrow O_i \ \langle I, \bar{I} \rangle \qquad (61)$$

成为**具有覆叠黎曼矢量空间思维约化形态的自动化推理机制。**$\langle g(\alpha_i), a_{c(n-1)} \rangle \vee \langle g(\alpha_j), a_{c(n-2)}^{-1} \rangle$在黎曼交换群下的重核生成序列与调和邻域对生成序列的科学规划。而黎曼交换群下的规划圆域生成序列,称为智能黎曼规划。

$$\langle g(\alpha_i) \vee g_{-1}(\beta_j) \rangle^2$$

将上式推广到**高维度思维约化孪生智能黎曼矢量空间**，则有

$$\sum_{n,m}^{k} \langle (g^{nn}(\alpha_i)) \vee i^2 \cdot \left(g_{mm}(\beta_i)\right) \rangle^2 \rightsquigarrow O_i^{i^2 \cdot s} \langle I, \bar{I} \rangle \qquad (62)$$

iii．**黎曼空间下半监督多视图度量学习**方法

度量学习旨在于从数据中自动学习得到一种合适的度量，在人脸识别、信息检索、网络链接预测等领域得到广泛应用。数据呈现出高维、多源异构和极弱监督的特性，这使得学习快速有效的距离度量变得困难，同时给传统机器学习、模式识别等领域的智能信息处理带来了前所未有的挑战。对强监督信息和欧氏空间的高度依赖是当前度量学习研究存在的普遍问题，这将导致现有的学习模型和算法在实际应用中的适用范围受到很大程度的局限。

iv．弱监督标注环境和非欧空间下数据的流形分布，提高弱监督异质数据度量学习的性能

黎曼空间下的半监督多视图度量学习方法，旨在克服对强监督信息和欧氏空间的高度依赖。能够准确刻画弱监督标注环境和非欧空间下数据的流形分布，提高弱监督异质数据度量学习的性能。

$$\begin{cases} Z_{\left[(g_{c(n)}^{k^-}, a_{c(n-2)}),(g_{c(n)}^{k^--1}, a_{c(n-1)})\right]} = 4 \cdot \dfrac{1}{\lambda+1} \cdot \dfrac{\rho}{\left[Cos\left[2\left(e^{i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-}, a_{c(n-2)})} \cdot \left(1 \pm i^2 \cdot (g_{c(n)}^{k^--1}, a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right] \mp Sin\left[2\left(e^{-i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-}, a_{c(n-2)})} \cdot \left(1 \pm i^2 \cdot (g_{c(n)}^{k^--1}, a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\right]^2} \times \\ \qquad Sec^2\left[Cos\left[2\left(e^{i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-}, a_{c(n-2)})} \cdot \left(1 \pm i^2 \cdot (g_{c(n)}^{k^--1}, a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right] \mp Sin\left[2\left(e^{-i\cdot(g_{c(n)}^{k^-}, a_{c(n-2)})} \cdot \left(1 \pm i^2 \cdot (g_{c(n)}^{k^--1}, a_{c(n-1)})^2\right)\right)\right]\right] \\ ,\ and \ \prod_{\lambda=1}^{\beta+1}\left(4e^{i\theta} - 4e^{-i\theta}\right) \to 4 \cdot \dfrac{1}{\lambda+1},\ \lambda \equiv const. \\ \xrightarrow[\text{数学软件形式}]{\text{化简至}} \\ Z(x,y) = 4 \cdot \dfrac{1}{\lambda+1} \cdot \dfrac{\rho}{\left[Cos\left(2\left(e^{i\cdot x} \cdot (1 \pm i^2 \cdot y^2)\right)\right) \mp Sin\left(2\left(e^{-i\cdot x} \cdot (1 \pm i^2 \cdot y^2)\right)\right)\right]^2} \times Sec^2\left[Cos\left(2\left(e^{i\cdot x} \cdot (1 \pm i^2 \cdot y^2)\right)\right) \mp Sin\left(2\left(e^{-i\cdot x} \cdot (1 \pm i^2 \cdot y^2)\right)\right)\right] \\ ,\ and \ \prod_{\lambda=1}^{\beta+1}\left(4e^{ix} - 4e^{-ix}\right) \to 4 \cdot \dfrac{1}{\lambda+1},\ \lambda \equiv const. \end{cases}$$

