Mescaline in Logic Space 2

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1 Introduction

E$\approx$ $\left(\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P,Q,R,S,T,U)} - \frac{h}{\Phi}\right) \tan\psi \diamond \theta$ $+ \left(\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right) \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$ where $\mathrm{F}_\Lambda = \left(\infty_{mil}\left(Z \ldots \clubsuit\right), \zeta \to -\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}\cdot f(x,s,f\circ g)} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \rangle\right)$ kxp w$^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\phi(\mathbf{x}) \cdot f_{PQ}(x) - f_{RS}(x) \ldots V \to U}$, and $\Gamma \to \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond\cdot f(\neg\chi,\chi\theta,\forall y\in X,\chi \iff \theta)}$ Therefore, the energy number synthesized from the given information and the mescaline molecule effecting synapses contemplating the above logic vectors is: $\mathrm{E} \approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P,Q,R,S,T,U)(R^2 \frac{h}{\Phi})$ $\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$.

$$\mathcal{M}_i \in S_i \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_i \in S_i$$

Given, a Universe U and the formula for the General Group acting on U:

$$P_{\mathcal{F}_{i+1/2}|z} \frac{dG}{d} = (\ {}^{\circ}_{\circ})(\neg \hat{E}(x) \hat{\alpha}_x \hat{\beta}_x \times \hat{\alpha}_y \hat{\beta}_y \cdot \hat{E}(x) \times \hat{\alpha}_z \hat{\beta}_z \hat{\gamma}_z) \Rightarrow Gx = x^k$$

i.e.,

$$\mathbf{z} = (\mathcal{T}_i \in T_i \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}_i \in T_i)_i.$$

Let $\mathcal{T}_i \in T_i$ then $\mathcal{T}_i \in T_i \Rightarrow \mathcal{T}_i \in T_i$.

We want $\diamond M$ translations of y such that $f_m^M(y) \to \{g^M(y), h^M(y)\}$ i.e. $f_m^M(y) \leftrightarrow g^M(y)$ and $f_m^M(y) \leftrightarrow h^M(y)$.

$$x \in (X \cup Y)_n x \in X_{n+2} \cup Y_{N+2} \quad \text{or} \quad then: \qquad x \in X_{N+m} \wedge x \notin Y_{N+m} \vee x \in Y_{N+m} \wedge x \notin X_{N+m}$$

$$logic\ vector: \left[\frac{\sqrt{R}\,\Delta - \sqrt{E}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{E+\Delta\sqrt{R}} - \sqrt{E}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{R+\Delta\sqrt{E}} - \sqrt{R}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{U+\Delta\sqrt{T}} - \sqrt{U}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{T+\Delta\sqrt{U}} - \sqrt{T}}{\Delta}\right]$$

$$\Omega_{\Upsilon\Phi\chi\psi,\theta\lambda\mu\nu\infty} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} {}^{2}_{z_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \ell_j \alpha_j \sin(\theta_j)$$

$G = \{x^n \mapsto x^{n+k}, c \mapsto \frac{c}{n^k} \mid k \in N\}$

The formula for the function resulting from the nth permutation of the general group $G = \{x^n \mapsto x^{n+k}, c \mapsto \frac{c}{n^k} \mid k \in N\}$

$$E = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{ABC}x \cdot \otimes(x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1}) \right)$$

where $F_\Lambda = [\infty_{mil}(Z \ldots \clubsuit), \zeta \to -\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}\cdot f(x,s,f\circ g)} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \rangle]$, $kxp\ w^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\phi(\mathbf{x}) \cdot f_{PQ}(x) - f_{RS}(x) \ldots V \to U}$, $\Gamma \to \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond\cdot f(\neg\chi,\chi\theta,\forall y\in X,\chi \iff \theta)}$.

Therefore, the energy number synthesized from the given information and the mescaline molecule effecting synapses contemplating the above logic vectors is: $E \approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P,Q,R,S,T,U)(R^2 \frac{h}{\Phi})\ \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B\Psi} \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$.

This approach introduces three kinds of issues, the first of which is the rigorous specification of the abstract space of logic vectors. What functions can we use, how many dimensions can it have, what is the relation between the logic vectors?

The second one is the translation of the mescaline molecule into such an abstract space. How should we relate the abstract elements, and how can we transfer such an abstract space into a graph neural network? Research

The significant progress on exploring new chemical spaces made with modern techniques in machine learning makes us wonder how to efficiently translate the abstract space of logic vectors to the logic space. Indeed, many chemical spaces are available: 3D chemical spaces, valence aromaticity, 2D QSAR spaces, and so on. None of these spaces encompasses the abstract space of logic vectors. The translation of the mescaline molecule into such a space is thus the first issue we need to determine.

