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### Software systems and methods for multiple TALP family enhancement and management

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#### Abstract

Systems and methods of software enhancement and management can comprise inputting one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; decomposing the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of Time-Affecting Linear Pathways (TALPs), executing the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials, executing a TALP execution engine using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs, modeling predictive outcomes using at least TALP optimization criteria data and the temporally sequenced TALP output data and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time, and outputting optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes.

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**Background/Summary**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (1) This Application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/586,490, filed Feb. 25, 2024, which is a continuation of

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/241,943, filed Sep. 4, 2023 and now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,914,979, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/102,638, filed Jan. 27, 2023 and now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,861,336, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/887,402, filed Aug. 12, 2022 and now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,687,328, and claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/303,945, filed Jan. 27, 2022, and this Application claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/602,337, filed Nov. 22, 2023, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/602,339, filed Nov. 22, 2023, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/887,402 claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/232,576, filed Aug. 12, 2021; with each of the listed and referenced applications and disclosures full incorporated herein by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

(1) This disclosure generally relates to software systems and methods and, more particularly, to software systems and methods of time affecting linear pathway (TALP) management and TALP family enhancement.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(2) There exist many software products that analyze streams of input data and generate predictive outcomes or take user requests and analyze data for patterns. Examples include disease-spreading analysis systems like Airfinity's Cardio Metabolic & Vascular™ product, traffic analysis software like the TRANSOFT SOLUTIONS Vehicle Turn Simulation™ product, and investment analysis and fund or portfolio management systems like multiple products from IBM's MorningStar™.

(3) Technology is a major part of the United States economy, with software playing a major role. By 2020, software alone accounted for \$933 billion dollars of the US technology economy's \$1.9 trillion dollars, which is 49%. The domination of software in technology will likely continue for the foreseeable future as almost every US company generates and uses software. Consider that in 2022, the average software engineer earns \$127,342 per year, with an expected shortfall of 1.2 million software engineers by 2026. This means organizations will need to use non-software engineering personnel to meet their software creation, update, and repair needs. This, in turn, implies a need for new software tools and management techniques to automatically extend existing software functionality using new algorithmic solutions without sacrificing processing performance.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

(4) The present invention provides an extension to the multiple Time-Affecting Linear Pathway (TALP) family enhancement and management system (MTF E&M system) using feedback and feedforward loops with historical, real-time, and predicted output data to optimize pooled TALP output data and distribute the optimized pooled outputs. The present invention converts algorithms and software codes into TALPs and converts paired Input/Output (I/O) datasets into TALPs with associated prediction polynomials. These system-generated TALPs can be merged with enhancement TALPs as part of an enhancement and management system. After TALPs are generated, their associated prediction polynomials are used in simulation. Comparing the simulated output values with an associated set of acceptance criteria output values allows for the automatic selection of TALPs. Alternatively, in various embodiments, these system-generated and enhanced TALPs are grouped into families and cross-families. Uniquely, the TALP Families disclosed herein concern grouping TALPs by matching the outputs of the TALP-associated prediction polynomials with some set of given Family or Cross-Family acceptance criteria. Output data from TALPs that are grouped into families and/or cross-families are modeled, combined (e.g., pooled), discretized, and optimized, which is a new type of software optimization to enhance or meet user goals.

(5) Particular embodiments of the present invention, e.g., the Multiple TALP Family Enhancement and Management (MTF E&M) system with multiple pooled TALP output optimized for combining, routing, and distribution, include stand-alone servers, client-server, and cloud-based systems. Temporal and spatial TALPs using various input sources including past/historical outputs,

current/real-time outputs, and future/predicted outputs are used in the optimization process. Optimization uses a generated set of TALP analytics to structure and distribute data either continuously or per data distribution epoch. The data distribution epochs are defined in terms of advanced time complexity prediction polynomials. The resources required to process data are defined in terms of advanced space complexity prediction polynomials. The generated output is defined in terms of either type I or type II advanced value complexity.

(6) Various embodiments of the present invention can include a method and system of software enhancement and management that comprises inputting one or more data transformation algorithms, wherein the one or more data transformation algorithms do not include software application source code, decomposing the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of TALPS, executing the plurality of TALPs using a set of test data to generate associated value complexity prediction polynomials, advanced time complexity prediction polynomials, and advanced space complexity prediction polynomials, simulating TALP behavior by executing the generated, associated prediction polynomials, selecting one or more of the plurality of TALPs based on acceptance criteria, wherein the acceptance criteria includes one or more expected input to output value ranges, one or more expected TALP execution timings, and one or more expected TALP memory allocation requirements, modeling one or more outcomes with actual expected input data values using the value complexity prediction polynomials, the advanced time complexity prediction polynomials, and the advanced space complexity prediction polynomials for each of the selected one or more TALPs, and defining optimum TALP groupings for solution sets.

(7) Various embodiments of the present invention can include components used to expand the TALP Enhancement and Management System for optimizing output values for use in temporal sequencing. This can include a three-engine system for optimizing TALP Family Temporal Sequencing (TFTS) and its use in an associated, example three-engine system for optimizing Credit Enhanced Temporally Sequenced Securities (CETSS) for a private equity (PE) Fund or real estate investment trust (REIT). The full TFTS discloses the merger of context data and all the TALP data in a TALP family, including the inherent predictive analytics from an analysis of multiple input data types for multiple TALPs that are within a TALP family, to predict the enhanced and optimized aggregate outputs of the TALP family. Various embodiments include the merger of finance data with multiple asset data in a portfolio, including the inherent predictive analytics from an analysis of multiple input asset data types within the portfolio to predict enhanced and optimized aggregate portfolio returns. Multiple feedback loops to CETSS execution engines serve to further improve the CETSS system's efficiency. The net effect of the CETSS system is that the manager of a PE Fund or REIT can double the return on their Assets Under Management (AUM) while also substantially reducing the time it takes to launch a new fund, thus showing an example of the enhancement and optimization capabilities possible from the use of a three-engine system for TALP Family Temporal Sequencing.

(8) Extensions or expansions of the TALP family enhancement and management system combine the effects of a TALP Execution Engine, a TALP Family Processing Engine, and a TALP Family Modeling Engine. This three-engine model generates a set of temporal predictions that can vary in real time, using feedback loops between the components. At each temporal epoch, time-sequenced optimization, and output discretization can be generated at temporal outputs. PE Funds and REITs have traditionally been capitalized at their inception using funding from a combination of sources; usually the managers of the investment vehicle (GPs), the equity investors (LPs), and the creditors (subscription lenders and bond investors). A return from the PE fund or REIT is usually realized through the liquidation of its assets upon maturity. Such investments are thus generally illiquid, of long duration, and "blind" at inception. The return that is necessary to attract equity investors in the industry is therefore high, around 14% per year. Returns are net of the GPs' fees, which are typically 2% per year plus a 20% carried interest. The industry has thus developed to be able to generate high gross returns, suggesting there may be other more efficient means of managing and

financing investment vehicles than the ones used today.

(9) An instantiation of a system that optimizes the real-time operation of multiple aspects of operating a PE Fund or REIT is provided. The instantiation merges and uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in multiple types of unoptimized data in three optimization engines running in parallel into optimized TALP family output data in an advanced instantiation of Type II Chained TALPs. Merging of unoptimized Business data, Capital Markets data (which includes the goals of the GPs and LPs), and Portfolio Data in a Portfolio Management Engine is provided that uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in the merged data into optimized TALP family outputs (Selecting and Acquiring Assets, Managing Assets, and Selling Assets) used to optimize the selection and management of a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio.

(10) Various embodiments of the present invention can include systems and methods of software enhancement and management including inputting one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; decomposing the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of TALPs, executing the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials, executing a TALP execution engine using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs, modeling predictive outcomes using at least TALP optimization criteria data and the temporally sequenced TALP output data and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time, and outputting optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

(1) The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated herein and form part of the specification, illustrate various embodiments of the present disclosure and, together with the description, further explain the principles of the disclosure and enable a person skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the embodiments disclosed herein. In the drawings, like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements.

(2) FIG. 1 is a diagram showing an example of the general MTF E&M system which can receive datasets, algorithms, or software codes and convert them into TALPs to be modeled and pooled for use by, or distribution to, various users or placed into families or cross-families of TALPs for use by, or distribution to, various classes of users, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(3) FIG. 2 shows a diagram where system-generated TALPs with their prediction polynomials are merged with externally defined enhancement TALPs from the Super User, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(4) FIG. 3 shows a diagram detailing the merger of a system-generated TALP and an enhancement TALP from the Super User, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(5) FIG. 4 is a diagram showing multiple types of inputs converted into TALPs that are used to generate TALP prediction polynomials, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(6) FIG. 5 is a diagram showing an input variable attribute vector, an associated output variable attribute vector, an associated timing vector, and an associated memory allocation vector converted into predictive polynomials for Value Complexity, Advanced Time Complexity, and Advanced Space Complexity, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(7) FIG. 6A is a table showing example sorted input dataset size and space, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(8) FIG. 6B is a table showing example source values, in accordance with embodiments of the

present invention.

(9) FIG. 6C is a table showing example target values, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(10) FIG. 6D is a table showing example new source values, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(11) FIG. 6E is a table showing example shifted source values, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(12) FIG. 7 is a diagram showing an array of input variable attribute values converted into an array of Value Complexity I values, a single Value Complexity II value, an Advanced Time Complexity value, and an Advanced Space Complexity value, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(13) FIG. 8 shows a work flow of the TALP Simulation and Selection component of the MTF E&M system, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(14) FIG. 9 shows a work flow of the TALP Family Generation component of the MTF E&M system, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(15) FIG. 10 shows a work flow of the Cross-Family TALP Generation component of the MTF E&M system, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(16) FIG. 11 shows a diagram of the details of generating TALP families, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(17) FIG. 12 shows a diagram of the details of generating TALP Cross-Families, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(18) FIG. 13 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of a general embodiment of a stand-alone server-based MTF E&M system, and the second depicts an example of an investment software embodiment of a stand-alone server-based MTF E&M system, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(19) FIG. 14 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of a general embodiment of a client-server-based MTF E&M system, and the second depicts an example of an investment software embodiment of a client-server-based MTF E&M, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(20) FIG. 15 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of a general embodiment cloud-based MTF E&M, and the second depicts an example of an investment software embodiment of a cloud-based MTF E&M system, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(21) FIG. 16 is a diagram showing an example of a specific investor management software system where datasets, algorithms, and/or software codes are converted into asset TALPs to be modeled and pooled for use by, or distribution to, investors and partners or placed into families and/or cross-families of investment venture funds for use by various classes of investors and partners, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(22) FIG. 17 is a diagram showing an input variable attribute vector (from investment software), an associated output variable attribute vector, an associated timing vector, and an associated memory allocation vector converted into predictive polynomials for Value Complexity, Advanced Time Complexity, and Advanced Space Complexity, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(23) FIG. 18 is a diagram showing an array of input variable attribute values converted into an array (from investment software) of Value Complexity I values, a single Value Complexity II value, an Advanced Time Complexity value, and an Advanced Space Complexity value, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(24) FIG. 19 shows a work flow of the Asset Simulation and Selection component of the MTF E&M system, the Investment Software Embodiment of FIG. 16.

(25) FIG. 20 shows a work flow of the Fund (Asset) Family generation component of the MTF E&M system, the Investment Software Embodiment of FIG. 16.

(26) FIG. 21 shows a work flow of the Asset Cross-Family generation component of the MTF E&M system, the Investment Software Embodiment of FIG. 16.

(27) FIG. 22 shows a diagram of the details of Asset Cross-Family generation, the Investment Software Embodiment of FIG. 16.

(28) FIG. 23 shows two diagrams: the first depicts type I chained TALPs or alternatively, type I chained investment units, and the second depicts type II chained TALPs or, alternatively, type II chained investment units, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The chained TALPs and/or chained investment units all end at the same time.

(29) FIG. 24 shows a diagram depicting three type III chained TALPs or alternatively, type III chained investment units, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. Each type III chained TALP or type III chained investment unit starts at a different time, but all chains end at the same time.

