

Business plan seeking \$57 K for 51% ownership as Co-Director

商业计划寻求\$ 57 K 为 51%所有权作为联合主任

Point of contact: Colin James III, Colorado Springs, USA, Mobile: +011 719.210.9534, info@cec-services.com, www.cec-services.com and www.ersatz-systems.com

联系点科林詹姆斯三世, 科罗拉多斯普林斯, 美国, 移动 011 719.210.9534, info@cec-services.com, www.cec-services.com 和 www.ersatz-systems.com

This business plan seeks \$57 K for 51% ownership by a Co-Director in Ersatz Systems Machine Cognition, LLC (ESMC) and CEC Services, LLC with total assets of about \$107 K.

该业务计划寻求 5.7 万美元的 51% 所有权由联合董事在替代系统机器认知, 有限责任公司 (ESMC) 和 CEC 服务, 有限责任公司总资产约 10.7 万美元。

Both companies are limited liability corporations (LLC) in the State of Colorado, in good standing, without liability or encumbrance, and 100% owned solely by Colin James III.

两家公司都是科罗拉多州的有限责任公司 (LLC), 信誉良好, 没有责任或负担, 并且 100% 完全由 Colin James III 所有。

All source code assets include a complete end user manual, internal program documentation, and regression test cases embedded as comments. The source code is in the educators' programming language of True BASIC, a 100% portable ANSI standard, or in 100% portable ANSI SQL.

所有源代码资产都包含一个完整的最终用户手册, 内部程序文档以及作为注释嵌入的回归测试用例。源代码采用 True BASIC 的教育者编程语言, 100% 便携式 ANSI 标准或 100% 可移植 ANSI SQL。

1. The assets of ESMC

Segment 1: \$33.7 K

1. ESMCS 的资产 1 \$ 33.7 K

1.1. Software installation and metering (SIAM)

\$6.7 K

1.1. 软件安装和计量 (暹罗) \$ 6.7K

This installs and meters software products so as to enforce pay-to-play and prohibit theft of software licenses. This does not use public key encryption, so the product is legally exportable outside USA, notably to the Asian marketplace (PRC, Japan,

Korea, ROC, and Singapore). The marketing strategy is to sell Asia, Europe, and USA in that order because Asia and Europe are currently ahead in software sophistication.

这样可以安装和测量软件产品，以实施按需付费和禁止盗用软件许可证。这不使用公共密钥加密，因此该产品可合法出口到美国以外地区，特别是亚洲市场（中国，日本，韩国，中华民国和新加坡）。由于亚洲和欧洲目前正处于软件的尖端，所以市场营销策略是以这个顺序销售亚洲、欧洲和美国。

1.1.1. This installs and meters software such that:

1.1.1. 此安装和仪表软件, 如

1.1.1.1. One user is allowed per dedicated desktop computer per session;

1.1.1.1. 每个专用桌面计算机每个会话允许一个用户;

1.1.1.2. Each new meter license requires email transfer from the vendor;

1.1.1.2. 每个新的仪表许可证都要求供应商发送电子邮件;

1.1.1.3. Current and expired licensed meters can not be reused;

1.1.1.3. 现有和过期的许可电表不能重复使用;

1.1.1.4. No internet access to a licensing server is needed; and

1.1.1.4. 不需要互联网接入授权服务器;和

1.1.1.5. No asymmetric public key encryption is used.

1.1.1.5. 没有使用不对称的公钥加密。

1.1.2. This is compliant with International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), and is exportable as-is outside of USA.

1.1.2. 这符合国际武器贸易条例（ITAR）的规定，并且可以在美国以外地区出口。

1.2. **Modal logic model checker (Meth8)**

\$11.7 K

1.2. 模态逻辑模型检查器 (Meth8) \$ 11.7 K

This is based on a four-valued logic as true, false, proof, contradiction; it proves or disproves *anything* mathematically.

这是基于四值逻辑为真，假，证明，矛盾;它证明或反驳了数学上的任何事情。

1.2.1. Łukasiewicz system variant (VL4) is resuscitated as the bivalent norm to refine and correct the Square of Opposition, its 24-syllogisms, and prove that modal operators for necessity and possibility are quantifiers as universal (All) and existential (One or Some).

