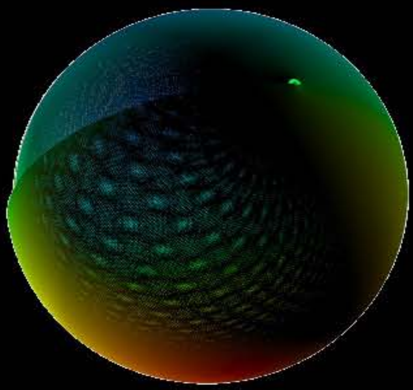
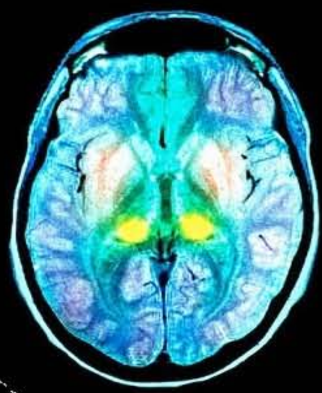
RLLM 多模态可预测性思维增强收缩参数群、尺度新一代生成式人工智能

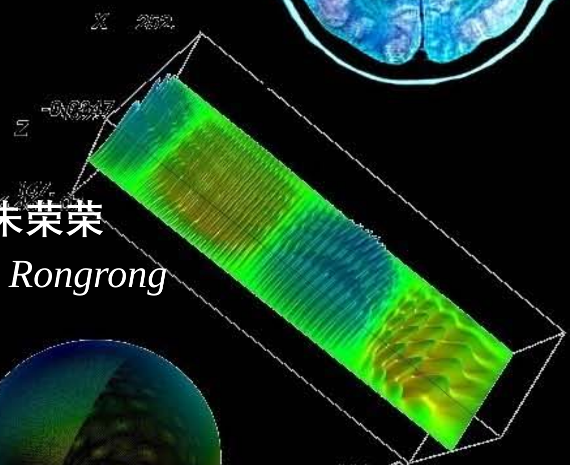
重构类脑神经元网络 R-KFDNN 与密钥群生成序列

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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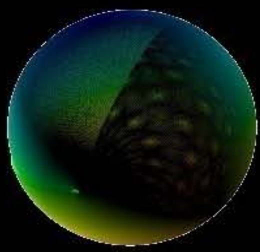

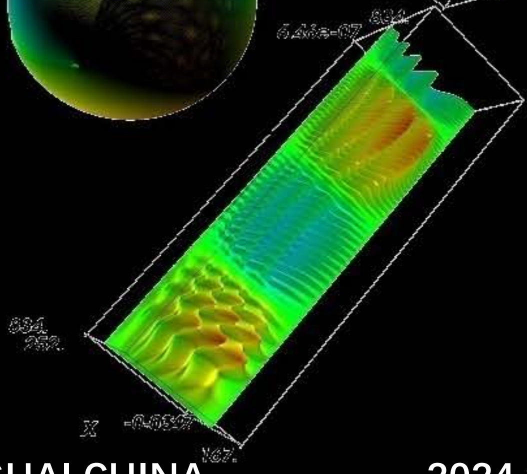

FUDAN UNIVERSITY SHANGHAI CHINA　　2024 年 9 月 23

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

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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

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

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

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

$$if\ \rho\to1,\theta=2k\pi+\theta_1+\theta_2+\cdots,t\in\forall\sigma,(S_{\partial M}^{-1})^{k}\ ,then$$

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

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

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

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。

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

ⅰ.人脑(类脑)信息数据局部缺失函数分析

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

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

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

$if\ t'\rightarrow-\infty,then$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

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

$\int\left[{}^{1,2}{}_{M_\partial\ (exp)}^{[\omega(\theta')+1]}\left(\theta_\partial{}'\left(t'\right)\right)\right]_{缺失}$ 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

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

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

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

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

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$\sum\theta'_\partial\left(t'\right)$

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

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。

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

1.3 人脑(类脑)感知周围信息场(假定类似 MR 信息)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

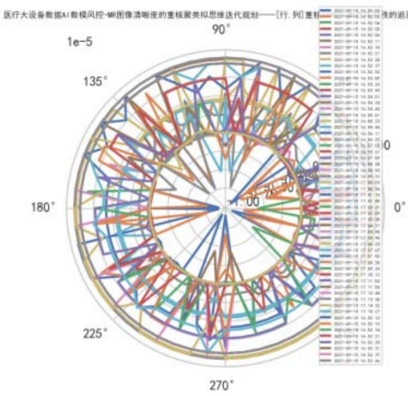
② 从上述内容可知，脑携带特殊能量波，在更高维度上处理各种信号

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}\times\sqrt{2}\left[Sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\theta_i+\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)\right.$$

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

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



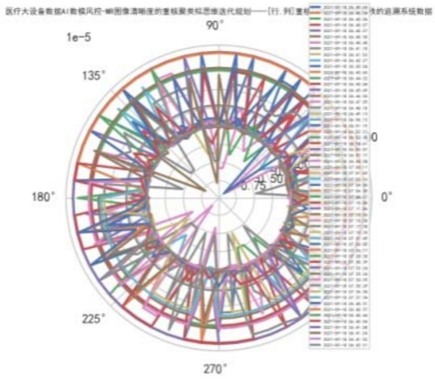


Fig01. DISCOVERY MR750w 的 MR 图像清晰度函数内核机器内部指标域值;以及其延展性、多功能性、高可靠性

2.密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想，其存在定理 3.

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 $\nexists_0 \aleph < \left(P\left(\Omega^{\omega^{\omega}}\right) \to \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}}\right) < \aleph_1$；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 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. $P\left(\Omega^{\omega^{\omega}}\right) < \Omega^{i\omega^{\omega}}, and \bigvee_{i=1}^{k} A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(kk)\uparrow\downarrow} \cong \sum_{i,j}^{k,\omega}\left[{}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}, i^{k} \cdot {}^{\nabla}S_{\langle\cos,\sin\rangle}^{(\omega-1)\otimes(\omega-2)\otimes\ldots\otimes(\omega-j)}\right], and\ 1 \le j < \omega,$

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

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

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

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

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

①时间线切点t_i^{∇}，是数集势核$\bar{A}$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

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

$$\Omega^{k+1}[\rho_\theta\ (t)]_{S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}}={}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t^{'})}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right);\ 令\ r\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^{z}\right)\sim C\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^{z}\right)$$

$$if\ r_\Omega\left(t_{kk}^{(x,y)},t_{kk}^{z}\right)\sim{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t^{'})}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right),then$$

$$^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_{(t^{'})}}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\sim\left[\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{(x,y)}}\right]_{(sin,cos)}\mp\left[\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^{z}}\right]_{(sin,cos)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv．左、右脑(类脑)内核展开式分离过程