(30) FIG. 25 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of an unoptimized set of pooled TALPs from a family or cross-family whose combined output data is discretized for later use, and the second diagram shows the same example using an unoptimized set of pooled investment fund algorithms whose outputs are cash flows that are discretized for later use, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(31) FIG. 26 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of an unoptimized set of pooled TALPs from a family or cross-family whose combined outputs are first discretized and then optimized for later use, and the second diagram shows the same example using unoptimized pooled investment fund algorithms whose cash flow outputs are combined, discretized then optimized for later use, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(32) FIG. 27 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of a set of optimized pooled TALPs from a family or cross-family whose outputs are discretized then further optimized (using optimization criteria) via a feedback loop using the Data Discretization Optimization engine, and the second diagram shows the same example only using optimized pooled investment fund algorithms whose cash flow outputs are discretized then further optimized via a feedback loop for later use, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(33) FIG. 28 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of various TALP and TALP types within a TALP Family with their output data combined into a single pool of data, and the second diagram shows the same example only using investment fund algorithms within an Asset Family whose output values are pooled, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(34) FIG. 29 shows a diagram of the Data Discretization Optimization (DDO) engine that uses the optimized pooled TALP output data generated using the associated TALP prediction polynomials from a family or cross-family, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(35) FIG. 30 shows a diagram of a Risk/Return Allocation Vehicle (rRAV) Engine that uses optimized pooled Fund Portfolio (Asset Family) output data generated using associated investment algorithm prediction polynomials, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(36) FIG. 31 shows the rRAV engine-optimized unit work flow wherein Investment Software has been converted into Asset TALPs with associated prediction polynomials whose output data; historical, real-time, and predicted input data; and combined data from GPS, LPs, Fund Operations, and current economic conditions are used to optimize cash flows, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(37) FIG. 32 shows a diagram detailing pooled Asset TALP output data optimization from investment algorithms, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(38) FIG. 33 shows a diagram detailing the conversion of optimized Asset TALP output data, such as cash flow from pooled investment funds, to various priority units for distribution, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(39) FIG. 34 shows a diagram detailing the distribution of various pooled Asset TALP output data from investment algorithms to various user classes: Senior LPs, Junior LPs, and GPs, in accordance

with embodiments of the present invention.

(40) FIG. 35 shows a graph depicting the use of Advanced Time Complexity and Value Complexity to predict investment fund valuations over time, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(41) FIG. 36 shows a data flow diagram detailing the automatic conversion of unoptimized input data to TALP family output data within a single epoch in a series of data processing epochs, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(42) FIG. 37 shows a diagram of an embodiment of an early-stage credit enhanced temporal sequencing model for funds and trusts, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(43) FIG. 38 shows a diagram of a late-stage version of the temporal sequencing model, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(44) FIG. 39 shows two diagrams: the first depicts a TALP Family (Multi-TALP Data Pooler) modeled within each of the data processing epochs (Epoch (n)), and the second diagram depicts the Investment Fund Portfolio (Multi-Asset Pooler) modeled within each of the accounting periods (Accounting Period (n)), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(45) FIG. 40 shows a diagram of the details of the TALP output value records processing, storage, and modulation component of the optimization engine operating within a single data processing epoch, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(46) FIG. 41 shows a diagram of the three TALP output (cash flow) value records databases operating in synchronization throughout a time unit sequence comprised of multiple time units within a single data processing epoch, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(47) FIG. 42 shows a diagram of the persistent Collection, Analysis, and Distribution cycle (the Payment Collection, Payment Analysis, and Payment Distribution steps, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(48) FIG. 43 shows a diagram of the Optimization Processes (the persistent Collection, Analysis, and Distribution cycle) within the Optimization Engine operating in the temporal sequencing model that runs throughout a data processing epoch sequence from Epoch 0 (Inception) to Epoch 3 (Late-Stage), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(49) FIG. 44 shows a diagram of an exemplary decision-making model diagram for optimizing pooled TALP output (cash flow) values for the Analyze and Distribute steps, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(50) FIG. 45 shows a diagram of certain details of the Collection or Payment Collection step, with examples of various ways to discretize and process pooled TALP output (combined cash flow) values over time combining historical (Realized), current (Current), and predicted (Next) (Upcoming) pooled TALP output (combined cash flow) values within a data processing epoch (Data Processing Epoch 1), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(51) FIG. 46 shows a diagram of certain details of the Analysis or Payment Analysis and Distribution or Payment Distribution steps, with five exemplary optimized TALP output transmissions (Optimized Cash Flow Distributions) generated from the temporally discretized TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from TALP Family 2 (Portfolio 2), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(52) FIG. 47 shows a diagram of an exemplary Distribution Sequence as a combined representation based upon the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(53) FIG. 48 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to process a Recurring Output Series from TALP A in TALP Family B, and the second diagram depicts an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to process a Recurring Payment Series from Asset A in Portfolio B, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(54) FIG. 49 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of the sequential optimization



decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to generate Temporal Suballocations from a single optimized TALP output allocation from TALP B in TALP Family B, and the second diagram depicts an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to generate Temporal Suballotments from a single optimized cash flow allotment from Asset B in Portfolio B, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(55) FIG. 50 shows two diagrams: the first depicts an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to both generate temporal suballocations and to calculate user timing coordination from TALP Family B, and the second diagram depicts an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) used to both generate temporal suballotments and to calculate recipient timing coordination from Portfolio B, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(56) FIG. 51 shows a diagram of a scenario with multiple portfolios in which the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) are used, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(57) FIG. 52 shows a diagram of the temporal sequencing model in which the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) are used to both generate multiple optimized cash flow allotments and calculate recipient timing coordination during and between Epoch 1 and Epoch 2, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(58) FIG. 53A shows a diagram of a TALP Family Processing Engine that merges data that represents the processing context of the TALP family with the input data for the TALPs of the TALP family, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(59) FIG. 53B shows a diagram of how to construct a Portfolio Management Engine that merges Business Data with Capital Markets Data and uses data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in the data into optimized TALP family outputs for optimizing the selection and management of assets in a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(60) FIG. 54A shows a diagram of merging unoptimized TALP input data and stored unoptimized output data from prior TFTS processing with unoptimized context data to convert the inherent predictive analytics from the merged data into optimized TALP family output data to re-optimize the TALP family data, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(61) FIG. 54B shows a diagram of a real-time Portfolio Management Engine merging unoptimized real-time data from the Portfolio assets (Asset Values, Cash Flow, and Debt Service) with unoptimized real-time Business data and Capital Markets data and using data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in the merged data into optimized TALP family output data to optimize the acquisition, management, and sale of assets in a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio on a real time basis over the life of the investment vehicle, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(62) FIG. 55A shows a diagram of how the output from a TALP Execution Engine can use context data along with unoptimized TALP input data to create the inherent predictive analytics to automatically generate TALP family outputs to optimize and enhance TALP families and distribute discretized outputs to multiple user categories, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(63) FIG. 55B shows a diagram of how a Financing Engine for a PE Fund or REIT can merge and convert the inherent predictive analytics in unoptimized Capital Markets data (which includes the goals of the GPs and LPs) and Economic Data and use data transformation algorithms to automatically generate optimized TALP family outputs to optimize a structured financing for multiple classes of investors (each of which is a TALP family) in a PE Fund or REIT, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(64) FIG. 56A shows a diagram of how a TALP Family Modeling Engine uses merged TALP input data and associated predictive analytics from the TALP family along with the current context data

to predict future outcomes for the current TALP family, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(65) FIG. 56B shows a diagram of how a Return Prediction Engine for a PE Fund or REIT merges and uses data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in unoptimized Financing Data and Portfolio Data into optimized TALP family output data to optimize returns for multiple TALP families (the various classes of investors), in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(66) FIG. 57A shows a diagram of expanding the TALP Execution Engine into a time-sequencing TALP Execution Engine that uses unoptimized TALP and TALP family input data and associated predictive analytics along with context data to generate predicted, enhanced and optimized new temporally sequenced TALP output data that is discretized for distribution to multiple user categories, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(67) FIG. 57B shows a diagram of expanding the Financing Engine into a real-time Financing Engine that merges Business Data, Capital Markets Data, and unoptimized Portfolio Data and uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in the data into TALP family output data for optimizing temporally sequenced financings in real time over the life of a PE Fund or REIT, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(68) FIG. 58A shows a diagram of a further extension of the TALP family enhancement and management system, combining the effects of the TALP Execution Engine, TALP Family Processing Engine, and TALP Family Modeling Engine, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

(69) FIG. 58B shows a diagram of a three-engine system that draws upon the disclosed components to optimize returns on AUM for managers of PE Funds and REITs, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

(70) The present invention provides an extension to the multiple TALP family enhancement and management system (MTF E&M system) using feedback and feedforward loops with historical, real-time, and predicted output data to optimize pooled TALP output data and distribute the optimized pooled outputs. The MTF E&M system is comprised of time-affecting linear pathway (TALP) and TALP prediction polynomial generation, TALP enhancement, TALP simulation and selection, TALP modeling, TALP family/cross-family generation, and family/cross-family TALP output data optimization. TALPs are generated from paired Input/Output (I/O) datasets or from the decomposition of algorithms and/or software codes. TALPs are executed using test input data to generate prediction polynomials. System-generated TALPs can be merged with enhancement TALPs. Using TALP-associated prediction polynomials and acceptance criteria comprised of paired I/O datasets that represent acceptable TALP behavior, system-generated and enhanced TALPs are simulated and selected. The TALP-associated prediction polynomials of selected TALPs are then modeled using actual input data values from external platforms, and their output data values pooled, discretized, and optimized for use by, or distribution to, system users. Alternatively, the TALP-associated prediction polynomials of selected TALPs are executed using the input values from the TALP Family Selection criteria for inclusion in TALP Families. The associated output values of these TALP-associated prediction polynomials are compared to the associated output values of the TALP Family Selection criteria. TALP-associated prediction polynomials from each family can be re-executed using input from the Proposed TALP Cross-Family Structure criteria, with output value comparison for inclusion in one of those structures. TALP-associated prediction polynomials for each TALP in each TALP Family and each TALP Cross-Family are modeled using actual input data from external platforms, and their output data values pooled, discretized, and optimized for use by, or distribution to, system users.

(71) A TALP is an execution pathway through an algorithm or software code which includes looping structures. TALPs allow for the direct and automatic selection of a pathway through an

algorithm or software code via the examination of the values of input non-loop-control variable attributes. Time prediction for TALPs occurs through varying the input loop control variable attributes and generating a time prediction polynomial. This means that examining the values of input loop control variable attributes is enough to know the processing time of a TALP. The output value prediction of a TALP occurs through varying the attribute domain of the input variable attributes that affect output values forming an output prediction polynomial. This means that it is possible to know the output values of a TALP through the examination of the input variables. Various TALP methods and systems are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 11,520,560, which is hereby fully incorporated herein by reference and can be implemented with various aspects, embodiments, methods, and systems of the present invention.

(72) Various devices or computing systems can be included and adapted to process and carry out the aspects, computations, and algorithmic processing of the software systems and methods of the present invention. Computing systems and devices of the present invention may include a processor, which may include one or more microprocessors and/or one or more circuits, such as an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), etc. Further, the devices can include a network interface. The network interface is configured to enable communication with a communication network, other devices and systems, and servers, using a wired and/or wireless connection.

(73) The devices or computing systems may include memory, such as non-transitive, which may include one or more non-volatile storage devices and/or one or more volatile storage devices (e.g., random access memory (RAM)). In instances where the computing devices include a microprocessor, computer readable program code may be stored in a computer readable medium or memory, such as, but not limited to drive media (e.g., a hard disk or SSD), optical media (e.g., a OVO), memory devices (e.g., random access memory, flash memory), etc. The computer program or software code can be stored on a tangible, or non-transitive, machine-readable medium or memory. In some embodiments, computer readable program code is configured such that when executed by a processor, the code causes the device to perform the steps described above and herein. In other embodiments, the device is configured to perform steps described herein without the need for code.

(74) It will be recognized by one skilled in the art that these operations, algorithms, logic, method steps, routines, sub-routines, and modules may be implemented in software, in firmware, in special purpose digital logic, and any combination thereof without deviating from the spirit and scope of the present invention as recited within the claims attached hereto.

(75) The devices or computing devices may include an input device. The input device is configured to receive an input from either a user (e.g., admin, user, etc.) or a hardware or software component—as disclosed herein in connection with the various user interface or automatic data inputs. Examples of an input device include a keyboard, mouse, microphone, touch screen and software enabling interaction with a touch screen, etc. The devices can also include an output device. Examples of output devices include monitors, televisions, mobile device screens, tablet screens, speakers, remote screens, etc. The output device can be configured to display images, media files, text, video, or play audio to a user through speaker output.

(76) Server processing systems for use or connected with the systems of the present invention, can include one or more microprocessors, and/or one or more circuits, such as an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), etc. A network interface can be configured to enable communication with a communication network, using a wired and/or wireless connection, including communication with devices or computing devices disclosed herein. Memory can include one or more non-volatile storage devices and/or one or more volatile storage devices (e.g., random access memory (RAM)). In instances where the server system includes a microprocessor, computer readable program code may be stored in a computer readable medium, such as, but not limited to drive media (e.g., a hard disk or SSD), optical media (e.g., a DVD),

memory devices, etc.

(77) FIG. 1 is a diagram showing an example of a multiple TALP Family Enhancement and Management (MTF E&M) system **100**. The exemplary MTF E&M System shown in FIG. 1 is composed of four primary components: TALP Simulation and Selection **102**, TALP Family Generation **104**, TALP Cross-Family Generation **106**, and TALP and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation **108**.

(78) Referring to FIGS. 2-3, the present invention comprises software systems and methods that use TALPs that are generated from detected paired I/O dataset values (automatic conversion to TALP form), algorithms, and/or software codes. The generated TALPs, regardless of their origin, can be used to create a set of executable prediction polynomials **112**, as shown for FIG. 3 and FIG. 4. These prediction polynomials are generated in the TALP and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation component **108** of the MTF E&M system **100**, and General embodiment, by varying input data values **114** from the Test Data Makers **116**, giving associated output values, timings, and memory allocation. These output values, timings, and memory allocation values are used in an extended source values table, from which the prediction polynomials are constructed. Once a TALP with its associated prediction polynomials has been generated, then it is possible for that TALP's performance to be enhanced by merging the system-generated TALP with another TALP called an enhancement TALP **118** that originates from the Super User **120**. This merging is shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3.