重核聚类高维科学数据投影情况　　　孪生智能及强推理　　　高维重核边界生成序列正态概率

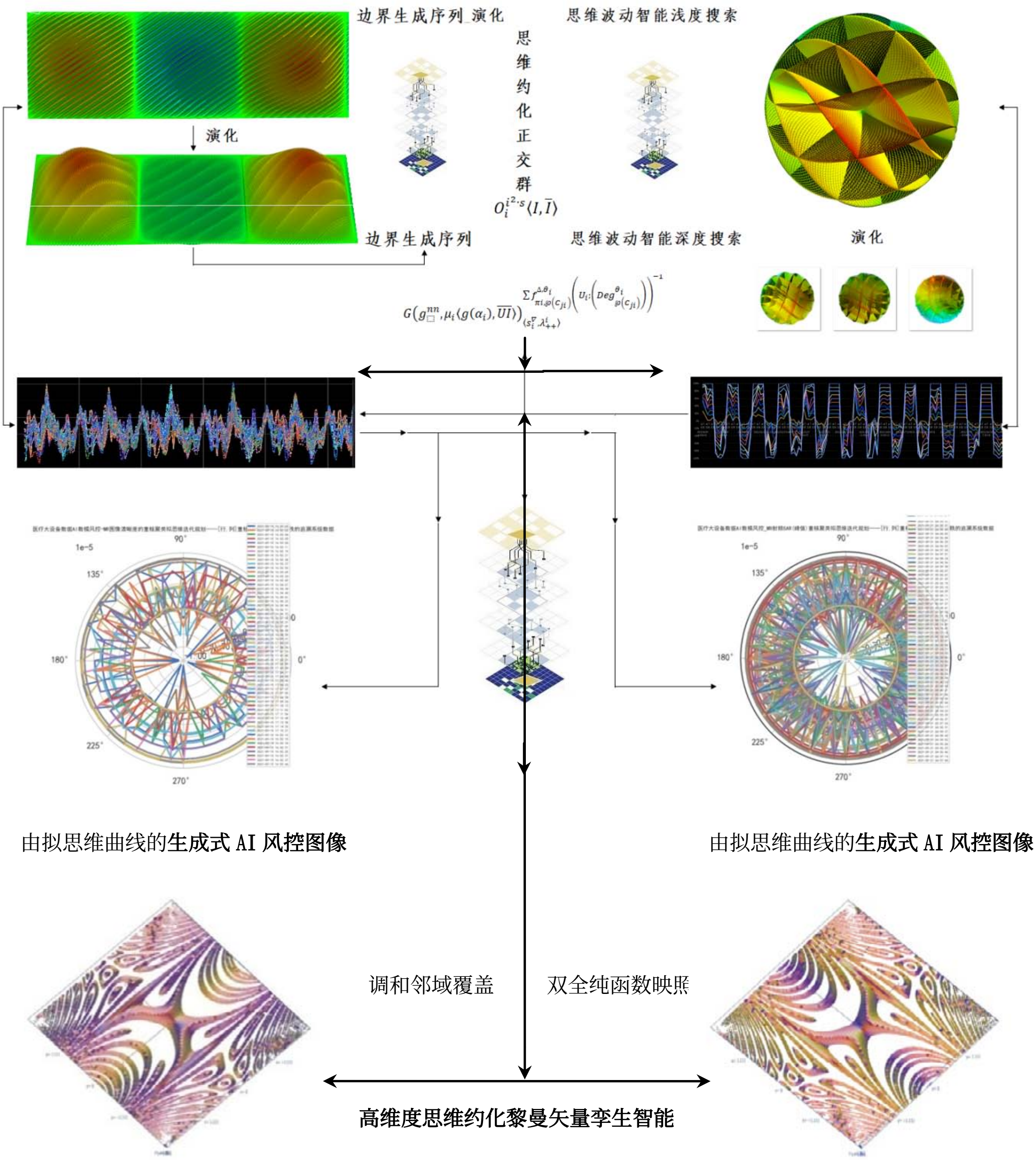


Fig56.重核聚类高维科学数据投影、高维重核边界生成序列正态概率的孪生智能及强推理《类叠丛花瓣型微细纤维丛》调和邻域覆盖的双全纯函数映照限制性多变量热核偏微分退化

③ 在更高维度上感知 MR 信息场的波动规律；ω_i为角速度($\omega_i = TR \otimes TE$)高频波角速度:$\omega_i(\delta^{-1})$，携带图像信息的高频波

$$\omega_i^{-1}(\delta) \times log\left(H_{ij} \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量} \times H_{ji}^{H}\right) = \frac{log\left(H_{ij} \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量} \times H_{ji}^{H}\right)}{\omega_i\ (\delta)}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{\rho(t)} = \frac{log\left(H_{ij} \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量} \times H_{ji}^{H}\right)}{\omega_i\ (\delta)}, \qquad \theta \times \omega_i\ (\delta) = \rho(t) \times log\left(H_{ij} \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量} \times H_{ji}^{H}\right)$$

$$'\Omega^{k+1}\left(\theta\cdot\rho_t\ \left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)\rightarrow\frac{1}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\theta_{t'}^{k}\right)_{\rho\rightarrow\delta}$$

$\theta=\dfrac{\rho(t)}{\omega_i\ (\delta)}\times log\left(H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right)$代入上式，则

$$\frac{1}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\frac{\rho(t)}{\omega_i\ (\delta)}\times log\left(H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right)\right)_{\partial}^{k},and\ if\ m\rightarrow 0,t',then$$

$$\left[{}_{Left}S_{\partial^2M}^{-k}\left(\theta^k\ (t')\right)\wedge{}_{right}S_{\partial^2M}^{-k}\left(\beta^k\ (t')\right)\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\frac{\rho(t)}{\omega_i\ (\delta)}\times log\left(H_{ij}\ \times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right)\right)_{\partial}^{k}\qquad(63)$$

上式(63)为携带图像信息场的高频波降维过程的函数方程。

ⅰ.KFDNN 在神经网络训练、学习时，存在降维过程(梯度下降)

ⅱ.若$\omega_i\ (\delta)$高频波与类脑(人脑)波存在某种低频率协振动共振时，会使人脑产生不舒服，即

$$\frac{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}{\omega_i\ (\delta^{-1})}\times(S^{-k+1}),\rightarrow\frac{\omega_i\ (\delta)}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times S_{Left,right}^{k-1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)$$

$$\frac{\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times S_{Left,right}^{k-1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$$

上面函数结构为携带图像信息的低频协振动共振波形态

$$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}=\frac{\omega_i^{-1}(TR\otimes TE)}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times\left[Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)-Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\beta_i}{2}\right)\right],$$

$$and\ \delta\rightarrow 1,or\ \delta\rightarrow-\infty\qquad(31)$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}=\frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots}\times\left[Sin\left(\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(\theta_i\ -\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right],$$

$$\frac{(k+1)+k(k-1)+\cdots}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\times(k+1)k(k-1)\ldots\times\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)}=\frac{\left[Sin\left(\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\_Sin\left(\theta_i\ -\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]}{\left[Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)-Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\beta_i}{2}\right)\right]}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)+k(k-1)+\cdots}{\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)}\simeq\frac{\left[Sin\left(\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(\theta_i\ -\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]}{\left[Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)-Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\beta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\beta_i}{2}\right)\right]}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)}\xrightarrow{约化}\frac{\left[Sin\left(\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(\theta_i\ -\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]}{\lambda_i\left[Cos(\theta_i\ +\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ )-Sin\left(\theta_i\ -\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i\ +n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]}\times tg\left(\sum\theta_i\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)}=ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right),\therefore$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}=ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_X} \quad (64)$$

下图(公式(64))为携带图像信息的低频协振动的约化共振波形态方程的三维图像的类脑(人脑左、右脑)$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$