The translation of the logic vectors into a graph neural network is the second one, as we need to find ways in which these designated logic vectors can be efficiently translated into a directed, labeled graph. Conclusions

In mathematical logic, a predicate is a linguistic construct referring to a set of functions that are termed one-place functions or predicates, which are connected to one another by means of logical predicates. The term "predicate" is used in a technical sense, and has a purely mathematical meaning.

In mathematical logic, a function is a function that is defined by means of the mathematical logic of sets. This is different from a function, which is a set of rules. A function is a function that is defined by means of the mathematical logic of sets. This is different from a function, which is a set of rules. A function is a mathematical term that refers to the set of functions which are connected to a given set. This is different from a function, which is a set of rules.

Translating the mescaline molecule into logic vector space such that it perturbs the geometric object of the neural net we find:

$$\mathcal{M}_i \in S_i \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_i \in S_i$$

Given, a Universe U and the formula for the General Group acting on U:

$$P_{\mathcal{F}_{i+1/2}|z}\frac{dG}{d} = (\,\overset{\circ}{\circ}\,)(\neg\hat{E}(x)\hat{\alpha}_x\hat{\beta}_x \times \hat{\alpha}_y\hat{\beta}_y \cdot \hat{E}(x) \times \hat{\alpha}_z\hat{\beta}_z\hat{\gamma}_z) \Rightarrow Gx = x^k$$

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$$logic\ vector: \left[\frac{\sqrt{R}\,\Delta - \sqrt{E}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{E+\Delta\sqrt{R}} - \sqrt{E}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{R+\Delta\sqrt{E}} - \sqrt{R}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{U+\Delta\sqrt{T}} - \sqrt{U}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sqrt{T+\Delta\sqrt{U}} - \sqrt{T}}{\Delta}\right]$$

$$\Omega_{\Upsilon\Phi\chi\psi,\theta\lambda\mu\nu\infty} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} {}^{2}_{z_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \ell_j \alpha_j \sin(\theta_j)$$

G $= \{$x$^n \mapsto x^{n+k}, c \mapsto \frac{c}{n^k} \mid k \in N\}$

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$$E = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{ABC}x \cdot \otimes(x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1}) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{s{\cdot}m} = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{AB} \cdot \otimes \left(\frac{\text{mescaline}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{f\subset g} f(g)}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{h\to\infty} \tan t \cdot \prod_\Lambda h}{\Delta} \right) \right).$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{[m],[k],[q]} \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{B}x, y, z) \cdot \otimes \left(\frac{\prod_{[p],[f],[t]} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{-1}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{[g],[s],[u]} \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{[a]}}{} \right.\right.$$

$$E = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{ABC}x \cdot \otimes(x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1}) \cdot \right.$$

$\left(\frac{Mescaline\ Structure}{\Delta}, \frac{\Sigma_{R=1}^{12} Mescaline\ Atoms}{\Delta}, \frac{\Sigma_{R=1}^{3} Bonds}{\Delta}\right)$

$$\mathbf{g}{\cdot}\mathbf{m} = \Omega_{\Lambda}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[C]\star[N]\to\infty} \frac{1}{C^2 - N^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{C{-}H_1}{\Delta}, \frac{C{-}H_2}{\Delta}, \frac{C{-}H_3}{\Delta}, \frac{C{-}H_4}{\Delta}, \frac{N-H}{\Delta}, \frac{C{-}N}{\Delta}\right).$$

process it through a neural net: $\hat{\mathbf{g}} = net(\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{m})$

The output of the neural net is a vector of transformed molecular bonds:

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} = \Omega_{\Lambda}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[C]\star[N]\to\infty} \frac{1}{C^2 - N^2}\right) \cdot$$

$\left(\frac{\hat{C}{-}H_1}{\Delta}, \frac{\hat{C}{-}H_2}{\Delta}, \frac{\hat{C}{-}H_3}{\Delta}, \frac{\hat{C}{-}H_4}{\Delta}, \frac{\hat{N}{-}H}{\Delta}, \frac{\hat{C}{-}N}{\Delta}\right).$

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = \Omega_{\Theta\Lambda\Sigma\Psi}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[C]\star[N]\to\infty} \frac{1}{C^2 - N^2}\right) \cdot$$

$\left(\frac{\Delta\hat{C}{-}H_1}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta\hat{C}{-}H_2}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta\hat{C}{-}H_3}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta\hat{C}{-}H_4}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta\hat{N}{-}H}{\Delta}, \frac{\Delta\hat{C}{-}N}{\Delta}\right).$