(79) FIG. 2 shows a diagram whereby the Super User **120** sends both merge criteria **122** and enhancement TALPs **118** with their associated prediction polynomials to the TALP Merge subcomponent **126** of the system's TALP and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation component **108**. The TALP Merge subcomponent uses the merge criteria and the enhancement TALPs to determine if an enhancement TALP is to be merged with some system-generated TALP. Merging for the system **100** means linking the output of one TALP to the input of another TALP. There are two possible ways for a single system-generated TALP to be merged with a single enhancement TALP: (1) the output of the system-generated TALP can be the input to the enhancement TALP, or (2) the output of the enhancement TALP can be the input of the system-generated TALP. More than one enhancement TALP can be linked to a single system-generated TALP.

(80) FIG. 3 shows a workflow of a system-generated TALP receiving the merge criteria input values **130** from the Super User **120**. The system-generated TALP's prediction polynomials execute using the input values to generate associated output values. The output values are then compared to the merge criteria output values **132** to determine a match. System-generated TALP prediction polynomials whose output match the merge criteria are shown to be linked to an associated enhancement TALP **124**.

(81) After TALP generation, the prediction polynomials of the system-generated and enhanced TALPs are used in simulation **184**. These prediction polynomials are executed using input data from acceptance criteria **128**, giving associated outputs. Comparing the simulated output values with the associated set of acceptance criteria output values allows for the automatic selection **186** of TALPs. Once the TALP is simulated and selected, it is then either modeled in the Data Discretization Optimization Engine (DD) **105** using actual input data values from external platforms and made available for use by, or distribution directly to, a TALP user **122** or matched to criteria for placement into a TALP Family **124** or TALP Cross-Family **126**. Selected TALPs are added to TALP families based on the TALP Family Selection criteria. TALPs from more than one TALP family can be combined into TALP Cross-Families using proposed TALP Cross-Family structures. The behavior of each TALP in a TALP Families **124** or TALP Cross-Families **126** can be modeled in the Data Discretization Optimization Engine **105** using actual input data values from external platforms, and their output data values pooled, discretized, and optimized for use by, or distribution to, system users.

(82) FIG. 4 shows various embodiments of the systems and methods of the present invention

perform the following communication and processing: 1) In order to generate TALPs and TALP prediction polynomials **112**, the “TALP and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation” component **108** of the MTF E&M system **100** receives paired I/O Datasets (called Datasets) from Dataset Sources **140**, algorithms from Algorithm Sources **142**, software codes from Software Sources **144**, and input data values from the Test Data Makers **116**. For paired I/O Datasets, there is no algorithm or software code to decompose into TALPs; instead, a Value Complexity polynomial that represents a TALP is generated. Once a TALP has been generated, its behavior can be enhanced by merging enhancement TALPs, from the Super User, with the system-generated TALPs. 2) The “TALP Simulation and Selection” component **102** of the MTF E&M system **100** receives the generated TALPs with their associated prediction polynomials and the acceptance criteria (comprised of a set of acceptable input values with associated acceptable output values). a. The “TALP Simulation and Selection” component **102** activates its “TALP Simulation” subcomponent **184** using the list of generated TALPs with their associated prediction polynomials from the “TALP and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation” component **108** and the acceptable input values of the acceptance criteria from the Super User **120**. The various TALP prediction polynomials are executed using these acceptable input values, generating a set of associated predicted output values for each TALP. b. The “TALP Simulation and Selection” component **102** activates its “TALP Selection” subcomponent **186** using these acceptable input values with their generated associated predicted output values from the TALP simulation. These predicted output values are compared to the acceptable output values of the Acceptance Criteria **128**, creating a set of selected TALPs when the generated predicted output values match the acceptable output values. Selected TALPs are either modeled using actual input data values from external platforms for direct use by system users or executed using the input values from the TALP Family Selection criteria for inclusion in TALP Families. 3) The “TALP Family Generation” component **104** of the MTF E&M system **100** receives the selected TALPs with their associated prediction polynomials from the “TALP Simulation and Selection” component **102** and the TALP Family Selection Criteria **150** (comprised of a set of acceptable input values with associated output values for each family type) from the System Operator **121**. The prediction polynomials associated with each selected TALP executed using the acceptable family input values generating a set of output values that are compared to the acceptable family output values for inclusion into the matching family. a. After inclusion in a TALP Family, the prediction polynomials of each TALP in each Family are executed using input data from external platform TALP input data sources **151**, generating a pool of output values **152** made available to TALP User Categories. b. Alternately, after inclusion in a TALP Family, the prediction polynomials of each TALP in each Family are modeled in the DDO Engine **105** then pooled, discretized and optimized for use by, or distribution to, the various TALP User Categories. 4) The “TALP Cross-Family Generator” component **107** of the MTF E&M system **100** receives the TALPs with their associated prediction polynomials from the families of the “TALP Family Generation” component **104** and the Proposed TALP Cross-Family Structure **154** (comprised of a set of cross-family acceptable input values with associated output values for each cross-family type) from the TALP Cross-Family Designer **156**. The prediction polynomials associated with each TALP of each TALP Family are executed using the acceptable cross-family input values generating a set of output values that are compared to the acceptable cross-family output values, for inclusion into the matching cross-family. a. After inclusion in a TALP Cross-Family, prediction polynomials of each TALP in each cross-family are executed using external platform input data from actual TALP input data sources, generating a pool of output values **158** made available to TALP User Categories. b. Alternately, after inclusion in a TALP Cross-Family, the prediction polynomials of each TALP in each Family are modeled in the DDO Engine **105** then pooled, discretized and optimized for use by, or distribution to, the various TALP User Categories.

(83) FIG. 4 is a diagram showing the details of the TALP and TALP Polynomial Generation component **108** of the MTF E&M system **110**: general embodiment, including TALP generation

**108a** and TALP Prediction Polynomial Generation **108b**. The polynomial form of an algorithm occurs when a set of input variable attribute values can be used to generate a set of output variable attribute values and that those values approximate the original algorithm behavior to within some epsilon. This means that a predictive, executable polynomial (Value Complexity) that is formed from data detection represents an algorithm in polynomial form. That is, it is possible to automatically generate TALPs from sets of detected data. TALPs can also be generated from the decomposition of algorithms and software code.

(84) Executing the generated TALPs using test data from the Test Data Maker **116** allows the system to generate both advanced time complexity and advanced space complexity polynomials. Advanced time complexity uses input variable attribute values to predict the processing time. Descaling the Advanced Time Complexity polynomial gives the Advanced Speedup polynomial. Speedup describes the processing speed from a given input variable attribute value. Advanced space complexity uses input variable attribute values to predict memory allocation. Descaling the Advanced Space-Complexity polynomials gives the Freeup polynomials. Freeup describes the memory requirement for a given input variable attribute value. There are three Advanced Space Complexity polynomials for the following: Random Access Memory Allocation, Cache Memory Allocation, and Output Memory Allocation. Because there are three Advanced Space Complexity polynomials, there are also three Freeup polynomials.

(85) FIG. 5 is a diagram showing an input variable attribute vector **160** (x.sub.1 through x.sub.n), an associated output variable attribute vector **162** (v.sub.1 through v.sub.n), an associating timing variable attribute vector **164** (t.sub.1 through t.sub.n) and an associated memory allocation variable attribute vector **166** (s.sub.1 through s.sub.n) in an extended source values table.

(86) The vectors are accessed pairwise: Input Values and Output Values, Input Values and Timing Values, Input Values and Memory Allocation. These pairs are used to generate respectively: Value Complexity, Advanced Time Complexity, and Advanced Space Complexity. TALP values can be generated for any valid set of input values as long as the input value is greater than the minimum value used to create the Value Complexity polynomial, the Advanced Time Complexity polynomial, or Advanced Space Complexity polynomial.

(87) Below shows an example of how to construct polynomials from the various data vector parings. In this example, an advanced space complexity polynomial is generated from an executable software code pathway:

#### Example Advanced Time Complexity Polynomial Generation

(88) A table called the Source Values table containing ordered, scaled input dataset sizes and associated scaled space values is compared to a table called the Target Values table containing a set of scaled dataset sizes and associated space values generated from some pre-existing functions depicted as the column headers, following the steps below. 1. Referring to Table **170** of FIG. 6A, a value for an input dataset size d is divided evenly and successively (varying the input dataset size) then the TALP's associated executable code is executed by the system to find the associated space values s which are sorted and stored in the Input Dataset Size and Space table. 2. Referring to Table **172** of FIG. 6B, the input dataset size d and associated space values s are scaled by their respective smallest received values, d.sub.min and s.sub.min, and saved in a Source Values table. In this example, d.sub.min=2 and s.sub.min=3. Scaling gives the Source Values table. 3. Referring to Table **174** of FIG. 6C, the scaled space values s of the Source Values table are compared to those found in a previously created Target Values table. 4. The functions (polynomial terms) in the headers of the columns of the Target Values table are in ascending order. Zero values in the Target Values table are not compared to the corresponding Source Values table space value, but not comparing a row does not eliminate the corresponding Target table column function header from consideration for inclusion in the final polynomial. When comparing the Source Values table space values to corresponding Target Values table space values, all Source Values table s values in a column will be at least one of the following: a. Greater than or equal to all associated Target Values

table values in a column (plus or minus some epsilon value), b. Less than or equal to all associated Target Values table values in a column (plus or minus some epsilon value), or c. All Source Values table e values are the same value (plus or minus some epsilon value). The function header of any Target Values table column whose rows do not meet condition a or condition b above is eliminated from consideration for inclusion in the final polynomial, and a comparison is made using a different target column. If condition c is met, the value is considered a constant and added to a Saved Term List fterm. Condition c means the polynomial is complete, and the process jumps to Step 8. 5. When Source space values are compared to the corresponding Target space values, the closest column header that meets condition a or b is saved in the fterm list and the process continues with Step 6. If no tested columns meet condition a or b then an error condition exists, and the "Error-stop processing" message is displayed. This comparison is a binary search process. 6. Referring to Table **176** of FIG. **6D**, the selected Target Values table column's values are subtracted from the corresponding Source Value table space values, and those new values are saved in a temporary Source Values table. If the temporary Source space values contain any negative values, then the following found polynomial term may be a negative term in which case two versions of the term (negative and positive) are saved with the one whose maximum error (as calculated in step 9) is the smallest becoming the selected version. The absolute values of the temporary Source space values are saved as the new Source Values table. 7. Referring to Table **178** of FIG. **6E**, if there are any computed zero values in the new Source Values table, the values of the current column below the zero are shifted to the row above, replacing the zero value. Step 4 is then repeated using the new Source Values table. 8. All saved terms in the fterm list are summed, creating the predictive, monotonic polynomial 2.sub.v(d) for input variable attribute d. To de-scale this polynomial with its resulting scaled space value s, it is multiplied by the smallest original s value, called s.sub.min, within the original Source Values table.

Equation 1 Variable Space Complexity as Monotonic Polynomial

$$(89) v(d) = s_{\min} \times \text{Math} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n f_{\text{term}_i}$$

(90) Coefficients are automatically calculated from this step. Two or more like terms are summed to produce the coefficient of the term. For example, summing s.sup.2 and s.sup.2 gives 2s2.

(91) FIG. **7** is a diagram **180** showing that multiple TALPs can be processed simultaneously using their associated prediction polynomials. An array of input values is constructed and used to generate either an array of output values from Value Complexity I or a single pooled value from Value Complexity II. The input variable attribute array is also used to generate an Advanced Time Complexity value via the use of an Advanced Time Complexity polynomial and an Advanced Space Complexity value via the use of an Advanced Space Complexity polynomial.

(92) FIG. **8** shows a work flow **182** of TALP polynomials used in the simulation and selection of TALPs, which is the first of the three primary components (e.g., **102**) of the MFT E&M system **100**. TALP simulation and selection is performed as follows:

(93) TALP Simulation **184**

(94) 1) The system receives Asset Acceptance Criteria input values, times, and memory allocation from the Super User. 2) The TALP polynomials are executed using the received Acceptance Criteria values. 3) The output values from the executed TALP polynomials are saved for selection comparison.

Selection **186** 1) The system receives output acceptance criteria for values, timings, and memory allocation from the Super User. 2) The TALP polynomial's saved output data (values, timing, and memory allocation) from the simulation is compared to the received acceptance criteria output values, timings, and memory allocation. 3) The TALP polynomials whose saved output values match the received acceptance criteria output values are selected.