1.2.1. Łukasiewicz 系统变体 (VL4) 作为二价规范复苏，以改进和纠正“对立方阵”，它的 24 三段论，并

证明模态算子的必要性和可能性是量词作为普遍（全部）和存在（一个或一些）。

1.2.2. For 194 established artifacts such as mathematical axioms, conjectures, and theorems in 1023 assertions, 230 are confirmed and 793 are refuted (78%).

1.2.2. 对于 1023 个断言中的 194 个已建立的工件（如数学公理，猜想和定理），230 个被确认，793 个被反驳（78%）。

1.3. "Method and System for prediction of time series by Kanban Cell Neuron Model" (KCNM) \$10.7 K

1.3. '用 Kanban 细胞神经元模型预测时间序列的方法和系统' (KCNM) \$ 10.7 K

This predicts time series such as foreign stock markets which are rigged as in China.

这预测了时间序列，如在中国操纵的外国股票市场

1.3.1. This is US Patent No. 9,501,737, issued 2016.

1.3.1. 这是 2016 年发布的美国专利号 9,501,737。

1.3.2. This predicts the speed of wind from public airport records and exchange traded funds (ETFs) in markets rigged by foreign governments.

1.3.2. 这预测了来自外国政府操纵市场的公共机场记录和交易所交易基金 (ETF) 的风速。

1.4. "Method and system for Kanban cell neuron network" \$4.7 K

1.4. '看板细胞神经网络的方法和系统'\$ 4.7 K

This is the formula $(A \times B) + C$. Inputs A, B, C restrict themselves by using 14 rules to allow only 6% of the input signals to be processed. This is the same way a human brain filters input signals, rejecting 94%.

这是公式 $(A \times B) + C$ 。输入 A, B, C 通过使用 14 条规则来限制自己，只允许处理 6% 的输入信号。这与人类大脑过滤输入信号的方式相同，拒绝 94%。

1.4.1. This is US Patent No. 9,202,166, issued 2015.

1.4.1. 这是 2015 年发布的美国专利号 9,202,166

1.4.2. This is a linear, non-continuous, piece-wise step function to implement alethic (modal) systems in four-valued logic to map the whole brain. Input data is self-filtering and self-timing, allowing 6% throughput.

1.4.2. 这是一个线性的, 非连续的, 分段的步骤函数, 以实现 alethic (模态) 系统在四值逻辑映射整个大脑。 输入数据是自过滤和自定时, 允许 6% 的吞吐量。

2. The assets of CEC Services

Segment 2: \$17.7 K

2.“CEC 服务” 资产部门 2 17.7 万美元

2.1. Logic table technology (LTT)

\$4.7 K

2.1. 逻辑表技术 (LTT) \$ 4.7 K

This uses a look up table (LUT) to index other LUTs. The LUTs are easily set up by non-programmers. The LUTs are read as instructions to the relational database to tell the database what to process next. The LUTs make slow databases run fast. 这将使用查找表 (table) 来索引其他 LUTs。LUTs 很容易由非程序员设置。LUTs 被读为关系数据库的指令, 告诉数据库下一步要处理什么。LUTs 使数据库运行速度更快。

2.1.1. LUTs instruct the engine of the relational database (RDBMS) what to do next.

2.1.1. LUT 指示关系数据库 (RDBMS) 的引擎接下来要做什么。

2.1.1.1. The LUTs are very compact tables that are: Easily set up by non programmers; Re-writable; Stackable; Compressible; Verifiable by one-way hash (and hence exportable); and Self modifying.

2.1.1.1. LUT 是非常紧凑的表格, 非编程人员可以轻松设置;可重写;可堆叠;可压缩;通过单向散列验证 (因此可导出);和自我修改

2.1.1.2. The LUTs coerce SQL to perform as a procedural processing language. The result is real time performance for relational database applications in ANSI SQL.

2.1.1.2. LUT 强制 SQL 作为程序处理语言来执行。结果是 ANSI SQL 中关系数据库应用程序的实时性能。

2.1.2. The generic, 100% portable source is: Comprised of less than 100-lines of code with cascading triggers; Confined to less than 50-lines of code with database vendor-specific wrapper lines; Implemented for an N-entry book keeping accounting arithmetic system as Report Accounts (RA); and fielded as the real-time product for the US Government Standard General Ledger (SGL) system of 153 complex accounting and contra-transactions.