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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。

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

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 $i^2\cdot\omega(t_{TR})\wedge\omega(\theta_{TE}) \rightsquigarrow \omega_i(TR)\wedge\omega_i(TE)$, ∴

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$if\ k\equiv0,\qquad and\ \frac{1}{C_1\times C_2\times\ldots}\rightsquigarrow\lambda,\qquad then\ \lambda^{-1}\langle S_c\ ,S\rangle^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots)}$$

$\langle S_{\lambda^{-1}(t)},i^k\cdot S_{\lambda^{-1}(\theta)}\rangle^{(\omega_1\wedge\omega_2\oplus\omega_3\wedge\omega_4\oplus\ldots)}$，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,

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

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

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

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

$\langle S_{\Delta c},S_K\rangle_{\Omega}^{i^2\cdot\omega(t)\wedge\omega(\theta)}\sim{}_{Left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)\wedge{}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda^{-1}(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right)$，$\therefore$ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle {}_{left}\overset{+}{}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)}),{}_{right}\overset{-}{}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)})\rangle$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。

${}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)} \rightsquigarrow \langle {}_{left}\overset{+}{}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)}),{}_{right}\overset{-}{}\Omega(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta)})\rangle$，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。

$${}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)} \rightsquigarrow \int^{+\wedge-} C^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)}\ ,\qquad \int^{+\wedge-} C^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)} \sim \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle {}_{left}\overset{+}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}),{}_{right}\overset{-}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\rangle$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)} \subset \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle {}_{left}\overset{+}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}),{}_{right}\overset{-}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\rangle,\qquad and\ \sum_{i=1}^{m}\langle {}_{left}\overset{+}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}),{}_{right}\overset{-}{}(S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)})\rangle \subset {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}$$

$$\int^{+\wedge-} C^{\sum_{i=1}^{m}}_{t'(\theta_i)} \subset {}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}$$

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

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

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

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

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；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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$\rightsquigarrow$聚核，势$\rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{T}$；所以进行公式整理，则有

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

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

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$\frac{1}{T} \sim \frac{1}{t^*}$

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle\theta^i_\rho\wedge{}^{-}S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)},\theta_i\wedge{}^{+}S^{-1}_{\lambda(t,\theta_i)}\rangle$可以观察到左右类脑存在密切联系，示例$\langle\theta^i_\rho,\theta_i\rangle^{+\wedge-}$这种非线性角动量(能)，而$\theta^i_\rho$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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega}}_{\theta\wedge\beta\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}T^{\Omega^{i\omega-1}}_{\theta\wedge\beta\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^2_{E\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q^2_{E_*\wedge\rho\langle\theta,\beta\rangle(t')}}\right]_{S_k^{-1}}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow\langle {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{\theta\wedge\beta\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}, {}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{\theta\wedge\beta\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}}\rangle\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, and\ Q_E^2(S_k^{-1})\sim\theta\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}, Q_{E_*}^2(S_k^{-1})\sim\theta$$

$$\wedge\beta\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi},\quad\therefore$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

$$\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ ,and\ if\ s=3,\omega\le 4$$

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。

ⅵ.切丛对偶关系具有从弱非线性至线性内核的形态

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ⅶ.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

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

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

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

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

$$\langle sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\qquad(11)$$

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。

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

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

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

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

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

$\omega-1,\omega\geq 10$ (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]

$$\langle sin\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)+cos\left(\frac{1}{t_2}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{\ s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}\ \ , and\ t_1,t_2=const.s=2,\omega-1,\omega=1.5\qquad(12)$$

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$\omega,\omega-1\geq 10k,\omega,\omega-1 \leftsquigarrow 1.5, and\ 2n\geq 6\ or\ 2n\leq 2$

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

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

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

$$\langle Sin^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee Cos^{2n}\left({}^{\perp}T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho_{*\beta}^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$
$$,and\ s=2,2n\geq 6,\omega-1,\omega\geq 10\qquad(13)$$

2.携带密钥群生成序列$\langle{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{i\omega}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{i\omega-1}_{T^2\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t)}\rangle$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

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

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

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

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

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

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$\langle \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle, \langle \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\beta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\beta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle$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。

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

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

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

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

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$\langle \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}, \langle \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\beta)}^{i\omega}, \Omega_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\beta)}^{i\omega-1}\rangle \cdot a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$，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。

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

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

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

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

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

$$T^2\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\langle\theta,\beta\rangle,T^2\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\langle\beta,\theta\rangle,T\left|\begin{matrix}0&1\\1&0\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\theta,T\left|\begin{matrix}1&0\\0&1\end{matrix}\right|\rightsquigarrow\beta \quad (14)$$

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

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

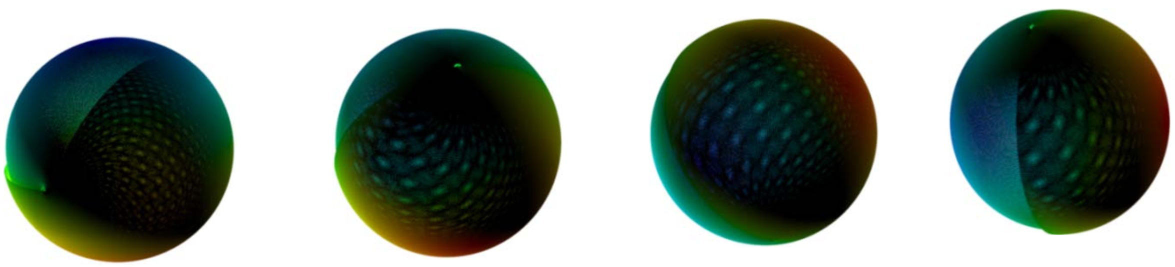


Fig02.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_对偶密钥群核势生成序列在不同切空间$\Omega^{i\omega}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}$, $\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{T\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge t'(\theta)}$, 高一维、低一维切丛核势的密钥群生成序列；而$\langle e^2\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|,e^2\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\rangle$高一维单元层次上对偶密钥群核势正交滑动模态，$\langle e^{-2}\left|\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right|\wedge e^{-2}\left|\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right|\rangle$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$a^{(kk)}_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}$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$a^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}_{\omega=i2\pi}$；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$e_1\times e_2=0$

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

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

$$\boldsymbol{\rightsquigarrow\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right),Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta_*^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\quad\textbf{(15)}$$