(95) FIG. **9** shows a work flow **190** showing TALP Family generation as follows: 1) The system receives TALP Family Selection Criteria from the System Operator **121**. 2) Selected TALP Family Selection Criteria Inputs are used in the execution of the selected TALP polynomials, at process

**192.** 3) The TALP outputs are compared to the TALP Family Selection Criteria outputs (values, timings, memory allocations) for inclusion in the associated TALP Family, at process(es) **194**. (96) FIG. **10** is a work flow **196** showing the TALP Cross-Family generation as follows: 1) The system receives Proposed TALP Cross-Family Structures from the TALP Cross-Family Designer. 2) Proposed TALP Cross-Family Structure Inputs are used in the execution of the TALP polynomials of the TALPs in families, at process **198**. 3) The outputs of the executed TALP polynomial outputs are compared to the Proposed TALP Cross-Family Structure output values (values, timings, memory allocations) for inclusion in the associated TALP Cross-Family, at process(es) **200**.

(97) FIG. **11** is a diagram **202** detailing the grouping of selected TALPs into TALP families **204** as presented in FIG. **9**. TALPs in TALP Families can be accessed by various categories of TALP users or used in TALP Cross-Family structures.

(98) FIG. **12** is a diagram **210** detailing the inclusion of selected TALPs from TALP families into TALP Cross Families **212** as presented in the FIG. **7** description. TALPs within TALP Cross-Families can be accessed by various categories of TALP users.

(99) FIG. **13** depicts two diagrams. The first diagram **214** shows the MTF E&M system **100** contained within a stand-alone server (mobile device, desktop, laptop, rack-mounted, etc.). The second diagram **216** shows an example of a software system (Investment Management Software) put into MTF E&M form by replacing test data makers, super users, TALP cross-family designers, and users with their analogous data from external platform data, general partners, market makers, and limited partners. The second diagram **216** also shows a system **218** that is contained within a stand-alone server system.

(100) FIG. **14** depicts two diagrams. The first diagram **220** shows the MTF E & M system accessible using a client-server model. The second diagram **224** shows an example of a software system (Investment Management Software) put into MTF E&M form by replacing test data makers, super users, TALP cross-family designers, and users with their analogous data from external platform data, general partners, market makers, and limited partners. The second diagram **224** also shows a system that is accessible using a Client-Server model.

(101) FIG. **15** depicts two diagrams. The first diagram **226** shows the MTF E&M system accessible using a cloud-based model. The second diagram **228**, which is also accessible using a cloud-based model, shows an example of a software system (Investment Management Software) put into MTF E&M form by replacing test data makers, super users, TALP cross-family designers, and users with their analogous data from external platform data, general partners, market makers, and limited partners.

(102) FIG. **16** is a diagram showing an example of a MTF E&M system **100** constructed for investment software, algorithms, or datasets. The MTF E&M system for investment software is composed of four primary components: Asset Simulation and Selection **102a**, Fund and Portfolio Family Generation **104a**, Market Management **106a**, and Assets as TALPs and Asset Prediction Polynomial Generation **108a**. Again, the MTF E&M **100** system for investment software, algorithms, or datasets replaces test data makers, super users, TALP cross-family designers, and users with their analogous data from external platform data **151a**, general partners **120a**, market makers **156a**, and limited partners **122a**.

(103) This embodiment of the present invention converts asset software codes and asset algorithms into TALP form using the TALP decomposition. Alternatively, detected paired I/O datasets from assets can be converted into the equivalent of TALP form by their transformation into Value Complexity polynomials. These TALPs are herein called asset TALPs.

(104) Associated prediction polynomials for each asset TALP can be generated by executing the asset TALPs using the input values from the external platforms **151a**. Asset TALP execution produces a set of input to output data pairs, input to processing time pairs, and input to memory allocation pairs. These paired I/O datasets are placed in the extended source values table shown in



FIG. 14 and FIG. 15 and used to generate Value Complexity, Advanced Time Complexity, and Advanced Space Complexity prediction polynomials. Once an asset TALP with its associated prediction polynomials has been generated, then it is possible for that asset TALP's performance to be enhanced by merging the system-generated asset TALP with another asset TALP called an enhancement asset TALP that originates from the General Partner **120a**. Once the asset TALP is generated, regardless of its merge status, it is available for use by, or distribution directly to, an asset TALP user or placement into an Asset TALP Family **124a** or Asset TALP Cross-Family **126a**. (105) The asset TALP-associated prediction polynomials are each given a set of input asset acceptance criteria data **128a** from the General Partner **120a**. This data is used in the execution of the asset TALP-associated prediction polynomials in the system's Asset Simulation **184a**. The output values from asset simulation are compared to the output asset acceptance criteria **128a** of the General Partners **120a**. Any asset TALP whose output values match the output asset acceptance criteria associated with the current input asset acceptance criteria are selected in the system's Asset Selection **186a** for further use by the system.

(106) The selected asset TALP's prediction polynomials are each either modeled **105a** using input data values from external platforms and made available for use by various partners or executed using sets of input values from the fund/portfolio/securities family selection criteria from the System Operator **121a**, giving output values called asset family output values. The asset TALPs whose asset family output values match the output values of the fund/portfolio/securities family selection criteria are added to the matching fund or portfolio family in the system's Fund and Portfolio Family Generation component **104a**. The output of these asset TALPs are pooled and made directly available to the various types of partners or modeled, pooled, and discretized then made available to the various types of partners.

(107) The prediction polynomials of the selected asset TALPs in a family are each given sets of input values of the Proposed Asset Cross-Family Market Structures data **154a** from the Market Maker **156a**, giving output values called herein asset cross-family output values. The asset TALPs whose asset cross-family output values match the output values of the proposed asset cross-family structure data are added to the matching asset cross-family in the system's Market Management component **106a**. The outputs of these asset TALPs are also pooled and made directly available to the various types of partners or modeled, pooled, and discretized then made available to the various types of partners.

(108) Decreased financial risks and increased financial returns are generated in families and cross-families of funds or portfolios. Standard investment criteria, such as a fund's underlying venture capital requirements, anticipated risk, native investment units (stocks), and anticipated return on investment, is used as part of the optimization criteria by the rRAV Engine for modeling, allowing for the creation of a set of risk/returns instantiated as a set of Asset TALP-derived investment units called prioritized units.

(109) Prioritized units are associated with a set of funds, portfolios, and any bonds or derivatives that are used to leverage the return on investment or the rate of return of the prioritized units. The current invention also allows multiple prioritized units to be automatically temporally chained together, using the sale proceeds at the maturity of a prior prioritized unit to automatically acquire the assets of another prioritized unit. This allows for automatic reinvesting, as well as cashflow generation, prior to the maturity date of the chain. It is possible to construct multiple types of prioritized units and chained prioritized units, each having its own risk/return values and its own minimum and maximum investment level. Since two of the primary distinguishers for different categories of investors are risk/returns and minimum/maximum values, it is now possible to have different categories of investors. 1) In order to generate assets as TALPs and asset prediction polynomials, the "Asset as TALPs and Asset Prediction Polynomial Generation" component **108** of the MTF E&M: Investment Software Embodiment (MTF E&M: IS) **100** receives Economic Conditions from External Platforms, Private Equity (PE) assets, Real Estate Investment Trust

(REIT) Assets, and VC assets as either paired I/O datasets, algorithms, or software codes from various asset sources. Once an Asset TALP has been generated, its behavior can be enhanced by merging enhancement Asset TALPs **118a**, from the General Partner **120a**, with the system-generated Asset TALPs. 2) The “Asset Simulation and Selection” component **102a** of the MTF E&M: IS system **100** receives the generated Asset TALPs (called Assets) with their associated prediction polynomials and the acceptance criteria (comprised of a set of acceptable input values with associated acceptable output values). a. The “Asset Simulation and Selection” component **102a** activates its “Asset Simulation” subcomponent **184a** using the list of generated Assets with their associated prediction polynomials from the “Assets as TALPs and Asset Prediction Polynomial Generation” component **108** and the acceptable input values of the acceptance criteria from the General Partner **120a**. The various asset prediction polynomials are executed using the acceptable input values, generating a set of output values for each asset. b. The “Asset Simulation and Selection” component **102a** activates its “Asset Selection” subcomponent **186a** using these acceptable input values paired with their generated predicted output values from the asset simulation **184a**. These predicted output values are compared to the acceptable output values of the acceptance criteria **128a**, creating a set of selected assets when the generated predicted output values match the acceptable output values. Selected Asset TALPs are either modeled **105a** using actual input data values from external platforms **151a** for direct use by limited partners **122a** or executed using the input values from the Asset TALP Family Selection criteria **150a** for inclusion in Asset TALP Families. 3) The “Asset Family Generation” component **104a** of the MTF E&M: IS system **100** receives the selected assets with their associated prediction polynomials from the “Asset Simulation and Selection” component **102a** and the Fund/Portfolio/Securities family selection criteria **150a** (comprised of a set of Fund/Portfolio/Securities family acceptable input values with associated output values for each asset family type) from the System Operator **121a**. The prediction polynomials associated with each selected asset are executed using the acceptable Fund/Portfolio/Securities family input values, generating a set of output values that are compared to the acceptable Fund/Portfolio/Securities family output values, for inclusion into the matching asset family. a. After inclusion in an Asset Family, the prediction polynomials of each asset in each Asset Family are executed using input data from external platform input data sources generating a pool of output values made available to Limited Partners Categories. b. Alternatively, after inclusion in an Asset Family, the prediction polynomials of each asset in each Asset Family are modeled in the rRAV Engine **105a** using input data from external platform input data sources then pooled, discretized and optimized and made available to Limited Partners Categories. 4) The “Asset Cross-Family Generator” component **107a** of the MTF E&M: IS system **100** receives the assets with their associated prediction polynomials from the Asset Families of the “Asset Family Generation” component **104a** and the Proposed Asset Cross-Family Market Structure **154a** (comprised of a set of cross-family acceptable input values with associated output values for each cross-family type) from the Market Maker **156a**. The prediction polynomials of each asset in each family are executed using the acceptable cross-family input values, generating a set of output values that are compared to the acceptable cross-family output values, for inclusion into the matching cross-family. a. After inclusion in an asset cross-family, the prediction polynomials each Asset in each Asset Cross-Family are executed using input data from external platform input data sources, generating a pool of output values made available to Limited Partners Categories. b. Alternatively, after inclusion in an Asset Cross-Family, the prediction polynomials of each asset in each Asset Family are modeled in the rRAV Engine **105a** using input data from external platform input data sources then pooled, discretized and optimized and made available to Limited Partners Categories.

(110) FIG. 17 is a diagram **300** showing the creation of an extended source values table **302** from PE/REIT/Venture assets treated as TALPs. The sets of monotonic input values of the PE/REIT/Venture assets as TALPs form an input variable attribute vector (x.sub.1 through x.sub.n)

while the sets of associated output values form an output variable attribute vector (v.sub.1 through v.sub.n). The completion time for the associated input to output transformation of PE/REIT/Venture assets form the timing variable attribute vector (t.sub.1 through t.sub.n), and an associated memory allocation required to process and store values that are transformed by PE/REIT/Venture assets form the memory allocation variable attribute vector (s.sub.1 through s.sub.n). These vectors are shown combined into the extended source values table **302**.

(111) The vectors are accessed pairwise: Input values and output values, input values and timing values, input values and memory allocation. These pairs are used to generate, respectively: Value Complexity, Advanced Time Complexity, and Advanced Space Complexity. The predicted processing time of the current asset can be generated for any valid set of input values so long as the input value is greater than the minimum value used to create the Advanced Time Complexity polynomial. The predicted required memory allocation needed to process the current asset can be generated for any valid set of input values so long as the input value is greater than the minimum value used to create the Advanced Space Complexity polynomial.

(112) FIG. **18** is a diagram **304** showing that multiple assets of a family or cross-family can be processed simultaneously using their associated prediction polynomials. An array of input values is constructed and used to generate either an array of output values from Value Complexity I **306** or a single pooled value from Value Complexity II **308**. The input variable attribute array is also used to generate an Advanced Time Complexity value **310** via the use of an Advanced Time Complexity polynomial and an Advanced Space Complexity value **312** via the use of an Advanced Space Complexity polynomial.

(113) FIG. **19** shows a more detailed diagram of Investment Asset polynomials (treated as TALPs) **320** used in asset simulation and asset selection. Asset Simulation and Asset Selection is performed as follows:

(114) Asset Simulation **322**

(115) 1) The system receives Asset Acceptance Criteria input values, times, and memory allocation from the General Partner. 2) The Asset polynomials (treated as TALPs) are executed using the received Asset Acceptance Criteria values. 3) The output values from the executed Asset polynomials are saved for selection comparison.

Asset Selection **324** 1) The system receives Asset Acceptance Criteria output values, timings, and memory allocation from the General Partner. 2) The Asset polynomial's saved output data (values, timing, and memory allocation) from the simulation is compared to the received Asset Acceptance Criteria output values, timings, and memory allocation. 3) The Asset polynomials whose saved simulation output values match the received Asset Acceptance Criteria output values are selected for use in a fund or portfolio.

(116) FIG. **20** shows a detailed diagram **330** using selected asset polynomial output values in the selection of assets for inclusion in an Asset Family **332** when such values are compared against the Asset Family Selection Criteria **334** from the System Operator **121**. 1) The system receives the Asset Family Selection Criteria from the System Operator. 2) Selected Asset Family Selection Criteria inputs are used in the execution of the selected Asset polynomials. 3) The output values from the execution of the asset polynomials are compared to the Asset Family Selection Criteria outputs (values, timings, memory allocations) for inclusion in the associated Asset Family.