2.1.2. 通用的 100% 便携源由不到 100 行的带有级联触发器的代码组成;仅限于少于 50 行代码的数据库供应商特定的包装线;为会计算术系统作为报告帐户 (RA) 的 N 入帐簿实施;并作为美国政府标准总帐 (西格里) 系统的

实时产品, 153 复杂的会计和反交易。

2.2. XSD-RDBMS conversion utility \$9.7 K
2.2. XSD-RDBMS 转换工具\$ 9.7 K

Database scripts in SQL are built automatically from HTML code. This puts anything expressible as a web page into its own relational database.

SQL 中的数据库脚本是从 HTML 代码自动构建的。这将任何可表达为网页的东西放到它自己的关系数据库中。

2.2.1. Extensible Schema Definitions (XSD) as the layer above Extensible Markup Language (XML) of IBM are translated by LUT directly into ANSI SQL scripts.

2.2.1. 作为 IBM 的可扩展标记语言 (XML) 之上的层的可扩展模式定义 (XSD) 被 LUT 直接转换为 ANSI SQL 脚本

2.2.2. The SQL scripts automatically build the schema directly into relational databases of vendors such as IBM DB2, SQL Server, ORACLE.

2.2.2. SQL 脚本自动将架构直接构建到诸如 IBM DB2, SQL Server, ORACLE 等供应商的关系数据库中。

2.3. "Binary sort access method and apparatus" (BSAM) \$1.7 K
2.3. '二进制排序访问方法和设备' (BSAM) \$ 1.7 K

It is is the fastest comparison sorting method known.

它是已知最快的比较分类方法。

2.3.1. This is US Patent No. 5,926,815, issued 1999.

2.3.1. 这是 1999 年发布的美国专利号 5,926,815。

2.3.2. This is the fastest comparison sorting method known, and to be referenced in the upcoming Knuth fascicle on sorting and searching.

2.3.2. 这是已知的最快的比较排序方法, 并且将在即将出版的 Knuth 分册中对排序和搜索进行参考。

2.4. "Two phase random number generator" (PRNG) \$0.7 K
2.4. '两相随机数字发生器' (PRNG) \$ 0.7 K

This is the fastest non invertive encryption method known.

这是已知的最快的非反转加密方法。

2.4.1. This is US Patent No. 5,251,165, issued 1993.

2.4.1. 这是 1993 年发布的美国专利号 5,251,165。

2.4.2. This is the fastest non invertive encryption method known, and referenced extensively in NSA Government patent applications.

2.4.2. 这是已知最快的非反向加密方法，并在 NSA 政府专利申请中广泛引用。

2.5. N-by-M contingency test (NMCT). \$0.7 K

2.5. N-M 应变测试 (NMCT) 。 \$ 0.7 K

This is a super set of the Chi-squared test. This allows for expected values to be derived from observed values, then evaluated statistically.

这是卡方测试的超级集合。这允许预期值从观测值中导出，然后进行统计评估。

2.5.1. The contingency test is a super set of the Chi-squared test which ordinarily requires submission of both observed and expected values.

2.5.1. 应急测试是一个超级组的测试, 通常需要提交的观察和预期值

2.5.2. However, the contingency test does not require submission of expected values, but derives them directly from the observed values. Output is the easily read Fisher P that is the confidence level.

2.5.2. 然而, 应急测试不需要提交预期值, 而是直接从所观察到的值中派生。输出是容易读的费舍尔 P, 这是信心水平。

3. Other costs

Segment 3: \$5.7 K

3.其他费用第 3 节\$ 5.7 K

3.1. Potential finder's commission (5.7% or \$2.7 K whichever is less); **\$2.7 K**

3.1. 潜在的查找者佣金 (5.7%或 2.7K K, 以较少者为准); **\$ 2.7 K**

3.2. Production of the contract (\$2.7 K) at Alpern, Myers, Stuart, PC. **\$2.7 K**

3.2. 在 Alpern, Myers, Stuart, PC 生产合同 (\$ 2.7 K) 。 **\$ 2.7 K**