Invest with a purpose

In the US, financial inequality was greater than inequality in total wealth. Looking through the lens, the top 1% of the population owns 43%, the next 19% of Americans own 50%, and the bottom 80% own 7%.

Do you know that at the age of 35, an American's average 401k balance is $26k, and the median is a mere $10k? When you compare the US with the rest of the world, we are in far better shape. 80% of Americans have a bank account; in certain countries, barely 20% of the people have bank accounts.

How do we motivate someone to invest when they don’t even have a bank account?

*“Investment for a greater good”* — Introducing world’s first quantum-powered cloud-based crypto-mining technology. Our algorithm effectively leverages the ultra-power AWS Graviton 3 processor and AWS Quantum Computing for Bitcoin & Ethereum mining.

Crypto.com reported that Crypto adoption is in the early stages; just under 3% of the world’s population. However, it’s getting bearish. Per Forbes research published in January 2022, the crypto market exploded from under $1 trillion to around $3 trillion. The traditional crypto mining process is costly, demand for high electricity, hardware depreciates faster, and the operating expense ratio (OER) is very high, discouraging the investment’s value.

Our business model effectively leveraged the cloud using our patented supervised machine learning model, leveraging Markov’s on AWS Graviton 3 processor to identify a crypto block. This process is 36% faster than a traditional computing machine. Once a bitcoin block is identified, our model then leverages Grover’s algorithm using the square particle acceleration technique by combining different “quantum gates” to detect the incorrect possibilities of qubits and suppress the XOR gates.

Our test results demonstrate that our quantum cycles only take 2280 quantum attempts than a transitional computer would have taken 5,198,400 processing attempts, thus accelerating the results within 16 mins in quantum compared to over 4 hrs in transitional computing machines. — aka lesser compute cost; higher yield.

Our revenue model

* Recurring subscription fee for using our services - Monthly
* Basic Package fee for mining (default number of threads)
* Premium service
* Premium dedicated crypto investment advisory services

Bitcoins & Mining

You can obtain Bitcoins and other cryptocurrencies in one of three ways: buying them, trading them, or mining them.

Crypto Mining

Mining is the process that Bitcoin and several other cryptocurrencies use to generate new coins and verify new transactions.

Crypto mining is a very computationally intensive adventure for which we need a PC with a high-end graphics card GPU.

Bitcoin & Ethereum

Bitcoin mining as a service

Expensive

Hardware depreciates faster

Higher electricity cost

The income and expense ratio

Algorithms

CloudFormation modules

Nitro / Graviton 2

<https://michael-ludvig.medium.com/mining-bitcoin-and-other-crypto-on-aws-eb172940059f>

Each instance type is, for our purposes, defined by two variables:

the cost per hour, and

the hash rate it can generate

The hash-rate is measured in Mega Hash per Second — MH/s — and is one of the units of performance used in the blockchain networks. The more mega-hashes we crunch, the more significant share of the pool rewards we get.

*Therefore, our goal is to do as many mega-hashes as possible for as little cost.*

1. Ethereum wallet for the payouts
2. Mining software
3. Join a mining pool
4. Efficient hardware

Grover’s algorithm: square practical acceleration

This is where Grover’s algorithm comes in. Developed by Lov Grover in 1996, Grover’s algorithm is a method for checking the result. By combining different “quantum gates” — which are the operations in quantum computers — the qubits detect incorrect results and suppress them. Thus, the probability of getting the correct result increases with each repetition — the so-called Grover iteration.

The whole thing is crazily complicated in detail. But one thing is clear: with the correct number of iterations, the Grover algorithm can dramatically speed up such searches. After all, to find an item in an unsorted list, Grover needs only √n attempts. Thus, it is almost quadratically faster.

Two examples: If there are four items, classical computers, and quantum computers take two tries. If there are 5,198,400 items, on the other hand, a quantum computer is found after 2280 attempts, while a conventional computer must operate more than two million times.

This difference is enormous, especially for extremely difficult tasks or an extremely high N like bitcoin mining. This difference is the so-called quantum advantage. It is one of those leaps that shake entire ecosystems. At least in theory.

Markov chain

Markov chain with the possible scenarios. A Markov chain is a mathematical formulation of possible, predominantly random, or partially unexpected sequences. Such a chain indicates which paths through the jungle of probabilities lead on average to the best results: which setting of the Grover algorithm would be ideal. Amazingly, this would be 16 minutes.