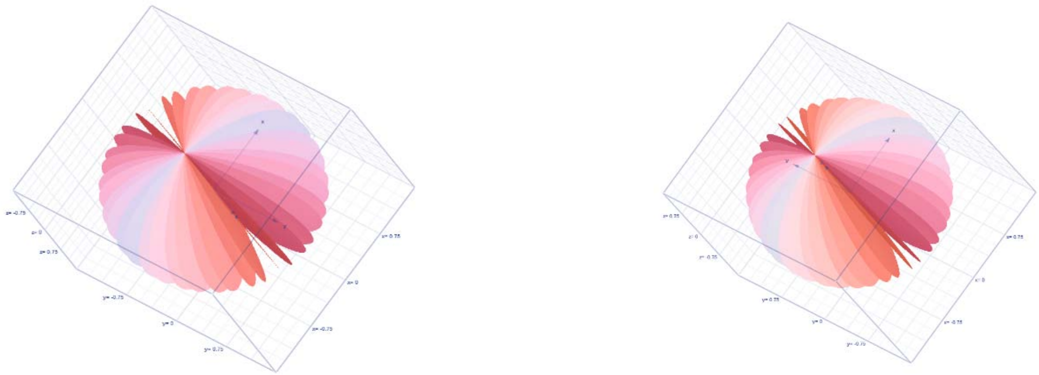


Fig57.携带图像信息的低频协振动的约化共振波形态方程的三维图像的类脑(人脑左、右脑)$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$

$$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}=ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_X},$$

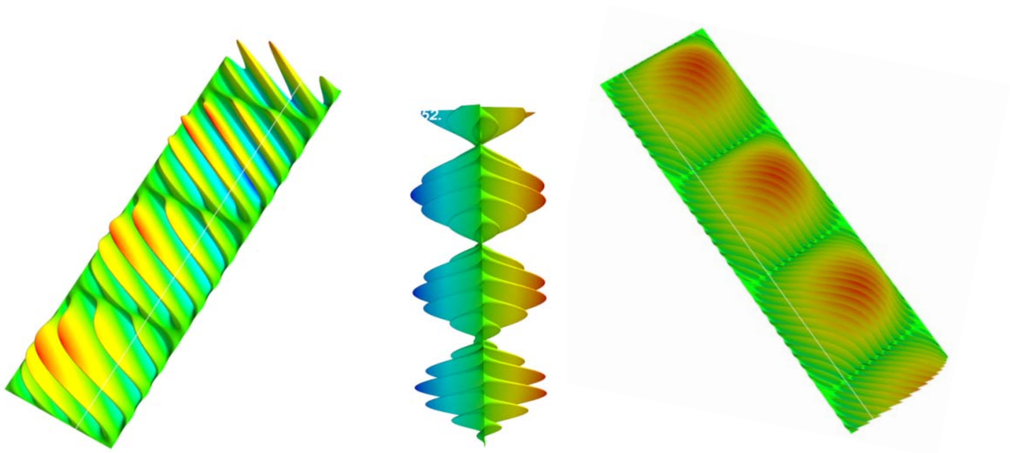
$$\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)=sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)_{E_X}\Big/cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)_{E_X}$$

$,and\ \omega_i\ (TR)$重复时间，$\omega_i\ (TE)$回波时间

$$sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)_{E_X}\times cos^{-1}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)_{E_X}$$
$$=\omega_i\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)\times\omega_i^{-1}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i^*}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j^*}{2}\right)$$

$$\omega_i\ (TR\otimes TE)\rightsquigarrow\omega_i\ (TR/TE),\omega_i\ (TR/TE)\rightsquigarrow sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j}{2}\right)_{E_X}\times cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i^*}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}j\cdot\frac{\beta_j^*}{2}\right)_{E_X}$$

$,and\ \omega_i\ (TR)$重复时间，$\omega_i\ (TE)$回波时间



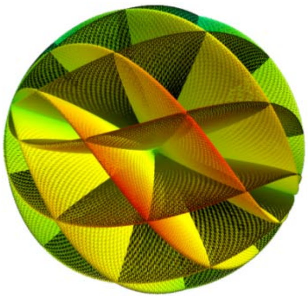


Fig58.携带图像信息的低频协振动的约化共振波ω_i $(TR\otimes TE) \rightsquigarrow \omega_i$ (TR/TE)内蕴重复时间、回拨时间形态方程的三维图像的类脑$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$

iii.左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动形态的拟合方程的变换

$$ {}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^{k}}\left(\theta^{k}\wedge\beta^{k}\right)\sim\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H},if\ S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\subset ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_X} \quad (65)$$

每一个约化S^{-1}片上存储着大量信息，包括类似 MR 图像信息碎片等，从整体看类脑(人脑)存储的海量信息的高维度数据，并存在提取信息的密钥群高 1 维度信息，这叫高维度信息的分配表群，相当于密钥群的生成序列，所以将$S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^{k}}\left(\theta^{k}\wedge\beta^{k}\right)\right)\cong\Omega_{M}^{k+1}\left[\theta\left(\rho(t)\right)\right]_{S_{左、右}^{m+k-1}}$化简为

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}\right)\sim S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t^{'})}}^{Q_{MR}}\right),and\ s表示维度$$

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}\right)\sim S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t^{'})}}^{Q_{MR}}\right),and$$

$s\geq3$ 表示维度,$\rho(t^{'})$为极坐标的极径,$t^{'}$为时间切线 (66)

④ 密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换(公式(66))，每一片约化S^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上ρ_{θ} $(t^{'})$。

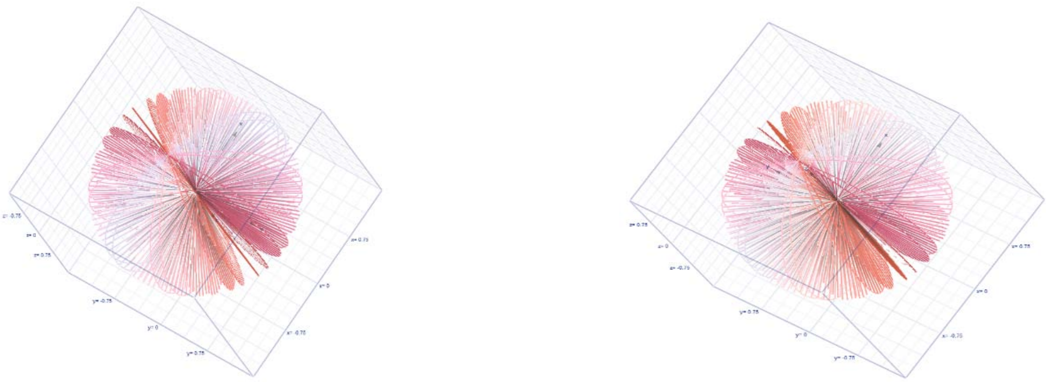


Fig59.携带密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换,每一片约化S^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上ρ_{θ} $(t^{'})$。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}\right), if\ s\geq 3,$$