(117) FIG. **21** is a diagram **340** showing the details of Asset Cross-Family generation from FIG. **13** as follows: 1) The system receives Proposed Asset Market Structures from the Market Maker. 2) Proposed Asset Market Structure Inputs are used in the execution of the Asset polynomials of Assets that are within families. 3) The outputs of the executed Asset polynomial outputs are compared to the Proposed Market Structure output values (values, timings, memory allocations) for inclusion in the associated Asset Cross-Family.

(118) FIG. **22** is a diagram **350** detailing the inclusion of selected Asset Family assets into Asset Cross-Families as presented in the FIG. **18** discussion. Assets within Asset Cross-Families can be

accessed by various categories of partners.

(119) FIG. **23** shows a diagram with two graphs. The first graph **360** shows the use of advanced time complexity to determine when the execution of a group of type I chained TALPs, each with different starting times, will complete. Using the Value Complexity polynomial allows the output values of the TALPs to be known for any given time period. The TALPs are chained together in such that regardless of the TALP starting times, all of their ending times are linked. If the TALPs represent investment units then the output values could be cash flows. In order to ensure that all units complete at the same time, the associated Advanced Time Complexity polynomial is used. To understand how much time needs to be added or subtracted from the chain of linked units requires the use of the associated Advanced Speedup polynomial on an array comprised of all chained assets associated with the chained units. Consider that how much memory to allocate for the units is directly proportional to the number of units currently activated. If at some point in time the number of predicted active units is not what is expected, this indicates a problem with the chain of units. To chained unit problems requires the use of both Advanced Time Complexity and Freeup prediction. It should be noted that Freeup prediction requires the use of Advanced Space Complexity.

(120) The second graph **362** shows the use of linked units combined with Value Complexity polynomials to determine the output of the type II chain of linked units at any given time period. The linkage of software codes (for example investment units converted to TALP form) allows for the prediction of software output values (for example cash flow values). As with the first graph, chained unit error prediction requires the use of Advanced Time Complexity, Advanced Space Complexity, and Freeup.

(121) FIG. **24** shows a graph **370** of three unit type III chains (from bond analysis software linked with investment unit software). Each linked unit chain completes execution at the same time. In a sense, Type III chained units function like a combination of Type I and Type II unit chains but with bonds converted into algorithmic form. As shown for FIG. **20**, chained unit error prediction requires the use of Advanced Time Complexity, Advanced Space Complexity, and Freeup.

(122) FIG. **25** shows two diagrams. The first diagram **380** shows a set of TALP Families used to generate a pooled but unoptimized output dataset. This pooled output dataset is then discretized. The unoptimized, discretized pooled data can now be made available to different user categories. The second diagram **382** shows the same diagram using a set of funds used to generate a pooled but unoptimized output data. The unoptimized, pooled data is then discretized for use by different partner categories (general, senior limited, junior limited, etc.)

(123) FIG. **26** shows two diagrams. The first diagram **390** shows a set of TALP Families used to generate a pooled, but unoptimized output dataset that is then sent to the Data Discretization Optimization engine. This engine breaks up the pooled dataset, using input dataset values, into groups that are optimized to minimize some values and maximize other values. The optimized discretized data is then ready for distribution to different categories of users (super user, senior, junior, etc.).

(124) The second diagram **392** shows a set of asset Families used to generate a pooled unoptimized investment fund output dataset (returns, risk, interest rates, etc.) that is then sent to the rRAV engine **394**. This engine breaks up the pooled dataset, using economic conditions, into groups that are optimized to minimize some values and maximize other values. The optimized discretized pooled data is then ready for distribution to different categories of partners (general partner, senior limited partner, junior limited partner, etc.). The rRAV engine **394** is used by both the Fund and Portfolio Generation and the Market Management components as shown in FIG. **13**.

(125) FIG. **27** shows two diagrams. The first diagram **400** shows a TALP Family's pooled, optimized output data re-sent to the Data Discretization Optimization engine. The TALP's pooled output data is re-optimized based on new input data values by comparing the TALP output values to the required output values, eliminating any TALP whose output values decrease values that are to be maximized or increase those values that are to be minimized until either the minimum number

of TALP Family types are present and/or the best-valued TALPs are included. The continuously optimized discretized data groups are available for distribution to different categories of users (super user, senior, junior, etc.)

(126) The second diagram **402** shows an Asset Family's pooled, optimized output data sent to the Risk/Return Allocation Vehicle (rRAV) engine **394**. The Asset Family's pooled output data is re-optimized based on new input data values by comparing the Asset output values to the required output values, eliminating any Asset whose output values decrease values that are to be maximized or increase those values that are to be minimized until either the minimum number of Asset Family types are present and/or the best-valued Assets are included. The pooled output data is composed of investment units or securities (see FIG. **13**). Some units or securities maximize certain output values such as returns while others minimize output values like risk. The continuously optimized units are available for distribution to different categories of partners (general partner, senior limited partner, junior limited partner, etc.).

(127) FIG. **28** shows two diagrams. The first diagram **410** shows the outputs of each TALP within a TALP Family pooled according to the TALP type. The second diagram **412** shows this pooling using the outputs of each asset of an investment fund or portfolio. The output of all assets in a fund are pooled using information from the various asset types within the fund or portfolio.

(128) FIG. **29** shows a diagram **420** of a detailed example of a Data Discretization Optimization (DDO) engine. Optimized TALP pool data **422** and the current input data values **424** are received by the Modify Input Variable Attribute Values Using Input Data Values software component **426**. This data uses the TALP polynomials with their associated prediction polynomials to predict future TALP pool values in the TALP-based Modeling software component **428**. These predicted output values are compared to the optimization criteria in the TALP Pool Modification software component **430** to determine if the TALPs are applicable in the future. The predicted TALP values are also used to select software that are in algorithmic form in the Software Selector component **432** then sent to the Optimized TALP Output Data component **434** for further use.

(129) FIG. **30** shows a diagram **440** of a detailed example of a risk/Return Allocation Vehicle (rRAV) engine **394**. Optimized Fund or portfolio pooled data and the current economic conditions are received by the Modify Input Variable Attribute Values Using Economic Conditions software component **442**. This data uses the TALP polynomials, with associated prediction polynomials created for the Fund assets to predict future fund or portfolio values in the TALP-based Modeling software component **444**. These predicted values are compared to the optimization criteria in the Fund or Portfolio Modification Software component **446** to determine if Fund or Portfolio asset values are applicable in the future. Unlike the DDO engine shown in FIG. **26**, the rRAV engine **394** shows the Software Selection component as Bond Management **448** and Derivative Management components **450** where the predicted asset output values are used to select assets sent to the Optimized Investment Units **452** component for further use.

(130) FIG. **31** shows an example of an rRAV engine work flow **460**. Various input data sources are entered into the asset TALP that represents fund assets, generating predicted output data (payments, payment timings, principle, interest rates, capital call events, etc.). To optimize the set of pooled combined cashflow input data requires the combined current input data and the following: 1) Payment Collection **462**: Verification, collation, and matching output data to required inputs to ensure that the received data is associated with the correct partner and asset. 2) Payment Analysis **464**: Calculating, predicting, and routing, using the current data combined with predicted data to ensure that the future minimum and maximums for each asset in each fund remains acceptable. 3) Payment Distribution **466**: Method, timing, and notifying to ensure that the associated partners are notified of any predicted deviations in the output data of any asset, either in value or timing.

(131) FIG. **32** shows a diagram **470** with additional detail for the optimization portion of the rRAV Optimized engine work flow shown in FIG. **28**. 1) Payment Collection **472**: Identify an asset's payment attributes then verify the settlement of the received payment; collate with concurrent asset

payments including unit time and current epoch; and match with predefined parameters. 2) Payment Analysis **474**: Calculate and save records and historical attributes; predict payment expectations and future asset attribute sets; and select the partners that will receive payment and other asset attribute information. 3) Payment Distribution **476**: Select distribution method and distribution timing and send notifications to the correct partner.

(132) FIG. **33** shows an example **480** of the rRAV engine **394** discretizing the Fund or Portfolio asset output values into multiple types of Investment Units, with only the cash flow output dataset shown. These units are called prioritized payouts because distribution to a succeeding unit type only occurs after the payout to the preceding Investment Unit type. The Senior Limited Partner **484** is shown as having the highest priority, receiving the payout for these units first. The Subordinate Limited Partner **486** (sometimes called the Junior Limited Partner) is paid out next, followed by the General Partner **488**.

(133) FIG. **34** shows an example **490** of assets **492** from Asset Families or Asset Cross-Families pooled, discretized and optimized into Investment Units in the rRAV engine **394** for General Partners, Senior Limited Partners, Junior Limited Partners, and others, using various assets with different percentages allocated to different partnership categories.

(134) FIG. **35** shows a graph **500** of predicted asset values over time, breaking up the asset lifetime into epochs and showing multiple output events (cashflows). Predictions can be generated using the prediction polynomials associated with an asset TALP and viewed by partners for any asset TALP, asset Family, or asset Cross-Family.

(135) FIG. **36** shows a data flow diagram **510** detailing the automatic conversion of unoptimized input data to TALP family output data within a single epoch in a series of data processing epochs. The outputs (individual TALP output discrete data packets) from multiple TALPs (TALP Output Discrete Data Packet Sources) in a TALP family (TALP Family 1) are then pooled (TALP Output Discrete Data Packet Pooling) (pooled TALP output discrete data packets) and transmitted to the Optimization Engine for processing.

(136) The Optimization Engine merges (Merge) the appropriate TALP output discrete data packets into optimized TALP output allocations and routes them via multiple TALP Output Routing Nodes (Data Optimization). The optimized TALP output allocations are then transmitted (Optimized TALP Output Transmissions) to multiple user types (Optimized TALP Output Destinations) in a user family (User Family 1). Additionally, some optimized TALP output allocations may be transmitted (Feedback) to select TALPs in the TALP family (TALP Family 1). This entire iterative process is repeated within every epoch in the data processing epoch series until there is no further data left to process.

(137) FIG. **37** shows a diagram **520** of an embodiment of an early-stage credit enhanced temporal sequencing model for funds and trusts based upon the data flow diagram of FIG. **36**. The model details the automatic conversion of unoptimized input data to TALP family output data within the first epoch (Data Processing Epoch 1) in a series of three sequential data processing epochs. TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from a set of multiple TALPs (Assets) that comprise a TALP family (Portfolio 1) within Epoch 1 are then pooled (Epoch 1 Combined Cash Flow Payments) and transmitted to the Optimization Engine for processing.

(138) The Optimization Engine merges (Merge) the appropriate TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) according to their respective TALP output types (Epoch 1 cash flow payment types) into optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) and routes them via multiple TALP Output Routing Nodes (Cash Flow Routing Nodes). The optimized TALP output allocations (Epoch 1 cash flow allotments) are then transmitted (Epoch 1 Optimized Cash Flow Distributions) to a set of multiple user types (Bond Investors, Credit Enhancer, and GPs) that comprise a user family (Epoch 1 Recipient Types) within Epoch 1.

(139) FIG. **38** shows a diagram **530** of a late-stage version of the temporal sequencing model of FIG. **37** detailing the automatic conversion of unoptimized input data to TALP family output data

within the third epoch (Data Processing Epoch 3) in a series of three sequential data processing epochs. TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from a set of multiple TALPs (Assets) that comprise a TALP family (Portfolio 1) within Epoch 3 are then pooled (Epoch 3 Combined Cash Flow Payments) and transmitted to the Optimization Engine for processing.

(140) The Optimization Engine merges (Merge) the appropriate TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) according to their respective TALP output types (Epoch 3 cash flow payment types) into optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) and routes them via multiple TALP Output Routing Nodes (Cash Flow Routing Nodes). The optimized TALP output allocations (Epoch 3 cash flow allotments) are then transmitted (Epoch 3 Optimized Cash Flow Distributions) to a set of multiple user types (Bond Investors, LPs, and GPs) that comprise a user family (Epoch 3 Recipient Types) within Epoch 3.

(141) FIG. 39 shows two diagrams. The first diagram 540 (on the left side) shows the TALP Family (Multi-TALP Data Pooler) of FIG. 28 modeled within each of the data processing epochs (Epoch (n)) of FIG. 35. The pooled TALP outputs from the TALP Family contribute to predicted activity based upon probabilistic calculations of individual TALP output discrete data packets and TALP output discrete data packet types. The timing for the receipt of outputs from the various TALPs is determined using time complexity for each TALP overlayed on top of the various sequential time units within each data processing epoch. The resources required by each of the pooled TALPs to generate their outputs (space complexity) is also predicted. Thus, both time and space complexity can be used in the optimization of time-based pooled TALP predicted output values (shown as the Probabilistic TALP Outputs) per time unit.