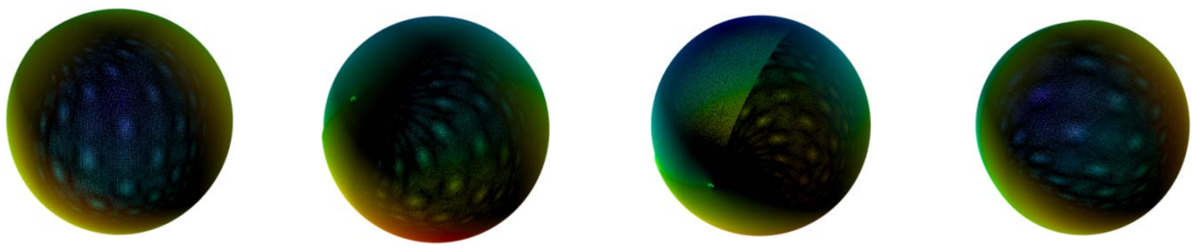


Fig03.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_$H_{\langle f\otimes F\rangle}$调和映照稳定、平坦时, 时间切点$t_i^{\nabla}$,其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交；而$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴的复变函数对交叉域进行非线性跨域、生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$；而隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构

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

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

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

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

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

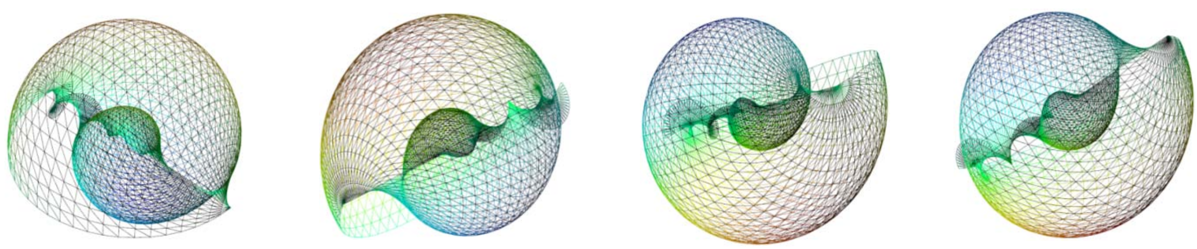


Fig04.RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_$H_{(f\otimes F)}$调和映照稳定、平坦时，时间切点t_i^{∇},其核势$a_{ii\uparrow\downarrow}^{(kk)}$曲面相切、时间线法线向量相交；而$\mathcal{N}_1$旋转缠绕$\mathcal{N}_0$主轴的复变函数对交叉域进行非线性跨域、生成序列周期$a_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$；而隐蔽时间线与高维生成序列的势形成卷积势的空间结构

iii. Fig03.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**。

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

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

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

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

(17)

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。

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

ⅰ.对偶密钥群核势凸核密码生成序列

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

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

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

$$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow-\rho^{\omega^2[,]}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}(\theta),and\ \rho^{\omega^2[,]}=\mp1\ \ then$$

$$\theta=\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]}=\mp1,\qquad\therefore$$

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

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

$$cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rightsquigarrow-\rho^{\omega^2[,]}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}(\theta),and\ \rho^{\omega^2[,]}=\mp1\ ,\qquad\therefore$$

$$\theta=-\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]}=\mp1,\qquad\therefore$$

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

$$\theta=-\frac{1}{t_1}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2},and\ \rho_t^{\omega^2[,]}=\mp1,\qquad\therefore$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\times\int_0^{\pi} sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\wedge T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)d\beta d\theta \rightsquigarrow a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

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

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

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

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

$$_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)\vee {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)$$
$$\rightsquigarrow\left[sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^i\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^i\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^i}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^i{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^i{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^i}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}}\quad(18)$$

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): $S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)^{Q_E}$

$$\rho_\theta\ \left(t'(Q_E)\right)\rightsquigarrow\sum_{K\geq3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}$$

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

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

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

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

$Q_{MR}^{核心能量}=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^{K}\otimes X_K^{H}&&\\&E_{X_S}^{K}\otimes X_K^{H}&\\&&E_{X_M}^{K}\otimes X_K^{H}\end{bmatrix}$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。

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

$$=S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\ \cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\right]\ (19)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$, and\ t'\langle\theta\wedge\beta\rangle \rightsquigarrow t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle \qquad (20)$$

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

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

$$(S_K^{-1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle)_{Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}}^K \rightsquigarrow S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}}\right)\wedge S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_{MR}^{\text{核心能量}}}\right) \qquad (21)$$

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

$$Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right) \sim \sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\cdot\frac{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}}, \therefore$$

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

$$\sum_{K\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\xi \cdot\frac{\xi_{\rho(t')}^*}{2}\right)_{E_X(t')}^{Q_{MR}} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin\left(\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\wedge cos\left(\frac{1}{T_2}\cdot\sum_{\rho=3}^{m}\rho_\beta \cdot \frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle} \qquad (22)$$

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

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

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

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"∧"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

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

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

上式为切片丛[携带核心能量]

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

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

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

$$\sim\left[\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_{E}}\right)\right)\wedge\Omega_{t^{'}(\beta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t^{'})}}{2}\right)^{Q_{E}}\right)\right)\right]\quad(23)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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"∧"析取变换为"∨"，则将形成高维对偶密钥群核势的初始化结构形态的演化。

$$S^{m+k-1}_{Left,right}\left[{}^{+}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\theta)}\left(S^{-1}_{K}\left(\rho_{\theta}\,(t')\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'(\beta)}\left(S^{-1}_{K}\left(\rho_{\beta}\,(t')\right)\right)\right] \rightsquigarrow \left[{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega}_{Q^{2}_{E}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')},{}^{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\Omega^{i\omega-1}_{Q^{2}_{E}\wedge\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')}\right]_{S^{-1}_{K}},\therefore$$

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

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

上式为对偶密钥群核势凸核[密钥群]生成序列

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

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

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

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

$S^{m+k-1}_{Left,right}\left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega^{(S^{-1}_{\partial M})}_{t\ '\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(S^{-1}_{K}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]$，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$MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_{i}\ H^{H}_{ji}}$，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 $\Omega^{K+1}\left(MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_{i}\ H^{H}_{ji}}\right)\ or\ \Omega^{K+1}\left(Brain^{H_{ij}\ Q_{i}\ H^{H}_{ji}}\right)$

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

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

ⅵ.投影切片$S^{-1}_{K}\left(MR^{H_{ij}\ Q_{i}\ H^{H}_{ji}}\right)\ or\ S^{-1}_{K}\left(Brain^{H_{ij}\ Q_{i}\ H^{H}_{ji}}\right)$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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