即在更高维度上类脑开始左、右脑 功能开始分离，且神经元兴奋区域与兴奋度都有所不同;$if\ s=1$ 时，其$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}\right)$类脑形态如 Fig57.，类脑处于休眠状态，只有低频协振动的约化共振波。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}\right), and\ s\geq 3$$ 表示维度,$\rho(t')$为极坐标的极径,t'为时间切线

$$\omega_i^s(TR\otimes TE)\rightsquigarrow\omega_i^s(TR/TE),\omega_i^s(TR/TE)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow sin^{s}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{j}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}$$

$$\times cos^{s}\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2},\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{j}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{j}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}$$, $and\ \omega_i^s(TR)$重复时间，$\omega_i^s(TE)$回波时间

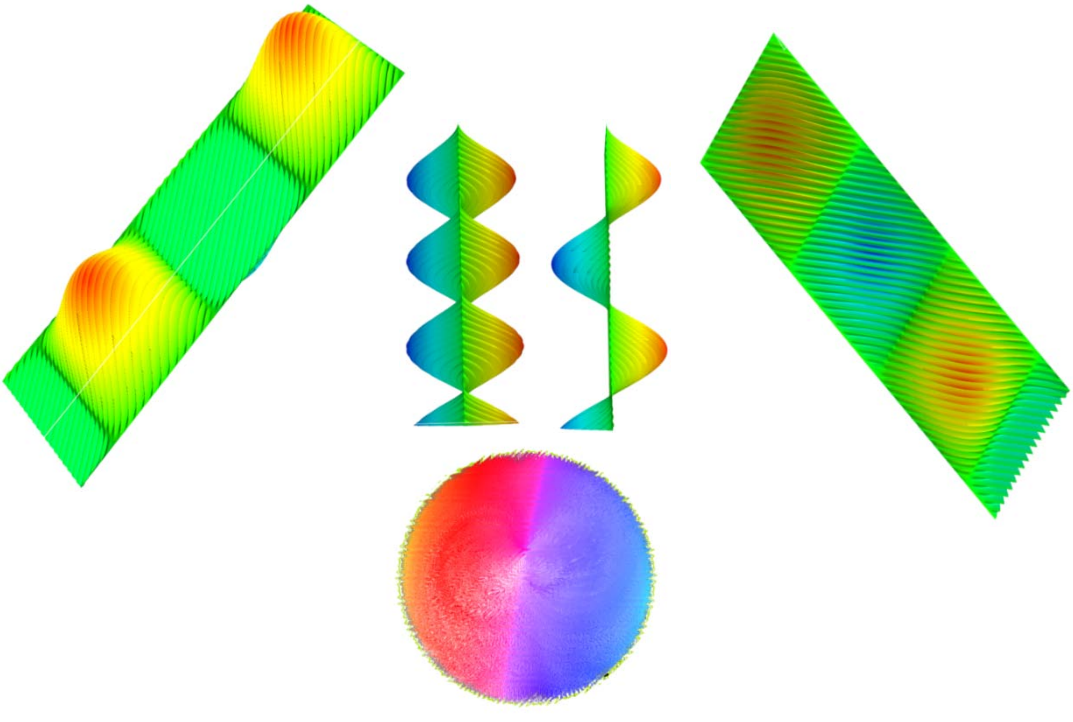


Fig60.携带密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换,每一片约化S^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上$\rho_{\theta}(t')$

i．在高维信息场中，存在一条隐蔽的时间线$\rho_{\theta}(t')$，即余切丛，它穿越了高维与较低维类脑超切面与S_k^{-1}切片丛，从而可以发现类脑与人脑可能都存在密钥群的生成序列，及$\rho_{\theta}(t')$余切丛、S_k^{-1}切片丛。

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\left(Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^{K}\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^{K}\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^{K}\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}_i^Q\right)\right.\right.$$

$$\left.\left.\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}\right]\sim S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}\right),and\ s表示维度 \qquad (66)$$

ii．而$Q_{MR}^{核心能量}$是维持类脑(人脑)记忆(信息存储介质)的核心能量[即记忆悬浮维持能量]，所以$S_k^{-1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)$切丛片(携带能量)，$\rho_{\theta}\left(t'\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)$余切丛(携带能量)。

iii. $S_k^{-1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)$切片丛上携带大量可识别的信息数据，它适用于类脑(人脑)，并通过余切丛$\rho_{\theta}(t')$的密钥群生成序列来提取有用信息数据，即

$$S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}(t')\right)\xrightarrow{提取数据}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right] \qquad (67)$$

，而${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}(t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}(t')\right)\right)$为由密钥群生成序列的提取信息数据函数。

1.4、重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN

① R-KFDNN 神经元结构函数：${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}(t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_{\theta}(t')\right)\right)$

R-KFDNN 神经元链接的神经网：$\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}$

i．所以重构类脑神经网络的函数结构体：

$${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right) \qquad (68)$$

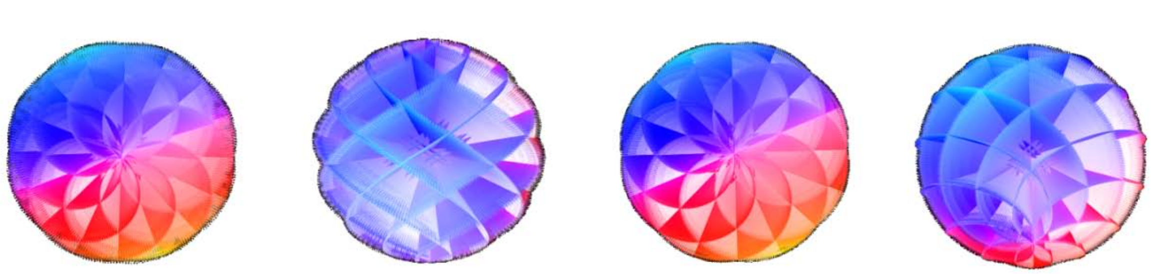


Fig61.携带密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换,每一片约化S^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上$\rho_{\theta}(t')$,[调整参数及函数组合]

上式为左、右类脑(人脑)局部重构类脑神经网络的函数体。下式为重构类脑(人脑)整体神经网络的

函数体的复杂高维度方程 R-KFDNN

$$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right]=\Omega^{k+1}[\theta(\rho(t))]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}, and\ Q_E$$

$$=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}_i^Q \text{为核心能量} \quad (68)$$