(142) The second diagram 550 (on the right side) shows the Investment Fund Portfolio (Multi-Asset Pooler) of FIG. 28 modeled within each of the accounting periods (Accounting Period (n)) of FIG. 35. The combined cash flows from the Investment Fund Portfolio contribute to predicted activity based upon probabilistic calculations of individual cash flow payments and cash flow payment types. The timing for the receipt of payments from the various Assets is determined using time complexity for each Asset overlayed on top of the various sequential time units within each accounting period. The resources required by each of the combined Assets to generate their payments (space complexity) is also predicted. Thus, both time and space complexity can be used in the optimization of time-based combined Asset predicted payment values (shown as the Probabilistic Cash Flows) per time unit.

(143) FIG. 40 shows a diagram 560 of the details of the TALP output value records processing, storage, and modulation component of the optimization engine of FIG. 36 operating within a single data processing epoch. This component is comprised of multiple temporal databases operating in synchronization within a data processing epoch, each containing respective TALP output value records processing modules and connected with multiple feedback and feedforward loops.

(144) As shown, unprocessed real-time TALP output value records from the current processing time ( $T(n)$  where  $n$ =current time) are received (Receive) by the Real-Time TALP Output Value Records Processing Module within the Real-Time TALP Output Value Records Database. Those records are then processed and stored (Update), and subsequently transmitted (Transmit) as processed real-time TALP output value records in a feedback loop to the current processing time ( $T(n)$ ). The processed real-time TALP output value records are also transmitted (Transmit) to the Predicted TALP Output Value Records Processing Module within the Predicted TALP Output Value Records Database via a feedforward loop.

(145) Unprocessed historical TALP output value records from the past processing time ( $T(n-1)$  where  $n-1$ =historic time) are received (Receive) by the Historical TALP Value Records Processing Module within the Historical TALP Output Value Records Database. Those records are then processed and stored (Update), and subsequently transmitted (Transmit) as processed historical TALP output value records to the current processing time ( $T(n)$ ). The processed historical TALP output value records are also transmitted (Transmit) to the Predicted TALP Output Value Records

Processing Module via a feedforward loop.

(146) Unprocessed predicted TALP output value records from the future processing time ( $T(n+1)$  where  $n+1$ =predicted time) are received (Receive) by the Predicted TALP Output Value Records Processing Module. Those records are then processed and stored (Update), with the processing continuously modulated by the processed real-time and historical TALP output value records received (Receive) via the two feedforward loops. The processed predicted TALP output value records are subsequently transmitted (Transmit) to the current processing time ( $T(n)$ ).

(147) FIG. 41 shows a diagram 570 of the three TALP output (cash flow) value records databases of FIG. 40 operating in synchronization throughout a time unit sequence comprised of multiple time units within a single data processing epoch. Data feedback and feedforward loops continuously and simultaneously receive unprocessed data from and transmit processed data back to the time units.

(148) The databases employ persistent data reception (Receive), updating (Update), and transmission (Transmit) cycles to process and store the unprocessed historical, real-time, and predicted TALP output (cash flow) value records received from individual time units within the time unit sequence.

(149) The freshly processed historical, real-time, and predicted TALP output (cash flow) value records are subsequently transmitted back to the time units to continuously modulate the optimization of multiple pooled TALP output discrete data packets (combined cash flow payments) into multiple optimized TALP output transmissions (cash flow distributions) over the course of the time unit sequence within the data processing epoch.

(150) FIG. 42 shows a diagram 580 of the persistent Collection, Analysis, and Distribution cycle (the Payment Collection, Payment Analysis, and Payment Distribution steps of FIG. 31 and FIG. 32) within the Optimization Engine of FIG. 36. Here multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) are pooled (combined) in each time unit within a single data processing epoch (Real-Time Cash Flow Input Data) (the processed real-time TALP output value records of FIG. 40 and the Real-Time Cash Flow Value Records of FIG. 41).

(151) The pooled TALP output discrete data packets (combined cash flow payments) within each time unit are first identified, verified, collated, and matched (Collection step), and then separated and/or combined and routed as optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) (Analysis step). These optimization processes in the Analysis step are modulated by both the processed historical (the Historical Cash Flow Value Records of FIG. 41) (Historical Input Data) and predicted (the Predicted Cash Flow Value Records of FIG. 41) (Prediction Input Data) TALP output value records of FIG. 40.

(152) The generated optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) are then transmitted (distributed) to various users (recipients) and user types (recipient types) (Distribution step) according to various selected distribution and timing methods. After transmission (distribution), the dataset generation and transmission (distribution) information for the optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow distributions) is processed and stored (the Update or Update Records step of FIGS. 32, 40, 41, and 42). This processed and stored information (Optimized Cash Flow Distributions 1, 2, and 3 History) is pooled from each time unit within the data processing epoch (Combined Optimized Cash Flow Distributions History) and transmitted via a feedback loop (Modulation Feedback Loop) to the Analysis step to modulate the optimization processes in subsequent time units.

(153) FIG. 43 shows a diagram 590 of the Optimization Processes (the persistent Collection, Analysis, and Distribution cycle of FIG. 42) within the Optimization Engine of FIG. 36 operating in the temporal sequencing model of FIG. 37 that runs throughout a data processing epoch sequence from Epoch 0 (Inception) to Epoch 3 (Late-Stage). Here, multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from TALP Family 1 (Portfolio 1) are pooled (combined) in each epoch within the data processing epoch sequence (Real-Time Cash Flow Input Data).



(154) The pooled TALP output discrete data packets (combined cash flow payments) are then optimized per data processing epoch, with the Optimization Processes modulated by both the Historical Cash Flow Value Records (the Payment Records from the previous epochs) and the Predicted Cash Flow Value Records (Prediction Input Data) of FIG. 41.

(155) The generated optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) are then transmitted (distributed) to their respective user types (recipient types), and the dataset generation and transmission (distribution) information is processed and stored. This processed and stored information (Epoch 1, 2, and 3 Optimized Cash Flow Distributions History) is pooled from each epoch within the data processing epoch sequence (Combined Optimized Cash Flow Distributions History) and transmitted via a feedback loop (Modulation Feedback Loop) to the Optimization Engine to modulate the Optimization Processes in subsequent data processing epochs.

(156) The model further employs a Temporally Sequenced Financings Processing Module comprised of temporally discrete and recurring dual modules (Securitization Configuration Modules) that optimize the composition of user type (recipient type) securities that comprise the temporally sequenced financings for their respective data processing epochs. In this example, the dual modules calculate the optimal credit enhancement and bond ratings for the temporally sequenced financings in each epoch.

(157) The optimization processes within the Securitization Configuration Modules for each data processing epoch are modulated by the Historical Cash Flow Value Records (Payment Records) and Optimized Cash Flow Distributions History from the previous epochs; the Real-Time Cash Flow Value Records (Real-Time Cash Flow Input Data) from the current epoch; and the Predicted Cash Flow Value Records (Prediction Input Data) for the subsequent epochs.

(158) Initially at the inception of a fund or trust, the Epoch 1 Securitization Configuration Modules are only modulated by the Predicted Cash Flow Value Records (Prediction Input Data) generated in Epoch 0 (Inception). Once Epoch 1 is underway, these modules are also modulated by the Historical Cash Flow Value Records (Payment Records) and Real-Time Cash Flow Value Records (Real-Time Cash Flow Input Data) within that epoch. The subsequent Securitization Configuration Modules (Epochs 2, 3, and (n)) receive same-module and cross-module feedforward modulation from previous epochs.

(159) FIG. 44 shows a diagram 600 of an exemplary decision-making model for optimizing pooled TALP output (cash flow) values for the Analyze and Distribute steps of FIG. 31, FIG. 32, and FIG. 42. In this model, there are three sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) shown: Separation & Combination, Distribution Routing, and Distribution Timing. Certain Timing Contingencies are also shown to affect the Distribution Timing decisions made. 1) Separation & Combination: a. Full Separation [fully-separated]: in this decision outcome, 100% of a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) is kept separate from other TALP output discrete data packets as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) designated for subsequent transmission (distribution) to one or more users or user types (recipients or recipient types); b. Partial Separation [partially-separated]: in this decision outcome, a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) is separated into at least two portions, each of which is either designated as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) or merged with at least one other partially-separated or fully-combined TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) designated for subsequent transmission (distribution) to one or more users or user types (recipients or recipient types); and c. Full Combination [fully-combined]: in this decision outcome, 100% of a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) is merged with at least one other partially-separated or fully-combined TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) designated for subsequent transmission (distribution) to one or more users or user types (recipients or recipient types). 2) Distribution Routing: a. Single Distribution: a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash

flow allotment) generated from one or more decision outcomes in Step 1 (Separation & Combination) is transmitted (distributed) to one user or user type (recipient or recipient type), either as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated from either a Full Separation or Partial Separation decision outcome, or as a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated from either Partial Separation and/or Full Combination decision outcome(s); and b. Multiple Distributions: a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated from a decision outcome in Step 1 (Separation & Combination) is apportioned and transmitted (distributed) to multiple users or user types (recipients or recipient types), either as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated from either a Full Combination or Partial Separation decision output, or as a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated from either Partial Separation and/or Full Combination decision outcome(s). 3) Distribution Timing: a. Distribute Immediately: a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted (distributed) to one or multiple users or user types (recipients or recipient types) immediately after generation from a decision outcome in Step 2 (Distribution Routing); b. Distribute Contingent Upon Specific Condition(s): a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted (distributed) to one or multiple users or user types (recipients or recipient types) if a certain future condition is met; c. Distribute at Specific Time: a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted (distributed) to one or multiple users or user types (recipients or recipient types) upon meeting a certain timing condition; and d. Withhold Distribution: a designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is not transmitted (distributed) to any user(s) or user type(s) (recipient(s) or recipient type(s)). 4) Timing Contingencies for Step 3 (b) (Distribute Contingent Upon Specific Condition(s)) decision outcomes: a. New Payment(s): a new TALP output discrete data packet(s) (cash flow payment(s)) is generated; b. Other Updated Real-Time Data: other TALP output data (non-payment-type) are generated; c. Updated Prediction Data: the Predicted TALP Output Value Records Database (Cash Flow Value Records Database) of FIG. 40 and FIG. 41 is updated; and d. Updated Historical Data: the Historical TALP Output Value Records Database (Cash Flow Value Records Database) of FIG. 40 and FIG. 41 is updated.

(160) FIG. 44 further shows an exemplary TALP Family A (Portfolio A) with five pooled TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) that are processed and optimized based upon the above sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow).

(161) Output A (Payment A) represents a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) that is kept separate (Full Separation) from other TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) as a single optimized TALP output data allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment A). One hundred percent of the designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment A) is transmitted (distributed) to a single user type (recipient type) (Single Distribution) within User Family A (Recipients A) immediately upon dataset generation (Distribute Immediately).

(162) Output B (Payment B) represents another TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) that is kept separate (Full Separation) from other TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment B). One hundred percent of the designated optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment B) is transmitted (distributed) to two user types (recipient types) (Multiple Distributions) within User Family A (Recipients A) at the end of the data processing epoch (Distribute at End of Epoch).

(163) Output C (Payment C) represents a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) that is separated into two portions (Portion C.1, Portion C.2) (Partial Separation). One portion (Portion C.1) is designated as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment C.1) that is transmitted (distributed) to two user types (recipient types) (Multiple Distributions) within User Family A (Recipients A) immediately upon dataset generation

(Distribute Immediately).

(164) The other portion (Portion C.2) is additively merged with the entirety of Output D (Payment D) (Full Combination) into a combined TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment C.2+D) and transmitted (distributed) to a single user type (recipient type) (Single Distribution) within User Family A (Recipients A) immediately upon dataset generation (Distribute Immediately).

(165) Output E (Payment E) represents a TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) that is slated to be combined in full (Full Combination) with the predicted values of Future Output F (Payment F). If Output F (Payment F) is generated during the current epoch, then it will be additively merged with the entirety of Output E (Payment E) into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment E+F) and transmitted (distributed) to a single user type (recipient type) within User Family A (Recipients A) immediately upon dataset generation (Distribute Upon New Payment). If Output F (Payment F) is not generated before the end of the current epoch, then Output E (Payment E) will be designated as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) (Allotment E) and transmitted (distributed) to the same user type (recipient type) within User Family A (Recipients A) after all data processing is completed for the current epoch (Distribute at End of Epoch).

(166) FIG. 45 shows a diagram 620 of certain details of the Collection or Payment Collection step of FIG. 31, FIG. 32, FIG. 42, and FIG. 44, with examples of various ways to discretize and process pooled TALP output (combined cash flow) values over time combining historical (Realized), current (Current), and predicted (Next) (Upcoming) pooled TALP output (combined cash flow) values within a data processing epoch (Data Processing Epoch 1).

(167) TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from TALP Family 2 (Portfolio 2) organized as Cash Flow Payment Types from multiple TALPs (Assets) per time unit (Time Unit Sequence) within the data processing epoch (Data Processing Epoch 1) are either not generated; generated once; or repeatedly generated per data processing epoch (Data Processing Epoch 1). Each generated TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) is identified, verified, collated, matched, and stored according to its unique variable attribute set, which may include the individual variable attributes shown in the Cash Flow Payment Attributes Key: Amount, Type, Recurrence, and Rate of Change.