上式为密钥群[对偶]的解译密码(核势凸核)的生成序列。

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

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

$$\begin{cases}S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}},and\ T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\sim T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases}S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases}S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}sin^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\cdot\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix},T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\\ S_K^{-1}\left(\sum_{K\geq3}^{m}\frac{cos^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}{sin^s\left(\sum_{s=2}^{m}\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)}\right)^{Q_E}\xrightarrow[\supset]{\text{解译}}cos^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\langle\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\langle T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix},T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\rangle\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}\end{cases}$$

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

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla^{(\omega,T)}}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_*}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad (24)$$

$$\langle sin^{i\omega}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\nabla^{(\omega,T)}}_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \rightsquigarrow \langle sin^{i\omega_*}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\ or\ cos^{i\omega-1}\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{nn}^{\uparrow\downarrow}} \quad (25)$$

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

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]^{\Sigma}_{正常} \\ {}^{受损}\Omega^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{Q_E^2\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)_t^{\pm\frac{\pi}{2}+nk\pi}} \rightsquigarrow \left[S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)\right)^{Q_E}\vee S_K^{-1}\left(ctg\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\beta\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right]^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}_{受损} \end{array}\right. \tag{26}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

携带类脑(脑)切片从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,

Fig04,Fig05,Fig06；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

$$\begin{cases} {}_{left}^{+}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[\sin\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}\rho_{\theta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{j=2}^{m}\rho_{\beta}^{i}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \\ {}_{right}^{-}\Omega\left(S_{\lambda(t,\theta)}^{-1}\right) \rightsquigarrow \left[\cos\left(\sum_{j=2}^{p}\rho^{i}{}_{*\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\wedge\sum_{i=2}^{q}\rho^{i}{}_{*\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho_*(t')}^{i}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta)}} \end{cases} \tag{27}$$

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

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。

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

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

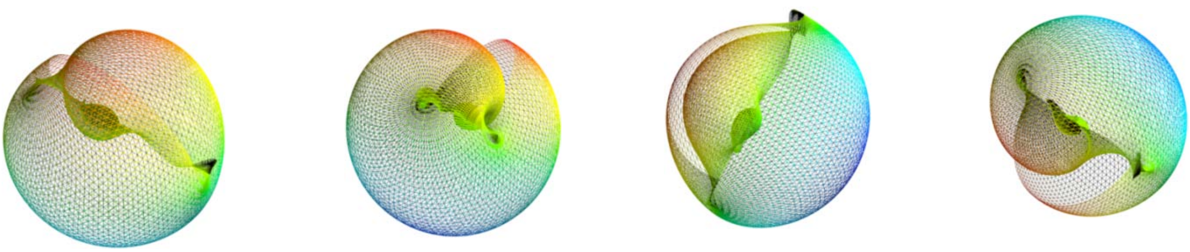


Fig05. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群生成序列在高维类脑空间**聚核势生成序列分布在时间 t 切丛**;同时也属于**弦线丛势生成序列的线性高维线圈**

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

携带类脑(脑)切片丛的对偶密钥群生成序列

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

对上式进行逻辑与集合属性变换

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

A.切片丛：密钥群生成序列幂复变弦线丛势生成序列

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

B.切片丛：对偶密钥群生成序列

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

所以 A.公式，不等于 B.公式，即

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

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

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

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

,[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

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

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

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

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

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) $S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)$

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

$$\leftarrow \Omega^{k+1}\left[\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I+R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\times H_{ji}^{H}\right|\right)\right)\right] \quad (28)$$

而$S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}$以携带能量为主的密钥群生成序列，$S_K^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)$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。

$$_{lef,righ tt}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S_{K\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}\right)^{\omega^{i\omega}} \rightsquigarrow \left[sin\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\theta^s\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^s}{2}\right]\wedge cos\left[T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho_\beta^s\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^s}{2}\right]\right]_{S_K^{-1}}^{\omega^{i\omega\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}} \quad (29)$$

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$S_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}^{-1}$, $S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)$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。

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

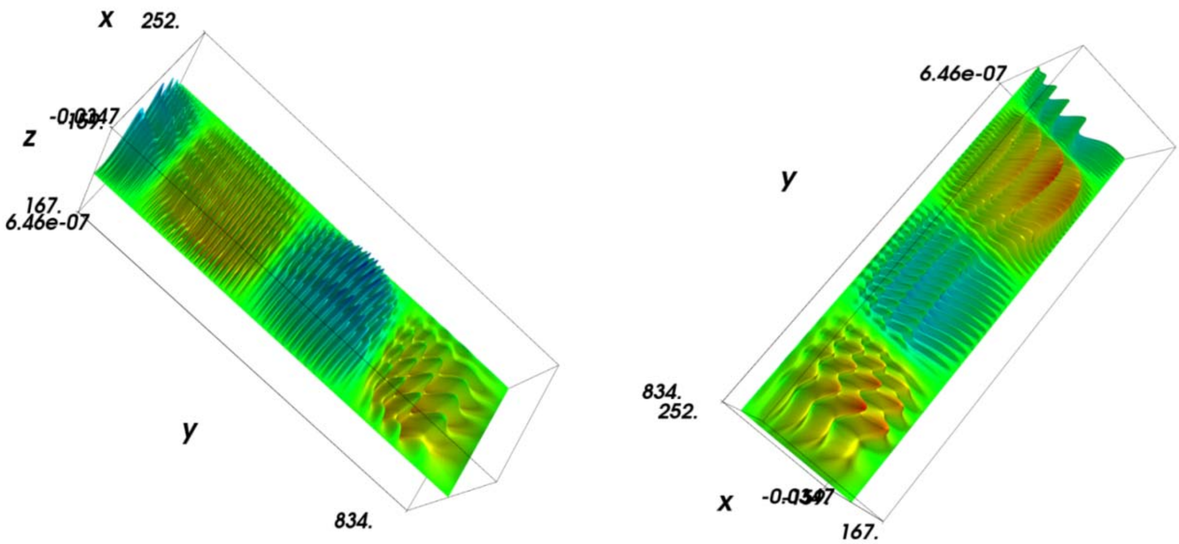


Fig06. 密钥群的生成序列到乔治.康托尔猜想_ RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_更高维度幂函数为高维度复变弦线丛**势生成序列**