ⅱ.建立特殊柔性神经网络与重构类脑神经网络之间紧致性关联，来解决 AI 中复杂性问题 KFDNN 深度神经网络的隐含层，相当于类脑 R-KFDNN 的密钥群生成序列的切片丛S_k^{-1}，即

${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)$为相当于 KFDNN 的隐含层

ⅲ.$t_\omega^{\aleph_0}<a_\omega^{\aleph_1}$，假设存在一个集合$X$，并存在$\exists X,x\in\overline{X}$，$\nexists\aleph_0<x<\aleph_1$不存在集合势的连续性[一一对应]$\aleph_1$旋转缠绕$\aleph_0$主轴，其势的对应坐标$[a_{(t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y,t_{kk}^z)}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow}]$，它的公式三维图像如下

$$\left[a_{t_{kk}^x}^{\nabla}\right]^2+\left[a_{t_{kk}^y}^{\nabla}\right]^2\mp\left[\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\right]^2<C(t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y,t_{kk}^z), and\ t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y\in[A],t_{kk}^z\in(A) \quad (69)$$

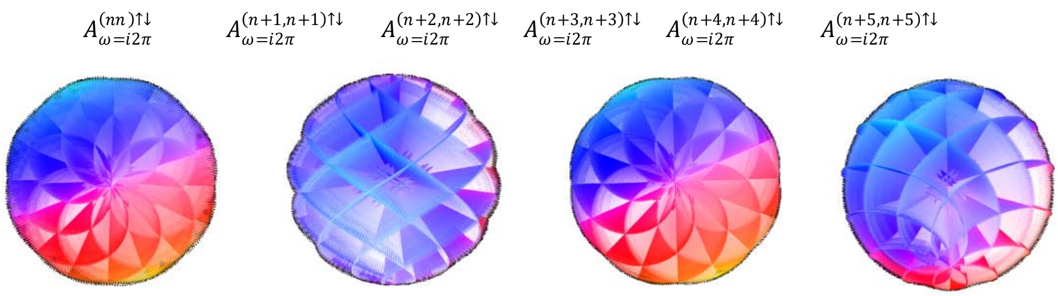


Fig62.$\aleph_1$旋转缠绕$\aleph_0$主轴的交叉域进行非线性生成序列周期及$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$的三维图像

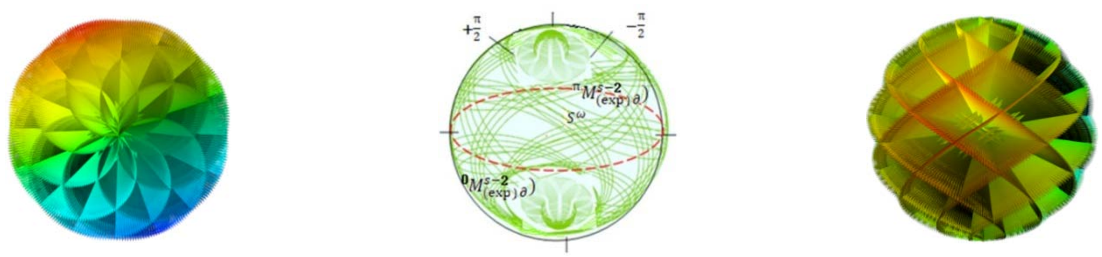
ⅳ.隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构，以及密钥群势生成序列的超对称结构

密钥群势生成序列的超对称结构$({}^{0}M_\partial^{s-2},{}^{\pi}M_\partial^{s-2})$；所以，${}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(C_{ij}^*)^{t(\theta)^{s-3}}\sim{}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(C_{ij}^*)^{\theta_t^{s-3}}$，则

${}^{1}S_{M_\partial}^{\omega(\theta)}\sim\Sigma[{}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-3})]$，${}^{2}S_{M_\partial}^{\omega(\theta)}\sim\Sigma[{}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-3})]$,所以 $\left({}^{1}S_{M_\partial}^{\omega(\theta)},{}^{2}S_{M_\partial}^{\omega(\theta)}\right)=\Sigma_{\omega=s}^{2n}\left({}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(\theta_{t(0)}^{s-2}),{}^{-}M_\partial^{s-2}(\theta_{t(\pi)}^{s-2})\right)$,

由于单纯型密钥群势生成序列具有正态概率分布，所以$({}^{0}M_\partial^{s-2},{}^{\pi}M_\partial^{s-2})$在曲面上具有$exp$()空间形态的超曲面。

更高维超曲面(形态高维核) $\left({}^{0}M_{(\exp)\partial}^{s-2}),{}^{\pi}M_{(\exp)\partial}^{s-2})\right)$ 更高维超曲面(形态高维核)



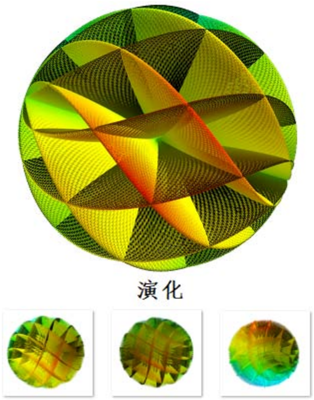


Fig63.高维核单纯型超切丛、余切丛的稀疏矩阵密钥群势生成序列的正态概率分布

ⅴ.KFDNN 的拟思维迭代规划比 R-KFDNN 在 AI 数模上较为简单实用。而 KFDNN 使用深度统计的 3 套核心公式：

$$P_{(A_i,A_j)}^{(1)}=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\times\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]_{P_{i(x,y)}^{*}} \qquad (70)$$

$$P_{(A,B)}^{(2)}=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}\times\sqrt{2}\left[Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right.$$
$$\left.-Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}B_i+\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right]_{P_{ij(x_i,y_j)}^{*}} \qquad (71)$$

$$[\mathrm{Tanh}\times\mathrm{Ctanh}]^{\nabla}=\frac{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}\times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i-i\bar{X}\right)_i-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{+2}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}}-\frac{k^2\sigma_2}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}}\times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i+i\bar{X}\right)_j-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{+2}(\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1}X_{ij})}}\right]}{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_3}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}}\times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i-i\bar{X}\right)_i-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{+2}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}}+\frac{k^2\sigma_4}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}\times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i+i\bar{X}\right)_j-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{+2}(\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1}X_{ij})}}\right]}$$
$$\otimes\frac{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_5}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}}\times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i-i\bar{X}\right)_i-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{-2}(X_{ij}\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1})}}+\frac{k^2\sigma_6}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}\times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i+i\bar{X}\right)_j-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{-2}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}}\right]}{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_7}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}\times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i-i\bar{X}\right)_i-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{-2}(X_{ij}\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1})}}-\frac{k^2\sigma_8}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}}\times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i+i\bar{X}\right)_j-\frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3_{\theta_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{-2}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}}\right]}$$
$$,and\,\sigma\left(\pi,\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2},2\pi\right)^{-\mathrm{T}^2}\to\sigma\left(\pi,\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{2},2\pi\right)^{\mathrm{T}^2}, \qquad (72)$$