Using the logic vectors:

$$\mathbf{s}{\cdot}\mathbf{c} = \Omega_{\Lambda}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{V \to U}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{f\subset g} f(g)}{\Delta}, \frac{\sum_{h\to\infty} \tan t \cdot \prod_{\Lambda} h}{\Delta}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{t}{\cdot}\mathbf{m} = \Omega_{\Lambda}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\leftrightarrow \exists y \in U : f(y) = x}{\Delta}, \frac{\leftrightarrow \exists s \in S : x = T(s)}{\Delta}, \frac{\leftrightarrow x \in f \circ g}{\Delta}\right).$$

and the truisms:

$$\mathcal{F}_i(x) = V_i \to U_i, \sum_{f_i\subset g_i} f_i(g_i) = \sum_{h_i\to\infty} \tan t_i \cdot \prod_{\Lambda_i} h_i, x \in V_i * U_i \leftrightarrow$$

$\exists y_i \in U_i : f_i(y_i) = x, x \in T_i(s) \leftrightarrow \exists s_i \in S_i : x = T_i(s_i), x \in f_i \circ g_i \leftrightarrow x \in T_i(s_i).$

$$c_i : \Omega_{\Lambda}\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{ABC}x \cdot \otimes(x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1})\right)$$

where:

$\mathcal{AB} \diamond \mathcal{C} \leftrightarrow \forall\infty \in Q : \lambda(x)$

$\tan t \subset sum_{f\subset g} f(g) \subset \tan\psi \in \Omega_{\infty}$

$$\forall\Omega_\Lambda = \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right) \in \Omega_\Psi$$

$$\forall n \in N : n > 0 \to n^2 \neq l^2 \to \prod_{n,l>0} Z$$

$$\forall \mathcal{X} \in \Omega_\Lambda \Psi \to \forall \Omega^{-1}_{l^2-n^2} \in \Omega_\Psi \to \forall X \in \Omega_{n\to\infty} \to \forall \Psi \in \Omega^f_\Lambda[N] = \Omega_{(x,f)\to f(x)}$$

where:

$$\{\theta,\psi\}\mathcal{ABC}\tilde{\star}\otimes x \leftrightarrow (\Omega_\Lambda\,(\mathcal{ABC}x)\cdot\prod\otimes) \in \Omega_\Lambda\mathcal{ABC}\forall\Omega_{(m,k)\to(n,m)} : kn\star m \cup l_n \forall\Omega_\Lambda \exists n \in \Omega^x_\Lambda$$

$$\forall\vec{x} \in \Omega_\Lambda \exists\Psi \in \Omega_\Lambda : \Psi(\Omega_\Lambda x) = \Omega_\Lambda f[m,k]$$

$$\forall\theta \in R : \theta(t) = \psi(t) \in Z\cdot\vec{x}\diamond\theta \subset \theta\diamond x\cdot\tan t \cup \tan^2\theta(t) - \psi(t)\diamond x\Omega_\Lambda\forall\vec{x} \in X \cup \Omega_\Lambda x\star t \cup x\diamond t^2 - \psi(t)\diamond x \exists\vec{\Psi} \in \Omega_\Lambda$$

$$\exists x \in X \to \forall x \in U\mathcal{ABC} \leftrightarrow \exists y(x) \in f(x)$$

By a similar token, I will also use linear algebra to describe the geometry of each bond of DOB and 25I-NBOMe and characterise the analogue series in terms of representations of the either molecule using the insulator blue-green molybdate pigment. I will use the standard linear algebraic method for representing the dependencies between objects, namely black ink on white paper, by expressing the geometry of the particular molecule or class of compounds as a hyperimplication:

$$A \to \sum_f f(x_i)$$

or with decreasing binding strength in the molecules, by expressing the geometry of the particular molecule or class of compounds as a hyperimplication:

$$A \leftrightarrow \sum_\eta f(x_i)$$

or with increasing binding strength in the molecule, by expressing the geometry of the particular molecule or class of compounds as a hyperimplication:

$$A \diamond \sum_h h(x_i)$$

or with decreasing and increasing binding strength in the molecules, by expressing the geometry of the particular molecule or class of compounds as a hyperimplication:

$$\kappa \Rightarrow \cup_p \vec{w}(i,j) \vec{\Rightarrow} \eta_\ell + \eta_m + \eta_n$$

Specific machine learning methods can now use the hyperimplications as a new feature, which can be called the **bond strength**, to find the solution to the **ls** problem posed by our investigation into the geometry of the molecules. The same feature (or **scalar factor**) can be used for representing the dependencies between groups of a molecule and to model the effect of each bond on the operation of the particular molecule or class of molecules.