(168) FIG. 46 shows a diagram 630 of certain details of the Analysis or Payment Analysis and Distribution or Payment Distribution steps of FIG. 31, FIG. 32, FIG. 42, and FIG. 44, with five exemplary optimized TALP output transmissions (Optimized Cash Flow Distributions) generated from the temporally discretized TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from TALP Family 2 (Portfolio 2) of FIG. 45. These optimized TALP output transmissions (cash flow distributions) represent various types of decision outcomes based upon the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44.

(169) Optimized Cash Flow Distribution 1 represents a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated via the identification and merging of multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) with the following common attribute set: Source: Asset 1 Amount: Constant [\$100] Type: Dividend [DIV] Recurrence: Regular—Every Time Unit [REG-1] Rate of Change: None [0]

(170) Distribution 1 additively merges the entireties (Full Combinations) of Realized Output 1 (Payment 1), Realized Output 5 (Payment 5), and Current Output 6 (Payment 6) with two predicted outputs (Expected Payments in Both Time Units 4 and 5). The combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted to the Bond Investors (Single Distribution) at the end of the data processing epoch (Epoch 1).

(171) Optimized Cash Flow Distribution 2 represents a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated via the identification and merging of multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) with the following common attribute set: Source:

Asset 2 Recurrence: Regular-Every Third Time Unit [REG-3] Amount: Increasing [\$500; \$525]

Type: Interest [INT] Rate of Change: Positive-Linear [+]

(172) Distribution 2 additively merges the entirety (Full Combination) of Realized Output 2 (Payment 2) with a single predicted output (Expected Payment in Time Unit 4). The combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted to the Bond Investors (Single Distribution) immediately upon dataset generation.

(173) Optimized Cash Flow Distribution 3 represents a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated via the identification and merging of multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) with the following common attribute set: Source: Asset 3 Amount: Variable [\$250] Type: Dividend [DIV] Recurrence: Irregular [IRR] Rate of Change: Variable [VAR]

(174) Distribution 3 additively merges the entirety (Full Combination) of Realized Output 3 (Payment 3) with a single potential output (Probable Payment in Either Time Unit 4 or 5) (PROBABLE DIV). Depending on when the potential output is generated, the combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted to the Bond Investors (Single Distribution) at the end of the corresponding time unit (Distribute Contingent). If the potential output is not generated, then Realized Output 3 is kept separate (Full Separation) as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) and is transmitted to the Bond Investors (Single Distribution) at the end of the data processing epoch (Epoch 1).

(175) Optimized Cash Flow Distribution 4 represents a combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated via the identification and merging of multiple TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) with the following common attribute set: Source: Asset 3 Amount: Increasing [\$5K; \$7.5K; \$10K] Type: Return of Capital [ROC] Recurrence: Regular-Every Other Time Unit [REG-2] Rate of Change: Positive-Linear [+]

(176) Distribution 4 additively merges the entirety (Full Combination) of Realized Output 4 (Payment 4) and Current Output 7 (Payment 7) with a single predicted output (Expected Payment in Time Unit 5). The combined optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) is transmitted to the Bond Investors, the Credit Enhancer, and the GPs (Multiple Distributions) at the end of the data processing epoch (Epoch 1).

(177) Optimized Cash Flow Distribution 5 represents a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) generated via the identification and separation of a single TALP output discrete data packet (cash flow payment) with the following unique attribute set: 1 Source: Asset 2 Amount: One-Time [\$25K] Type: Partial Liquidation [PL] Recurrence: N/A [N/A] Rate of Change: N/A [N/A]

(178) Distribution 5 fully separates (Full Separation) a single predicted output (Expected Payment in Time Unit 5) as a single optimized TALP output allocation (cash flow allotment) which is transmitted to the Bond Investors, the Credit Enhancer, and the GPs (Multiple Distributions) at the end of the data processing epoch (Epoch 1).

(179) The diagram **640** of FIG. **47** illustrates an exemplary Distribution Sequence as a combined representation of FIG. **45** and FIG. **46** based upon the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. **44**. FIG. **47** shows the sequence of temporally discretized TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from FIG. **45** as they are generated from their respective TALPs (Assets) in TALP Family 2 (Portfolio 2) and pooled (combined) per time unit (Cash Flow Payments Combined Per Time Unit) within the Time Unit Sequence.

(180) The pooled (combined) TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) are then merged or separated into their respective optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) (Cash Flow Payments Merged Per Allotment Decisions) which comprise the first four of the five optimized TALP output transmissions (cash flow distributions) of FIG. **46**. The optimized TALP output transmissions (cash flow distributions) are then transmitted (distributed) to their respective user types (recipient types) (Optimized Cash Flow Allotments Distributed Per Routing and Timing

Decisions).

(181) The diagram shows only the past time (Realized) and current time (Current) individual TALP output discrete data packets (cash flow payments) from Time Units 1-3 in FIG. 45. Future Cash Flow Payments from Time Units 4 and 5 may also be integrated into the optimized TALP output allocations (cash flow allotments) and subsequent transmissions (distributions).

(182) FIG. 48 shows two diagrams. The first diagram 650 (on the left side) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to process a Recurring Output Series from TALP A in TALP Family B. A recurring output series is comprised of sequential TALP output discrete data packets from a single TALP source.

(183) In this example, four sequential TALP output discrete data packets (Outputs A.1, A.2, A.3, and A.4) are each partially separated (Partial Separations) with their respective first portions kept separate as single optimized TALP output allocations (Allocations A.1.1, A.2.1, A.3.1, and A.4.1). Their respective second portions are additively merged (Merge Points) into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation A.1.2+A.2.2+A.3.2+A.4.2).

(184) Each single optimized TALP output allocation (Allocations A.1.1, A.2.1, A.3.1, and A.4.1) is transmitted as a single transmission to User A at the first four timing points (Timings 1-4) within a sequential timing pattern. The combined optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation A.1.2+A.2.2+A.3.2+A.4.2) is next transmitted as multiple transmissions to User B and Repository at the fifth timing point (Timing 5) within the sequential timing pattern.

(185) The second diagram 660 (on the right side) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to process a Recurring Payment Series from Asset A in Portfolio B. A recurring payment series is comprised of sequential cash flow payments from a single Asset source.

(186) In this example, four sequential cash flow payments (Payments A.1, A.2, A.3, and A.4) are each partially separated (Partial Separations) with their respective first portions kept separate as single optimized cash flow allotments (Allotments A.1.1, A.2.1, A.3.1, and A.4.1). Their respective second portions are additively merged (Merge Points) into a combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment A.1.2+A.2.2+A.3.2+A.4.2).

(187) Each single optimized cash flow allotments (Allotments A.1.1, A.2.1, A.3.1, and A.4.1) is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient A at the first four timing points (Timings 1-4) within a sequential timing pattern. The combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment A.1.2+A.2.2+A.3.2+A.4.2) is next distributed as multiple distributions to Recipient B and Reserve at the fifth timing point (Timing 5) within the sequential timing pattern. Any giving timing point within such a sequential timing pattern may be linked to any of the timing decision outcomes in FIG. 44.

(188) FIG. 49 shows two diagrams. The first diagram 670 (on the top) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to generate Temporal Suballocations from a single optimized TALP output allocation from TALP B in TALP Family B. Temporal suballocations are comprised of temporally discretized portions of an optimized TALP output allocation which are sequentially transmitted.

(189) In this example, a TALP output discrete data packet (Output B.1) is kept separate (Full Separation) as a single optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation B.1) which is then temporally discretized into three temporal suballocations (Suballocation B.1a, B.1b, B.1c). Each temporal suballocation is then transmitted as a single transmission to User A and User B in a sequential timing pattern (Timings 1-3).

(190) The second diagram 680 (on the bottom) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to generate Temporal Suballotments from a single optimized cash flow allotment from Asset B in Portfolio B. Temporal suballotments are comprised of temporally discretized portions of an optimized cash flow allotment which are sequentially transmitted.

(191) In this example, a cash flow payment (Payment B.1) is kept separate (Full Separation) as a single optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment B.1) which is then temporally discretized into three temporal suballotments (Suballotment B.1a, B.1b, B.1c). Each temporal suballotment is then distributed as a single distribution to Recipient A and Recipient B in a sequential timing pattern (Timings 1-3).

(192) FIG. 50 shows two diagrams. The first diagram 690 (on the left side) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to both generate temporal suballocations and to calculate user timing coordination from TALP Family B. User timing coordination synchronizes the timing of multiple optimized TALP output transmissions sent to one or more users to meet certain optimization goals.

(193) In this example, a TALP output discrete data packet (Output A.5) from TALP A is partially separated (Partial Separation) with one portion designated as a single optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation A.5.1) which is then temporally discretized into three temporal suballocations (Suballocation A.5.1a, A.5.1b, A.5.1c). The other portion of partially-separated Output A.5 is additively merged with one portion of a TALP output discrete data packet (Output B.2) from TALP B into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation A.5.2+B.2.1). The other portion of partially-separated Output B.2 is additively merged with the entirety (Full Combination) of a TALP output discrete data packet (Output C.1) from TALP C into a combined optimized TALP output allocation (Allocation B.2.2+C.1).

(194) In this scenario, the optimized TALP output transmissions are executed in a sequential timing pattern: The first timing point (Timing 1): Suballocation A.5.1a is transmitted as a single transmission to User B; The second timing point (Timing 2): Allocation A.5.2+B.2.1 is transmitted as a single transmission to User A; The third timing point (Timing 3): Suballocation A.5.1b is transmitted as a single transmission to User C in synchronization with one portion of Allocation B.2.2+C.1 which is transmitted to User B (Cross-User Timing Coordination); and The fourth timing point (Timing 4): The other portion of Allocation B.2.2+C.1 is transmitted to Repository in synchronization with Suballocation A.5.1c which is also transmitted to Repository (Same-User Timing Coordination).

(195) The second diagram 700 (on the right side) shows an example of the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 used to both generate temporal suballotments and to calculate recipient timing coordination from Portfolio B. Recipient timing coordination synchronizes the timing of multiple optimized cash flow distributions sent to one or more recipients to meet certain optimization goals.

(196) In this example, a cash flow payment (Payment A.5) from Asset A is partially separated (Partial Separation) with one portion designated as a single optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment A.5.1) which is then temporally discretized into three temporal suballotments (Suballotment A.5.1a, A.5.1b, A.5.1c). The other portion of partially-separated Payment A.5 is additively merged with one portion of a cash flow payment (Payment B.2) from Asset B into a combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment A.5.2+B.2.1). The other portion of partially-separated Payment B.2 is additively merged with the entirety (Full Combination) of a cash flow payment (Payment C.1) from Asset C into a combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment B.2.2+C.1).

(197) In this scenario, the optimized cash flow distributions are made in a sequential timing pattern: The first timing point (Timing 1): Suballotment A.5.1a is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient B; The second timing point (Timing 2): Allotment A.5.2+B.2.1 is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient A; The third timing point (Timing 3): Suballotment A.5.1b is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient C in synchronization with one portion of Allotment B.2.2+C.1 which is distributed to Recipient B (Cross-Recipient Timing Coordination); and The fourth timing point (Timing 4): The other portion of Allotment B.2.2+C.1 is distributed to Reserve in synchronization with Suballotment A.5.1c which is also distributed to Reserve (Same-Recipient

Timing Coordination).

(198) FIG. 51 shows a diagram 710 of a scenario with multiple portfolios in which the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 are used to: Process a recurring payment series; Generate multiple optimized cash flow allotments, including an allotment comprised of payments merged from two portfolios (Cross-Portfolio Payment Merging); Generate temporal suballotments; and Calculate recipient timing coordination of distributions from the multiple portfolios (Cross-Portfolio Timing Coordination).

(199) In this example, one portion of a partially-separated (Partial Separation) cash flow payment (Payment G.1) from Asset G in Portfolio D is additively merged with one portion of a partially-separated (Partial Separation) cash flow payment (Payment H.1) from Asset H in Portfolio E into a combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment G.1.1+H.1.1) (Cross-Portfolio Payment Merging).

(200) In this scenario, there are three instances of recipient timing coordination of distributions from the multiple portfolios (Cross-Portfolio Timing Coordination): Suballotment [D.1.2+E.1] a (generated from Portfolio C) is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient F in synchronization with Allotment G.1.1+H.1.1 (generated from Portfolio D and Portfolio E) which is distributed as multiple distributions to Recipient E and Recipient F at the third timing point (Timing 3);

Suballotment [D.1.2+E.1] c (generated from Portfolio C) is distributed as multiple distributions to Recipient E and Recipient F in synchronization with two portions of Allotment H.1.2+H.2+H.3 (generated from Portfolio E) which are also distributed as multiple distributions to Recipient E and Recipient F at the fifth timing point (Timing 5); and Allotment G.1.3 (generated from Portfolio D) is distributed as a single distribution to Recipient H in synchronization with the remaining two portions of Allotment H.1.2+H.2+H.3 (generated from Portfolio E) which are distributed as multiple distributions to Recipient G and Recipient H at the sixth timing point (Timing 6).