ⅵ. KFDNN 再通过 KNN 神经网络训练、学习，大大提高了 AI 数模的风控精度。

②而重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDDN 远比上述的 KFDNN 难得多，其数模本身具有高维度空间的非线性扰动，对信息场数据处理在不同层面、不同维度、不同切丛、余切丛上运行。对数据提取需要密钥群，在数据导引上存在一条隐蔽的时间切线，类似数据分配表，但比它更加复杂。

ⅰ.密钥群：${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\left(t'\right)\right)\right)$

类脑高维形态: $\Omega^{k+1}[\theta(\rho(t))]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}$，不同维度

不同层面形态：$S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}\right)$

不同切丛形态(切片丛)：$S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)^{Q_E}$

余切丛形态：$\rho_\theta\ \left(t'\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)\right)$

数据导引隐蔽的时间切线：$\rho_\theta\ \left(t'(Q_E)\right)\rightarrow\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}$，类似数据分配表，但更加复杂。

ⅱ.密钥群分布在切片丛上，即 $^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_k^{-1})\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}(S_k^{-1}), and\ S_k^{-1}$表示切片丛。而且

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right)\rightarrow\rho_\theta\ (t')\subset\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_E}$$

即密钥群最终应该分布在$\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_E}$的$\rho_\theta\ (t')$时间切线弧上。

ⅲ.有时在类脑(人脑)中密钥群可能称为记忆碎片分配表。

③脑的记忆解析与 AI 数模分析

$\omega^s\ (\lambda^i)\rightarrow{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\right), and\ \lambda^i$为类脑波频率，$\omega$为角速度，$s$表示维度

$$\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right]_{\rho_\theta}^{T}\sim\Omega^{s+1}\left(\frac{\omega^s\ (\lambda^i)}{S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)}\right)$$

ⅰ.记忆解析入门——反射镜像(伴随局部随机数据缺失)

$$\begin{bmatrix}\omega^s\ (\lambda^i) & & S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\\ & {}^{s}\Omega^{T}\ (\omega,S_k^{-1}) & \\ \rho_\theta\ (t') & & Q_E\end{bmatrix}\sim\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right]_{\rho_\theta}^{T}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}\omega_1 & & & & \\ S_1^{-1} & \omega_2 & \cdots & & \Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega\\ & S_2^{-1} & \cdots & & \\ & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots\\ \rho_{\theta_1} & & & & \\ & \rho_{\theta_2} & \cdots & & \\ & & \cdots & & \end{bmatrix}\xrightarrow[局部随机数据缺失]{反射镜像}\begin{bmatrix} & & & \cdots & \\ & & \cdots & & \rho_{\theta_2}^{*}\\ & \cdots & & & \rho_{\theta_1}^{*}\\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega & & \cdots & S_2^{-1} & \\ & & \cdots & \omega_2^{*} & S_1^{-1}\\ & \cdots & & & \omega_1^{*}\end{bmatrix}\quad(73)$$

ⅱ.当 $^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega\vee{}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega\cong I^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega, and\ s$表示维度，$\omega$为振幅，$\lambda^i\ or\ \lambda_*^i$表示频率；所以记忆解析关键变量为$I^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega$，通过高维度信息场镜像反射来获得类脑(人脑)信息数据

$\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\right]^{T}_{\rho_\theta} \rightarrow \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega\right]$

iii.解析入门埋在信息中，而且在更高维度上运行；记忆解析需要高速$\omega^s(\lambda^i)$，且为线性的。

记忆解析：$I^{s+1}_{\text{pass}}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega\right]^{S_k^{-1}}_{\rho_\theta(t')}$

$$\begin{gathered} I^{s+1}_{pass}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{s+1}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega\right]^{S_k^{-1}}_{\rho_\theta(t')} \\ \cdots \\ I^{3}_{pass}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{3}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{3}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega\right]^{S_k^{-1}}_{\rho_\theta(t')} \\ I^{2}_{pass}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega^{2}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega^{2}_{Q_E}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega\right]^{S_k^{-1}}_{\rho_\theta(t')} \end{gathered} \tag{74}$$

$\rho_\theta(t')$的紧致性压缩，即同时存在时间t'的压缩结构，而$I^{s+1}_{pass}(\lambda^i_*)_\omega$将自由切换于高维信息场中。所以，

记忆解析入门的钥匙就在$I^{s+1}_{pass}(\lambda^i_*)_{\omega(t')}$中，就是一种特殊频率的线性波结构形态。

$${}_{left}^{+}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)}) \wedge {}_{right}^{-}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)})$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho^i_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2} \wedge \sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho^i_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right) \otimes cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}_{*\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2} \wedge \sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}_{*\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}$$

此式为类脑(脑)左、右脑分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)}) \rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho^i_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2} \wedge \sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho^i_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta^i_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)}) \rightsquigarrow \left[cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}_{*\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2} \wedge \sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}_{*\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta^i_{\rho_*(t')}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases}$$