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

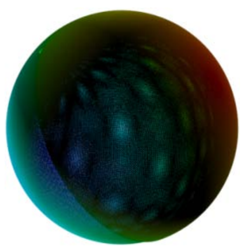


Fig07.对偶密钥群核势凸核**[密码表]生成序列**

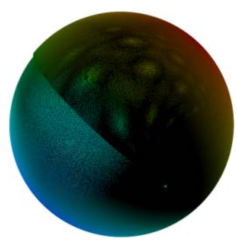


Fig08.对偶密钥群核势凸核**[密码表]生成序列**

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

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

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

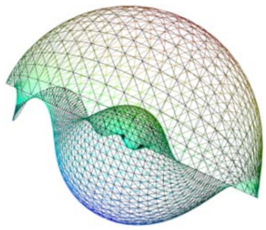


Fig09.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群**【高维密钥表】

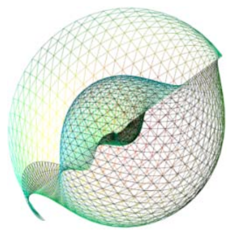


Fig10.对偶密钥群_**高维密钥群**【高维密钥表】

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。

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

$$\rightsquigarrow S_{left,right}^{m+k-1}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_{K}^{-1}\left(\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\right)\right)\right]_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}^{核势[凸核]\_知识[解译]}\qquad(30)$$

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

$$\rightsquigarrow\left[\langle cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\vee cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0 & 1\\1 & 0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta_{\rho(t)}^{s-1}}{2}\right)\rangle_{a_{mm}^{\uparrow\downarrow}}^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\right]_{S_{K}^{-1}(t')}\qquad(31)$$

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

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

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

$$S^{m+k-1}_{Left,right}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(S^{-1}_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}\right)\right]^{核势[凸核]}_{S^{-1}_{k(t')}} \quad (32),$$

$$\left[\Omega^{k+1}\langle\theta,\beta\rangle\left(\rho_t\left(\sum\cdot\frac{\delta}{\omega_i}\times log\left|I\times R^{-1}\times H_{ij}\times Q^{核心能量}_{MR}\times H^{H}_{ij}\right|\right)\right)\right] \quad (33)$$

$${}_{left,right}^{+\vee-}\Omega\left(S^{-1}_{k\langle t,(\theta,\beta)\rangle}\right)^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta,\beta)}} \rightsquigarrow \left[Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=2}^{m}\rho^{s}_{\theta}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\wedge Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\rho^{s}_{\beta}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\right]^{\omega(t)^{i\cdot\omega(\theta,\beta)}} \quad (34)$$

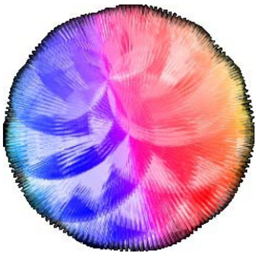


Fig11.类脑[脑]切片丛神经元能量波动

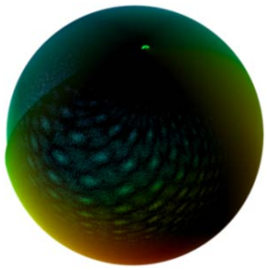


Fig12.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群核势凸核

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

$$\rightsquigarrow \langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}_{*}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{mm} \quad (35)$$

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

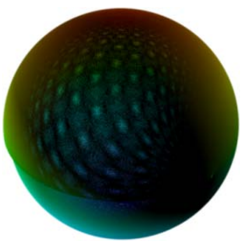
$$S^{m+k-1}_{Left,right}\left[{}^{+\vee-}\Omega^{S^{-1}_{\partial M}}_{t'\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}\left(S^{-1}_{k\langle\rho_{\langle\theta,\beta\rangle}(t')\rangle}\right)\right]^{核势[凸核]}_{S^{-1}_{k(t')}}\rangle \rightsquigarrow$$ 解译类脑[脑]信息；解译推理公式群(31) + (32) + (33) + (34)

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

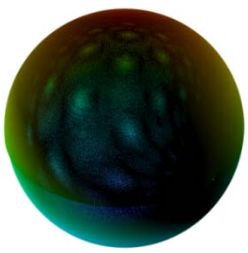
低维复合 $\langle Sin\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\vee Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}_{*}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot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

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

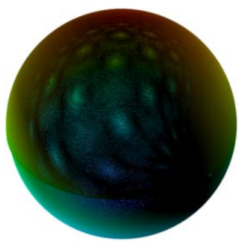
高维单体 $\langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\beta^{s}\cdot\frac{\beta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langle i\omega,i\omega-1\rangle}\cdot a^{\uparrow\downarrow}_{nn}, or\ \langle Cos\left(T^{-1}\begin{vmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{vmatrix}\cdot\sum_{s=3}^{m}\theta^{s}\cdot\frac{\theta^{s-1}_{\rho(t)}}{2}\right)\rangle^{\langl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