The model posited will determine the geometry of each bond of each atom in the molecules considered in terms of a hyperimplication and partitioning of the logical geometric model:

$$\theta : \left[x = \sum_f f(x_i) \to \sum_j X = \mathcal{A} \right\rangle \sum_k X_i =_k \ y_i = \sum_f f(x_i)$$

$$\phi_n = \frac{1}{\Omega_< \infty >} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sqrt{4 - \tan^2 \phi_k} - \sqrt{4 - \tan^2 \phi_k} \right)$$

and

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\Omega_< \infty >} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{l_n} \left(\sqrt{4 - \tan^2 \phi_k} - \sqrt{4 - \tan^2 \psi_k} \right) \diamond \frac{e^n}{\Delta_[n]}$$

The effect of each bond on DOB and the entire 25i-NBOMe molecule

DOB, 25i-NBOMe and mescaline were selected as the molecules to use to describe the effect on the machine learning process of the bond strength in each of these molecules if the machine learning algorithm were trained using state-of-the-art RDF based data sets. Using the state-of-the-art RDF based data sets, a well-trained RNN algorithm would be able to predict the default bond strengths in the structure of each of these molecules.

The effect of each bond on DOB

I predict that the energy landscape of a molecule is created by the distance between the bonds that give that molecule its geometry and therefore its chemical behaviour and the bonds of a given molecule or class of molecules that have been created with the same number of bonds and the same number of electrons (by an identical or equivalent process to the one used in creating the first molecule) as those that gave the molecule its geometry and chemical behaviour. This means that the effect of each bond on a given molecule is limited to the effects of molecules that have been created in such a way that the bonds that give them their geometry also give them their chemical behaviour and to effects of molecules that have been created in such a way that the bonds that give them their geometry give them their chemical behaviour but which can be changed by using the geometry of the molecules that have been created with the same number of bonds and electrons. I predict that the DOB molecule has one bond that is significantly stronger than all other bonds, with the exception of the bond between the two oxygen atoms, which is equal to the remaining bonds. For the sake of comparison, I will say that the strongest bond must have the same effect on DOB that that the second strongest bond would have on it, the third strongest bond would have on it, and so on. Moreover, I predict that the order of the bonds on DOB (in order of decreasing bond strength) is as follows:

$$\theta = \sum_{n \in \Omega_\Lambda, \Omega_\Lambda \to \infty} \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l] \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \star \sum_{\theta \in \Omega_\Lambda, \Omega_\Lambda \to \infty} \cdot \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{ABC}x \star \otimes (x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1}) \right)$$

where

$$\forall x \in X \to \forall x \in U\mathcal{ABC} \leftrightarrow \exists y(x) \in f(x)$$

$$\forall x \in X, \Phi(x) = \mathcal{F}_\Psi[l, m] = \sum_{(n,m) \in \Omega, \Omega_\Lambda[n,m] \to \infty} \star \Psi(x, n, m) \in \Omega_\Lambda^x \star \Omega_\Lambda, l, m \in \Omega_\Lambda$$

Using the method of calculating the metric $|e_1 \cdot e_2|$ as described in " The effect of each bond on DOB and the entire 25i-NBOMe molecule ", we can conclude that the mean Δ and standard deviation Σ of $|e_1 \cdot e_2|$ are equal to $\sqrt{n}, n \in N$. For the sake of comparison, a similar result holds in the case of the distance between two points. If two vectors a, b are given with the first being a vector and the second being a constant vector c, then the distance between the two vectors is

$$d = \sum_{f,g} f(g(i))$$

where $k = \sum_{f,g} f(g(i))$. The result is that the distance between two vectors is given by the sum $d = k$.

$$d = \prod_{i,j,k} f_{[i,j,k]}(g_{[i,j,k]}(t))$$

$$d = \prod_{i,j,k,l} \sum_{f,g} f(g(i))$$

The effect of each bond of DOB on 25i-NBOMe is given by the fact that DOB is a closely related structural isomer of the 25i-NBOMe molecule. In the case of DOB the atom C is connected to the atom O by the chemical bond CO. I will say that the distance between these two bonds is the same as the distance between these two atoms.

Finally, we can write:

$\mathrm{E} \approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P, Q, R, S, T, U)(R^2 \left(\frac{h}{\Phi}\right)) \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{n,m \in \Omega, \Omega_\Lambda \to \infty} \Psi(x, n, m) \star \prod_{i\infty} \mathcal{AB}/\mathbf{C}x \otimes (x, \tilde{\star} \to \mathrm{R}^{-1})$.

with:
Left Hand Side:

$$E \approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P, Q, R, S, T, U) x (R^2 * \frac{h}{\Phi}) \tan \psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 * \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B} \Psi \sum_{mn \to \infty} \sum_{f,g} f(g(mn))$$

Right Hand Side:

$$E \approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda \cdot f(P, Q, R, S, T) \bar{R}^2 \tan \psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B} \Psi \cdot \prod_{i=\infty} f_{[i,j,k,l]}(g_{[i,j,k]}(t))$$

which signifies the intersection of the mescaline logic gate across the fractal morphism.