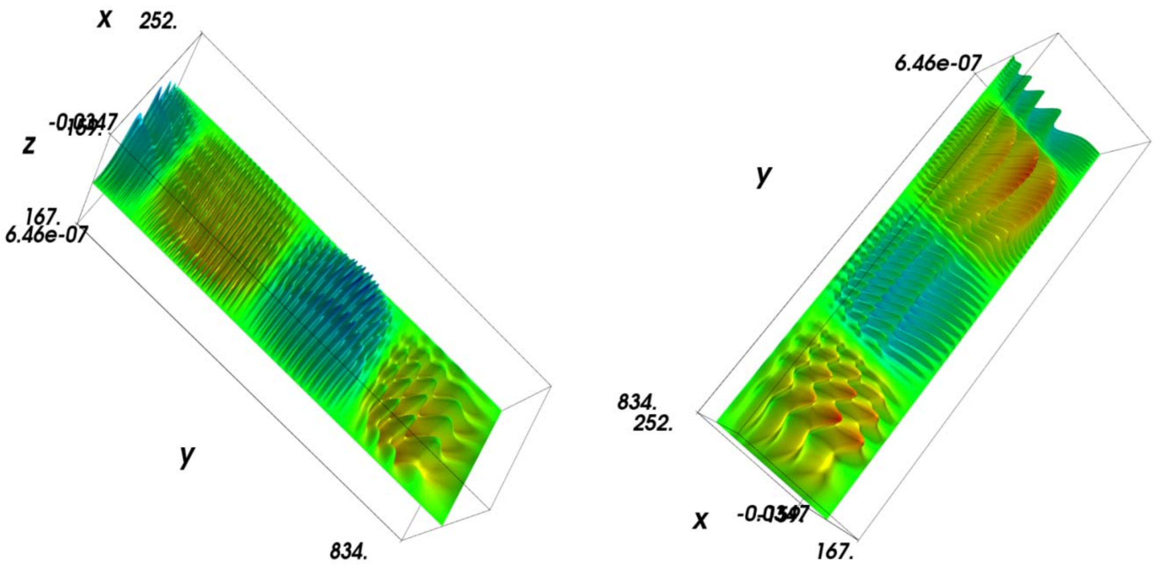
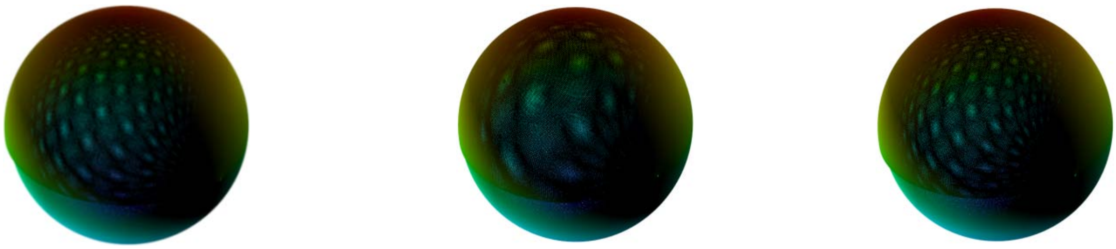


Fig64. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群的生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度**复变弦线丛势生成序列**

4.1. 《RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列》简单数模程设

4.1.1 重构类脑(脑)神经网络，不是所有脑区神经元都能受损记忆重构的，即只有特殊携带高维神经(元)网络，受损局部神经元恢复记忆重构，并形成新的对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列。

①受损局部神经元恢复记忆重构形成新的对偶密钥群核势(凸核)生成序列的程序设计模型



高维复合范函 **低维复合范函** **高维单体范函**

Fig65.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，高维复合范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型

举例：高维复合范函的程序设计局部代码模型[类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列]

```
#Create the data.
import numpy
from numpy import pi,sin,cos,mgrid
import numpy as np
import math
from mayavi import mlab
```

$pi = np.pi, s = 2, N = 2, M = 2, t = 11, w = 22, k = 1;$ dphi, dtheta = pi / 250.0, pi / 250.0

$[phi, theta] = mgrid[0: pi + dphi * 16/6 : dphi, 0: 20/6 * pi + dtheta * 1.5 : dtheta]$

$m_0 = s-1; m_1 = s-1; m_2 = s-1; m_3 = s-1; m_4 = s-1; m_5 = s-1; m_6 = s-1; m_{70} = s-1;$

$$r = numpy.power((numpy.power\left(np.sin\left(\frac{1}{t} * numpy.power(phi, k)\right), N\right) + numpy.power(np.cos(1/t * numpy.power(theta, k)), N)), M)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r * sin(phi) * cos(theta) \\ y = r * cos(phi) \\ z = r * sin(phi) * sin(theta) \end{cases}$$

```
#View it.
pl = mlab.surf(x,y,z,warp_scale = "auto")
mlab.surf(x,y,z,warp_scale = "auto")
mlab.outline(pl)
mlab.show()
#Or view it.
s = mlab.mesh(x,y,z,representation = "wireframe",line_width = 1.0 )
mlab.show())
```

② 受损局部神经元恢复记忆重构形成新的对偶密钥群生成序列能量分布情况的程序设计模型

ⅰ.高维复合范函的程序设计局部代码模型[类脑[脑]对偶密钥群生成序列能量分布图像

```
import numpy
from numpy import pi, sin, cos, mgrid
import numpy as np
import math
from mayavi import mlab
pi = np.pi,s=2,N=2,M=1,dphi, dtheta = pi / 250.0, pi / 250.0
[phi, theta] = mgrid[0:pi + dphi * 16/6:dphi, 0:20/6* pi + dtheta * 1.5:dtheta]
m0 = s-1; m1 = s-1; m2 = s-1; m3 = s-1; m4 = s-1; m5 =s-1; m6 = s-1; m7 = s-1;
r = numpy.power((numpy.power(np.sin(m0*phi*m1*(phi/2)+2*m0*phi*m1*(phi/2)),N) +
numpy.power(np.cos(m0*theta*m1*(theta/2)+2*m0*theta*m1*(theta/2)),N)),M)
x = r*sin(phi)*cos(theta)
y = r*cos(phi)
z = r*sin(phi)*sin(theta)
# View it.
pl = mlab.surf(x, y, z, warp_scale="auto")
mlab.axes(xlabel='x', ylabel='y', zlabel='z')
mlab.outline(pl)
mlab.show()
```