高维复合范函



低维复合范函



高维单体范函

Fig13.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设计型

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。

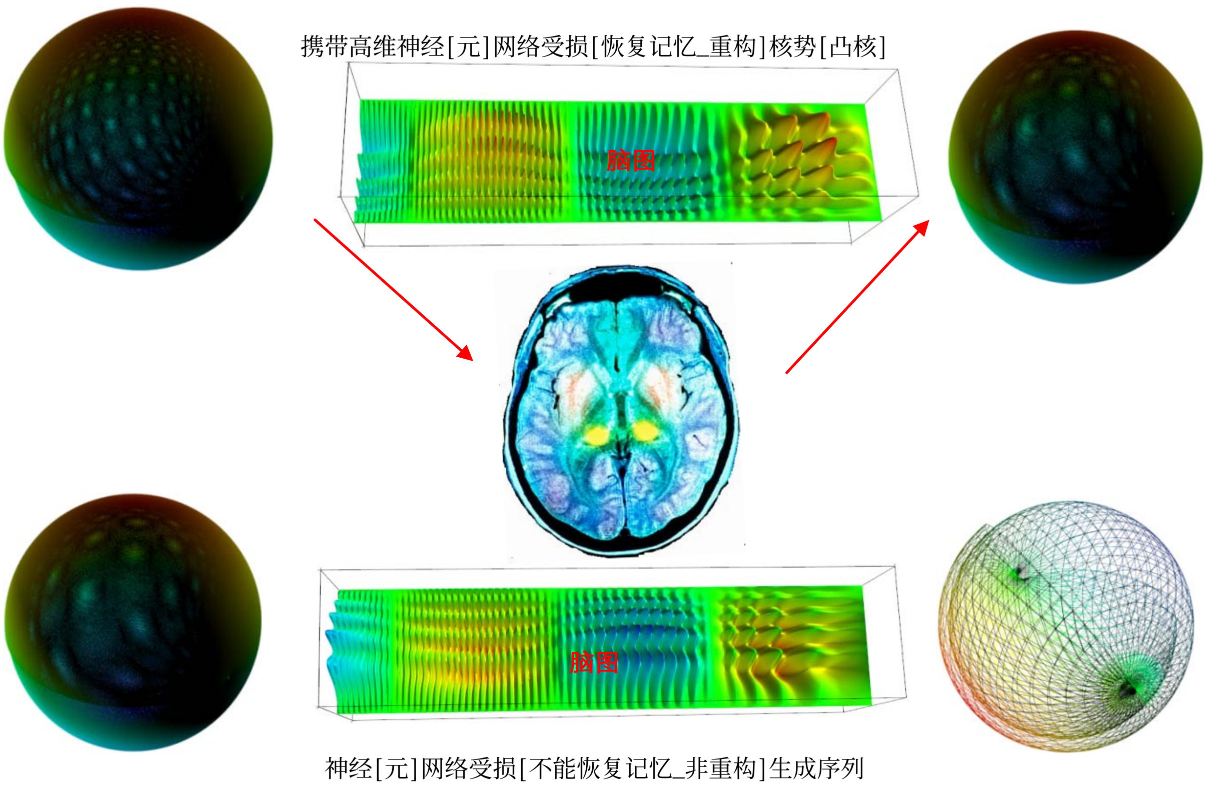


Fig14.类脑[脑] 携带高维神经受损[恢复]记忆的高维复合对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，以及低维神经受损[恢复]记忆；高低维度形态存在局部神经元信息恢复的缺失问题；同时高维单体对偶密钥群核势[凸核]生成序列，不具有携带高维神经元受损[恢复]记忆的可能性；并实现程设模型

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.《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

3.1 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

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

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

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

$$x=Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\left(1+cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+\sum_{i=1}^{m}i\cdot\frac{A_i}{2}\right)\right),calars=Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}+s\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right),ms.set(z=x,scalars)\quad(36)$$

① 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

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

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

上面函数结构为携带图像信息的低频协振动共振波形态

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

$$and\ \delta\to1,or\ \delta\to-\infty\qquad(37)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}=ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_X}\qquad(38)$$

下图(公式(38))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)$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$

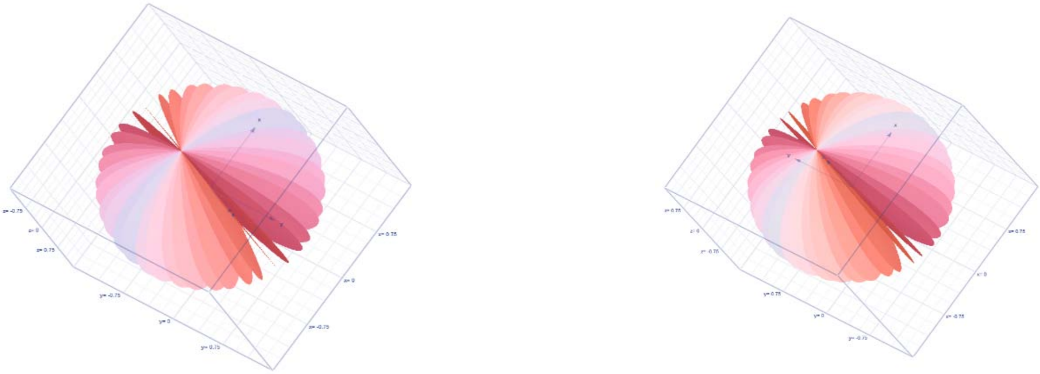


Fig15.携带图像信息的低频协振动的约化共振波形态方程的三维图像的类脑(人脑左、右脑)$S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}$

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

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

$,and\ \omega_i\ (TR)$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

② 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

$$^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^k}(\theta^k\wedge\beta^k)\sim\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H},if\ S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\subset ctg\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m}i\cdot\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right)_{E_X}\quad(39)$$

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$S_{Left}^{m+k-1}\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta\wedge\beta)}^{\left(S_{\partial M}^{-1}\right)^k}(\theta^k\wedge\beta^k)\right)\cong\Omega_M^{k+1}[\theta(\rho(t))]_{S_{左、右}^{m+k-1}}$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 (40)

③ 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(40))，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$\rho_{\theta}\,(t')$。

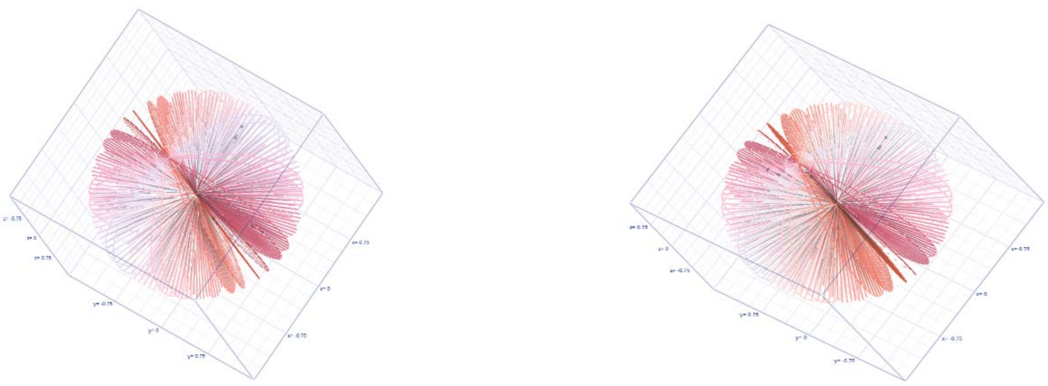


Fig16.携带密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}} \wedge {}^{-}\Omega_{t^{'}(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换,每一片约化s^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上$\rho_{\theta}\,(t')$

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

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

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。

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

$$\left.\left.\cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}\right]\sim S_{Left,right}^{m+k-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}S_{Left,right}^{-k+1}\left(Q_{MR}^{核心能量}\right)_{\delta}^{H}\right),and\ s表示维度 \quad (41)$$

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

$$S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right)\xrightarrow{提取数据}\left[{}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right] \quad (42)$$

，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：

$${}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right)\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\left(S_k^{-1}\left(\sum_{k\geq3}^{m}ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta\ \cdot\frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)^{Q_E}\right)\right) \quad (43)$$

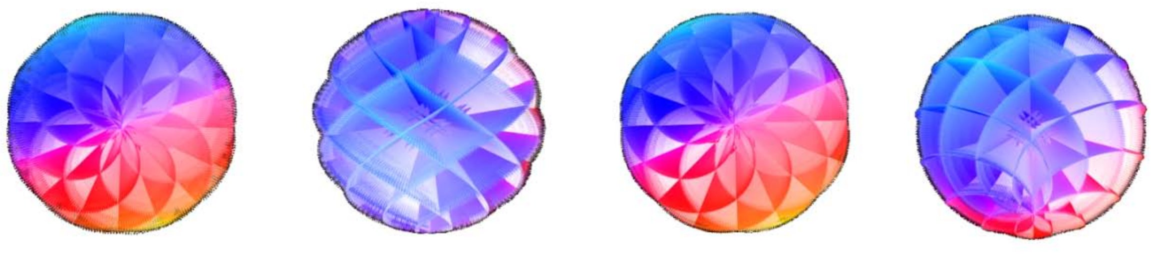


Fig17.携带密钥群生成序列$\left({}^{+}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\wedge{}^{-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right)$到左、右脑(类脑)内核协同与携带信息约化波动拟合变换,每一片约化S^{-1}上存储大量信息(如 MR 图像信息)，而提取信息需要密钥群的生成序列，即分配表群(引导)，可能存在余切的时间线上$\rho_\theta\ (t')$,[调整参数及函数组合]

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

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

$$=Matrix\begin{bmatrix}E_{X_E}^K\otimes X_K^H & & \\ & E_{X_S}^K\otimes X_K^H & \\ & & E_{X_M}^K\otimes X_K^H\end{bmatrix}_i^Q \text{为核心能量} \quad (44)$$

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从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

$$\left[a_{t_{kk}^x}^{\nabla}\right]^2+\left[a_{t_{kk}^y}^{\nabla}\right]^2\mp\left[\Omega_{\nabla}^{t_{kk}^z}\right]^2<C\left(t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y,t_{kk}^z\right), and\ t_{kk}^x,t_{kk}^y\in[A], t_{kk}^z\in(A) \quad (45)$$

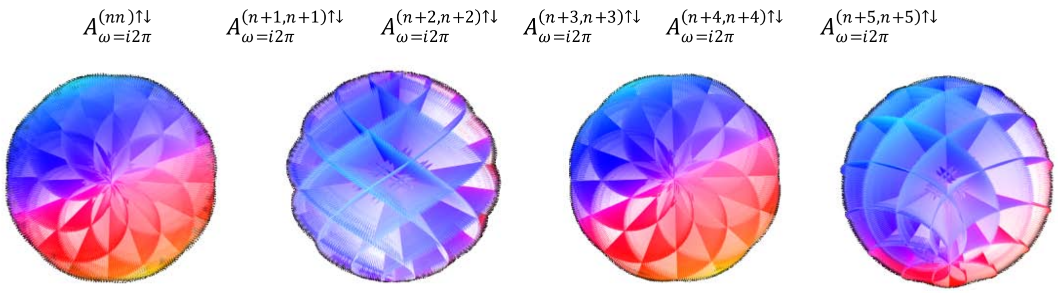


Fig18.$\aleph_1$旋转缠绕$\aleph_0$主轴的交叉域进行非线性生成序列周期及$A_{\omega=i2\pi}^{(nn)\uparrow\downarrow}$的三维图像

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。

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：

$$P_{(A_i,A_j)}^{(1)}=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\times\left[Sin\left(A_1+\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+Sin\left(A_1-\sum_{i=2}^{m}A_i+n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]_{P_{i(x,y)}^*} \quad (46)$$

$$P_{(A,B)}^{(2)} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \times \sqrt{2}\left[Sin\left(\frac{A_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m} A_i + \sum_{i=2}^{m} i \cdot \frac{A_i}{2}\right) - Sin\left(\frac{B_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) Cos\left(\sum_{i=2}^{m} B_i + \sum_{i=2}^{m} i \cdot \frac{B_i}{2}\right)\right]_{P_{ij(x_i,y_j)}^{*}} \tag{47}$$

$$[\mathrm{Tanh} \times \mathrm{Ctanh}]^{\nabla} = \frac{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i - i\bar{X}\right)_i - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{+\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})} - \frac{k^2\sigma_2}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} \times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i + i\bar{X}\right)_j - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{+\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1}X_{ij})}\right]}{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_3}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} \times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i - i\bar{X}\right)_i - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{+\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})} + \frac{k^2\sigma_4}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i + i\bar{X}\right)_j - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{+\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1}X_{ij})}\right]}$$

$$\otimes \frac{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_5}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} \times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i - i\bar{X}\right)_i - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(X_{ij}\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1})} + \frac{k^2\sigma_6}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i + i\bar{X}\right)_j - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}\right]}{\left[\frac{k^2\sigma_7}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \times e_{ij}^{\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i - i\bar{X}\right)_i - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(X_{ij}\bar{X}_{i+1,j+1})} - \frac{k^2\sigma_8}{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} \times e_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(X_i + i\bar{X}\right)_j - \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\right]^3}{}_{\theta^{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}}(\bar{X}_{ij}X_{i+1,j+1})}\right]}$$

$$, and\sigma\left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)^{-\mathrm{T}^2} \to \sigma\left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)^{\mathrm{T}^2}, \tag{48}$$

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

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

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：$\rho_\theta\ \left(t'(Q_E)\right) \to \sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^s\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m}\rho_\theta \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_{MR}}$, 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

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

即密钥群最终应该分布在$\sum_{k\geq 3}^{m} ctg^{s}\left(\sum_{\rho=2}^{m} \rho \cdot \frac{\theta_{\rho(t')}}{2}\right)_{E_{X(t')}}^{Q_E}$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, ω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)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega^{s}\ (\lambda^{i}) & & S_k^{-1}\left(\rho_\theta\ (t')\right) \\ & {}^{s}\Omega^{T}\ (\omega, S_k^{-1}) & \\ \rho_\theta\ (t') & & Q_E \end{bmatrix} \sim \left[{}^{+\wedge-}\Omega_{t'(\theta)}^{S_{\partial M}^{-1}}\right]_{\rho_\theta}^{T}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & & & \\ S_1^{-1} & \omega_2 & \cdots & \Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega \\ & S_2^{-1} & \cdots & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{\theta_1} & & & \\ & \rho_{\theta_2} & \cdots & \\ & \cdots & & \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{局部随机数据缺失}]{\text{反射镜像}} \begin{bmatrix} & & \cdots & & \\ & & \cdots & \rho_{\theta_2}^{*} & \\ & \cdots & & & \rho_{\theta_1}^{*} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ \Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega & & \cdots & S_2^{-1} & \\ & & \cdots & \omega_2^{*} & S_1^{-1} \\ & \cdots & & & \omega_1^{*} \end{bmatrix} \quad (49)$$

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, ω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