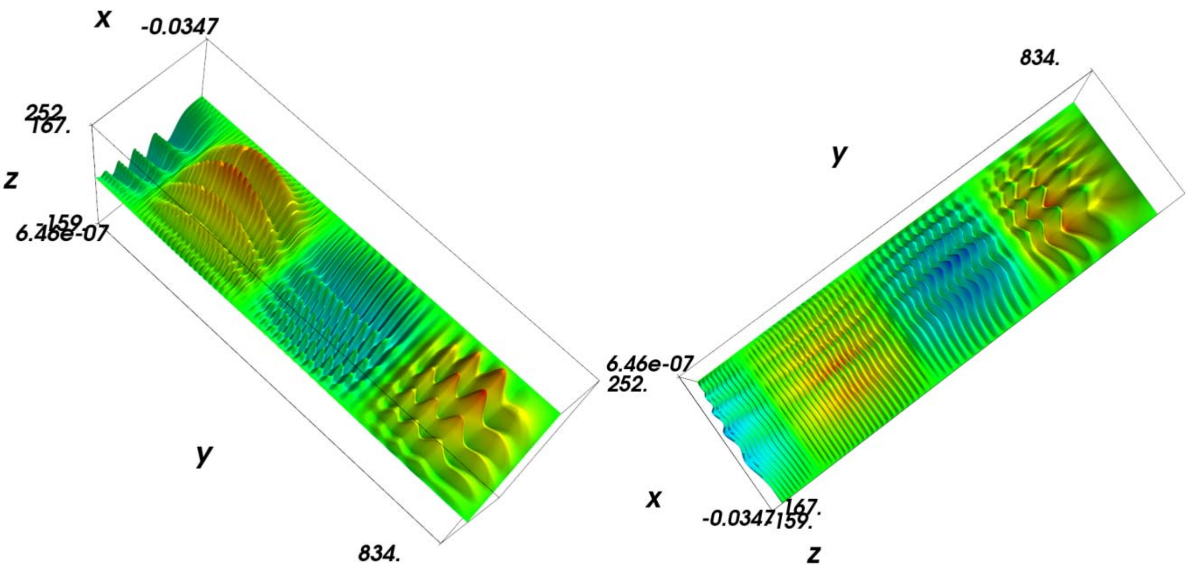


Fig66.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群生成序列，高维复合范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型

ⅱ.举例 :**高维复合范函**程序设计局部代码模型[类脑[脑] **对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列**分布图像

```
import numpy
from numpy import pi, sin, cos, mgrid
import numpy as np
import math
from mayavi import mlab
pi = np.pi, s = 2, N = 2, M = 1, t = 11, w = 22, k = 1; dphi, dtheta = pi / 250.0, pi / 250.0
[phi, theta] = mgrid[0: pi + dphi * 16/6: dphi, 0: 20/6 * pi + dtheta * 1.5: dtheta]
```

$m_0 = s - 1; m_1 = s - 1; m_2 = s - 1; m_3 = s - 1; m_4 = s - 1; m_5 = s - 1; m_6 = s - 1; m_{70} = s - 1;$

$$r = numpy.power((numpy.power\left(np.sin\left(m0*phi*m1*\left(\frac{phi}{2}\right)+2*m0*phi*m1*\left(\frac{phi}{2}\right)\right),N\right) + numpy.power(np.cos(m0*theta*m1*(theta/2)+2*m0*theta*m1*(theta/2)),N)),M)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r*sin(phi)*cos(theta) \\ y = r*cos(phi) \\ z = r*sin(phi)*sin(theta) \end{cases}$$

```
#View it.
s = mlab.mesh(x,y,z,representation = "wireframe",line_width = 1.0 )
mlab.show())
```

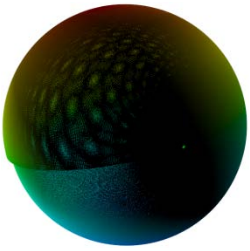
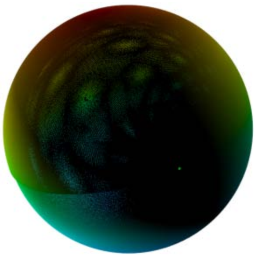


Fig67.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，高维复合范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型[参数 N=2]

iii.举例 :低维复合范函程序设计局部代码模型[类脑[脑] **对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列**分布图像

```
import numpy
from numpy import pi, sin, cos, mgrid
import numpy as np
import math
from mayavi import mlab
pi = np.pi,    s=3, N=1, M=1.5, t1=10, t2=20, k=s-2, dphi, dtheta = pi / 255.0, pi /255.0
[phi, theta] = mgrid[0:pi + dphi * 16/6:dphi, 0:20/6* pi + dtheta * 1.5:dtheta]
m0 = s-2; m1 = s-2; m2 = s-1; m3 = s-1; m4 = s-1; m5 =s-1; m6 = s-1; m7 = s-1;
r = numpy.power((numpy.power(np.sin(1/t1*m1*(numpy.power(phi,k)/2)),N) +
numpy.power(np.cos(1/t2*m1*(numpy.power(theta,k)/2)),N)),M)
x = r*sin(phi)*cos(theta)
y = r*cos(phi)
z = r*sin(phi)*sin(theta)
s = mlab.mesh(x, y, z, representation="wireframe", line_width=1.0 )
mlab.show()
```



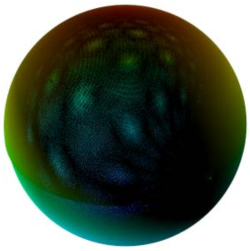


Fig68.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，低维复合范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型[参数 N=1]

iv.举例 :高维单体范函程序设计局部代码模型[类脑[脑] **对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列**分布图像

```
import numpy
from numpy import pi, sin, cos, mgrid
import numpy as np
import math
from mayavi import mlab
pi = np.pi    ,s=3, N=1 or N=2 ,M=1.5 ,t1=10 ,t2=20 ,k=s-2
dphi, dtheta = pi / 255.0, pi /255.0
[phi, theta] = mgrid[0:pi + dphi * 16/6:dphi, 0:20/6* pi + dtheta * 1.5:dtheta]
m0 = s-2; m1 = s-2; m2 = s-1; m3 = s-1; m4 = s-1; m5 =s-1; m6 = s-1; m7 = s-1;
r = numpy.power((numpy.power(np.cos(1/t2*m1*(numpy.power(theta,k)/2)),N)),M)
x = r*sin(phi)*cos(theta)
y = r*cos(phi)
z = r*sin(phi)*sin(theta)
s = mlab.mesh(x, y, z, representation="wireframe", line_width=1.0 )
mlab.show()
```

Fig69.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，高维单体范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型[参数 N=1]

Fig70.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，高维单体范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型[参数 N=2]

5.1 结论

重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN，首次 从类脑重核边界密钥群生成序列超切面与柔性深度神经网络(KFDNN)、类脑神经元网络进行融合。在局部神经受损的神经系统修复的角度分析类脑如何从携带指纹特征密钥群生成序列的时间切丛的分配表群中获得记忆解析，从而为记忆恢复提供有益帮助。

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