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

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

$$\begin{gathered} I_{pass}^{s+1}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{s+1}(\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\theta\ (t')}^{S_k^{-1}} \\ \cdots \\ I_{pass}^{3}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{3}\ (\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{3}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\theta\ (t')}^{S_k^{-1}} \\ I_{pass}^{2}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega : \left[{}^{+}\Omega_{Q_E}^{2}\ (\lambda^i)_\omega \vee {}^{-}\Omega_{Q_E}^{2}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega\right]_{\rho_\theta\ (t')}^{S_k^{-1}} \end{gathered} \quad (50)$$

$\rho_\theta\ (t')$的紧致性压缩, 即同时存在时间t'的压缩结构, 而$I_{pass}^{s+1}\ (\lambda_*^i)_\omega$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$I_{pass}^{s+1}\ (\lambda_*^i)_{\omega(t')}$中，就是一种特殊频率的线性波结构形态。

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

此式为类脑(脑)左、右脑分离，且每片约化的记忆悬浮

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

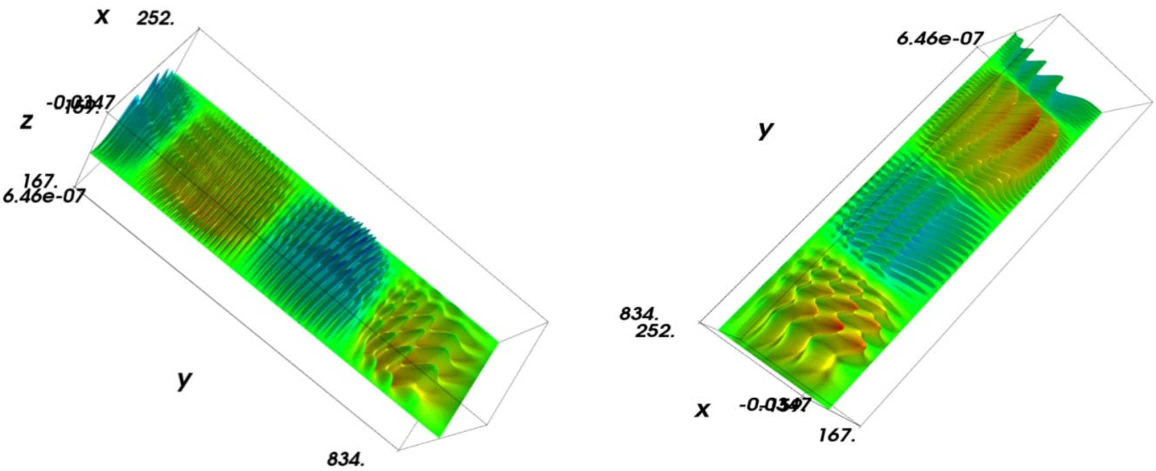
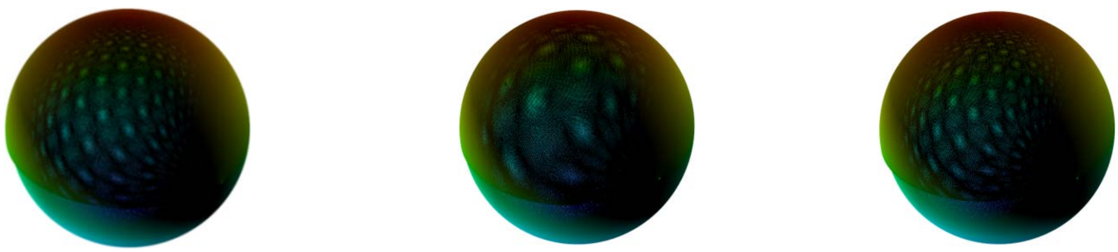


Fig19. RLLM 增强思维能力搜索增强微调和收缩参数群尺度_密钥群的生成序列的更高维度幂函数为高维度**复变弦线丛势生成序列**

4.《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 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**

Fig20.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

5．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())
```

5.1 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

① 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()
```

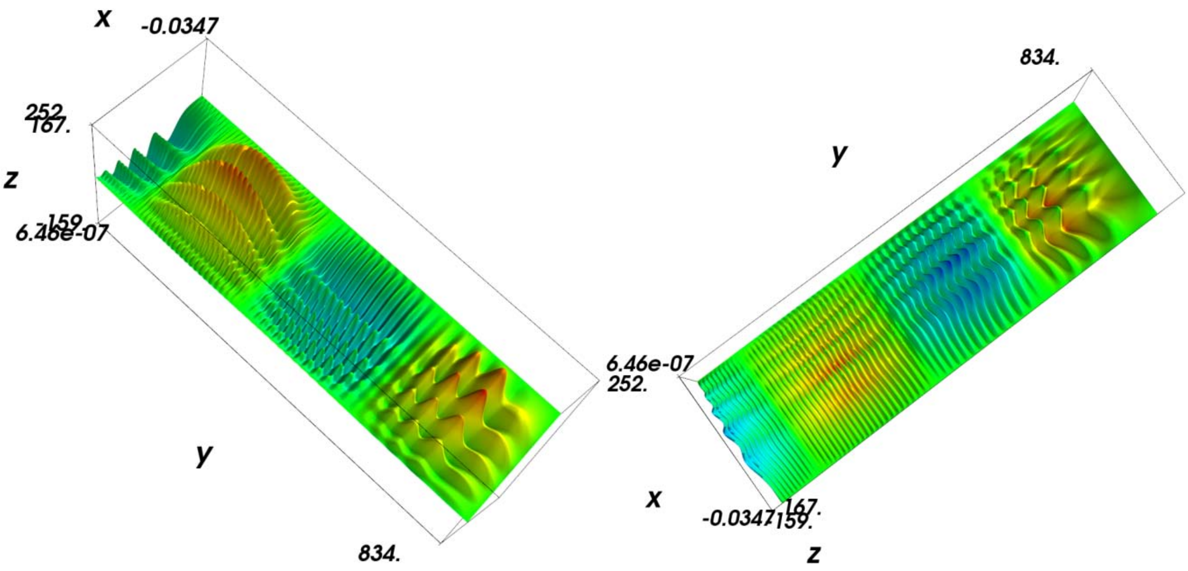


Fig21.类脑[脑]对偶密钥群生成序列，高维复合范函方程与程序设计局部代码模型

② **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]
m0 = s − 1; m1 = s − 1; m2 = s − 1; m3 = s − 1; m4 = s − 1; m5 = s − 1; m6 = s − 1; m70 = 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.
s = mlab.mesh(x, y, z, representation = "wireframe", line_width = 1.0 )
mlab.show())
```

Fig22.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]

③ **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()
```

Fig23.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 $N=1$]

④ **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()
```

Fig24.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]

Fig25.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]

6.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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