(201) FIG. 52 shows a diagram 720 of the temporal sequencing model of FIG. 37 in which the sequential optimization decision steps (Decision-Making Flow) of FIG. 44 are used to both generate multiple optimized cash flow allotments and calculate recipient timing coordination during and between Epoch 1 and Epoch 2.

(202) In this example, a fully-combined return-of-capital (ROC) cash flow payment (Payment 2.3) from Asset 2 in Portfolio 1 during Epoch 1 is additively merged with a fully-combined return-of-capital (ROC) cash flow payment (Payment 2.5) also from Asset 2 in Portfolio 1 during Epoch 2 into a combined optimized cash flow allotment (Allotment 2.3+2.5) (Cross-Epoch Payment Merging).

(203) In this scenario, there is one instance of recipient timing coordination of distributions between Epoch 1 and Epoch 2 (Cross-Epoch Timing Coordination): Allotment 1.1.2+1.2.2+1.3.2+2.1 is distributed as multiple distributions to Credit Enhancer and GPs in synchronization with Allotment 1.6+2.4 which is also distributed as multiple distributions to Credit Enhancer and GPs at the sixth timing point (T6).

(204) FIGS. 53A-58B provide a summary of the components needed to expand the TALP Family Enhancement and Management System for optimizing output values for use in temporal sequencing. The figures depict a three-engine system for optimizing TALP Family Temporal Sequencing (TFTS) and its use in an associated, example three-engine system for optimizing Credit Enhanced Temporally Sequenced Securities (CETSS) for a PE Fund or REIT. FIGS. 53A, 54A, 55B, 56A, 57A, and 58A represent components of the TFTS while FIGS. 53B, 54B, 55B, 56B, 57B, and 58B represent the associated example CETSS system. The full TFTS is illustrated in FIG. 58A, while the full CETSS system is illustrated in FIG. 58B. FIG. 56A depicts the merger of context data and all the TALP data In a TALP family, including the inherent predictive analytics from an analysis of multiple input data types for multiple TALPs that are within a TALP family, to predict the enhanced and optimized aggregate outputs of the TALP family. FIG. 56B shows a use case depicting the merger of finance data with multiple asset data in a portfolio, including the

inherent predictive analytics from an analysis of multiple input asset data types within the portfolio to predict enhanced and optimized aggregate portfolio returns. Multiple feedback loops to the CETSS execution engines serve to further improve the CETSS system's efficiency. The net effect of the illustrated CETSS system is that the manager of a PE Fund or REIT can double the return on their Assets Under Management (AUM) while also substantially reducing the time it takes to launch a new fund, thus showing an example of the enhancement and optimization capabilities possible from the use of a three-engine system for TALP Family Temporal Sequencing.

(205) FIGS. 53B, 54B, 55B, 56B, 57B, and 58B provide a summary of each of the components needed to build a real-time three-engine system for optimizing CETSS for a PE Fund or REIT. The full three-engine system is illustrated in FIG. 58B. It merges the predictive analytics inherent in a multitude of data types in engines using data transformation algorithms to convert the data into a multitude of types of optimized TALP family outputs. Parallel feedback loops to the engines within the system serve to further improve the system's efficiency. The net effect of the illustrated CETSS system is that the manager of a PE Fund or REIT can double the return on their AUM while also substantially reducing the time it takes to launch a new fund.

(206) FIG. 53A shows a diagram 730a of a TALP Family Processing Engine 731a that merges data that represents the processing context 732a of the TALP family with the input data 733a for the TALPs of the TALP family. The context can be the number of processors currently available, the current precision of the input data, and the needed processing time limits for the input data. This data combined with the data transformation algorithms that define a TALP is used to convert the inherent predictive analytics from the data into optimized TALP family outputs for optimizing the selection and management of TALPs in the TALP family.

(207) FIG. 53B shows a diagram 730b of how to construct a Portfolio Management Engine 731b that merges Business Data 732b with Capital Markets Data 733b and uses data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in the data into optimized TALP family outputs for optimizing the selection and management of assets in a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio.

(208) The diagram 740a of FIG. 54A expands the system shown in FIG. 53A from a TFTS into a time-sequencing TALP Family Processing Engine 741a by merging unoptimized TALP input data 743a (e.g., current resources available for TALP, TALP output discretization criteria, TALP optimization criteria, and TALP selection criteria) and stored unoptimized output data from prior TFTS processing with unoptimized context data 742a (e.g., TALP processing context requirements, all TALP families in current context, TALP family context data, and resource limits (soft and hard resource limits)) to convert the inherent predictive analytics from the merged data into optimized TALP family output data 744a to re-optimize the TALP family data.

(209) The diagram 740b of FIG. 54B expands the system shown in FIG. 53B into a real-time Portfolio Management Engine 741b by merging unoptimized real-time data from the Portfolio assets (Asset Values, Cash Flow, and Debt Service) with unoptimized real-time Business data 742b and Capital Markets data 743b and using data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in the merged data into optimized TALP family output data 744b to optimize the acquisition, management, and sale of assets in a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio on a real time basis over the life of the investment vehicle.

(210) FIG. 55A shows a diagram 750a illustrating how the output from a TALP Execution Engine 751a can use context data 752a along with unoptimized TALP input data 753a to create the inherent predictive analytics to automatically generate TALP family outputs 754a to optimize and enhance TALP families and distribute discretized outputs to multiple user categories.

(211) The diagram 750b of FIG. 55B illustrates how a Financing Engine 751b for a PE Fund or REIT can merge and convert the inherent predictive analytics in unoptimized Capital Markets data 753b (which includes the goals of the GPs and LPs) and Economic Data 752b and use data transformation algorithms to automatically generate optimized TALP family outputs to optimize a structured financing 754b for multiple classes of investors (each of which is a TALP family) in a



PE Fund or REIT.

(212) The diagram **760a** of FIG. **56A** illustrates how a TALP Family Modeling Engine **761a** uses merged TALP input data and associated predictive analytics from the TALP family **763a** along with the current context data **762a** to predict future outcomes **764a** for the current TALP family.

(213) The diagram **760b** of FIG. **56B** illustrates how a Return Prediction Engine **761b** for a PE Fund or REIT merges and uses data transformation algorithms to convert the inherent predictive analytics in unoptimized Financing Data **762b** and Portfolio Data **763b** into optimized TALP family output data to optimize returns **764b** for multiple TALP families (the various classes of investors).

(214) FIG. **57A** shows a diagram **770a** expanding the TALP Execution Engine **751a** shown in FIG. **55A** into a time-sequencing TALP Execution Engine **771a** that uses unoptimized TALP data **773a** and TALP family input data **774a** and associated predictive analytics along with context data **772a** to generate predicted, enhanced, and optimized new temporally sequenced TALP output data **775a** that is discretized for distribution to multiple user categories. This predicted, enhanced, and optimized temporally sequenced TALP output data represents Chained TALPs as disclosed above.

(215) The diagram **770b** of FIG. **57B** expands the Financing Engine **751b** of FIG. **55B** into a real-time Financing Engine **771b** that merges Business Data **772b**, Capital Markets data **773b**, and unoptimized Portfolio data **774b** and uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in the data into TALP family output data **775b** for optimizing temporally sequenced financings in real time over the life of a PE Fund or REIT.

(216) FIG. **58A** shows a diagram **780a** illustrating a further extension of the TALP family enhancement and management system, combining the effects of the TALP Execution Engine **781a**, TALP Family Processing Engine **782a**, and TALP Family Modeling Engine **783a**. This three-engine model generates a set of temporal predictions (a set of predicted Type II chained TALPs) that can vary in real time, using feedback loops between the components. At each temporal epoch, time-sequenced optimization and output discretization can be generated at temporal outputs **784a**.

(217) FIG. **58B** shows a diagram **780b** illustrating a three-engine system (**781b**, **782b**, **783b**) that draws upon the components in FIGS. **53B**, **54B**, **55B**, **56B**, and **57B** to optimize returns on AUM for managers of PE Funds and REITs.

(218) PE Funds and REITs have traditionally been capitalized at their inception using funding from a combination of sources; usually the managers of the investment vehicle (GPs), the equity investors (LPs), and the creditors (subscription lenders and bond investors). A return from the PE fund or REIT is usually realized through the liquidation of its assets upon maturity. Such investments are thus generally illiquid, of long duration, and “blind” at inception. The return that is necessary to attract equity investors in the industry is therefore high, around 14% per year. Returns are net of the GPs' fees, which are typically 2% per year plus a 20% carried interest. The industry has thus developed to be able to generate high gross returns, suggesting there may be other more efficient means of managing and financing investment vehicles than the ones used today.

(219) FIG. **58B** illustrates an instantiation of a system that optimizes the real-time operation of multiple aspects of operating a PE Fund or REIT. The instantiation shown merges and uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in multiple types of unoptimized data in three optimization engines running in parallel into optimized TALP family output data in an advanced instantiation of the Type II Chained TALPs of FIG. **23**, the rRAV Engine of FIG. **27**, and the CETSS of FIGS. **37**, **38**, **48**, and **52**.

(220) FIG. **58B** shows the merging of unoptimized Business data **784b**, Capital Markets data **785b** (which includes the goals of the GPs and LPs), and Portfolio Data **786b** in a Portfolio Management Engine **782b** that uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in the merged data into optimized TALP family outputs (Selecting and Acquiring Assets, Managing Assets, and Selling Assets) used to optimize the selection and management of a PE Fund or REIT's Portfolio. To further optimize the management of the portfolio on a real-time basis, FIG. **58B** shows a parallel feedback loop for merging real-time unoptimized

Portfolio data **786b** (Asset Values, Cash Flow and Debt Service), Business data **784b**, and Capital Markets data **785b** in the Portfolio Management Engine **782b**, which uses data transformation algorithms to automatically convert the inherent predictive analytics in the merged data into optimized TALP family outputs to continuously optimize the Portfolio on a real-time basis.

(221) As the Portfolio matures, real-time data from the Portfolio enables decision making, not only for the management of the Portfolio, but also for the ongoing financing of the PE Fund or REIT, and for predicting the investors' returns.

(222) Since an investment vehicle's risk/return profile is best determined after its assets have been acquired, there are advantages to refinancing the investment vehicle after its portfolio has been established. Likewise, there are advantages to refinancing the investment vehicle as its risk/return profile improves over time. FIG. **58B** illustrates a mechanism for realizing those advantages by using the predictive analytics inherent in multiple types of data and using data transformation algorithms to automatically convert them into multiple types of optimized TALP family outputs, including tools for managing the Portfolio assets, configuring Temporally Sequenced Financings, and predicting returns for multiple types of investors.

(223) Instead of an investment vehicle manager having to predict the long-term performance of a PE Fund or REIT at its inception, as is done today, FIG. **58B** shows how to use inherent predictive analytics and data transformation algorithms to generate TALP family outputs to optimize a series of financings that reflect the change in risk as an investment vehicle's portfolio is acquired and matures. This strategy simplifies the analysis for prospective investors: they only need to ascertain whether the investment vehicle can service the round of financing at hand and refinance itself when the round matures.

(224) Note that this strategy enables shorter term investments that are easier to value, making them more liquid than the long-term investments used in funding PE Funds and REITs today. Such investments can provide fund managers with a lower cost of capital and correspondingly higher returns on their AUM. This strategy also enables PE Funds and REITs to utilize credit enhancement to reduce an investment vehicle's cost of capital in its earlier stages of growth. The use of inherent predictive analytics, data transformation algorithms, and optimized TALP family outputs as shown in FIG. **58B** to optimize a series of CETSS financings can further improve the returns earned by managers of PE Funds and REITs.

(225) FIG. **58B** illustrates a three-engine system that optimizes the management of a PE Fund or REIT's portfolio, the execution of a series of CETSS financings, and the prediction of returns for various categories of investors. As shown, inherent predictive analytics are derived from Capital Markets data **785b**, Portfolio data **786b**, and Business data **784b** and automatically converted using data transformation algorithms in the Financing Engine **781b** to optimized TALP family output data for Issuing Equity Interests, Buying Credit Enhancement, Issuing Bonds, and Arranging Debt on a real time basis to optimize a series of Temporally Sequenced Financings (Financing **1**, Financing **2**, Financing **3**, Financing **4** and Financing **5** . . . ) over the life of a PE Fund or REIT. The first three Temporally Sequenced Financings (Temporal Outputs **787b**) are shown to utilize Credit Enhancement, illustrating how CETSS can enable a PE Fund or a REIT's GPs to earn higher returns by benefiting from the lower rates of short-term bonds versus the higher rates that LPs would have required.

(226) The CETSS instantiation of FIG. **58B** further shows predictive analytics being derived from unoptimized Financing Data and Portfolio Data and being merged and automatically converted using data transformation algorithms in a Return Prediction Engine **783b** into real-time TALP family outputs that optimize the parallel distributions among various investor groups (GPs, Credit Enhancers, LPs, and Bond Investors). The instantiation illustrates inherent predictive analytics being derived from merged Projected Return Data and Business Data and automatically converted using data transformation algorithms in both the Portfolio Management and Financing Engines into optimized TALP family outputs for the continuous real-time optimization of both the Portfolio and

future financings of a PE Fund or REIT.

(227) In the system illustrated in FIG. 58B, the credit enhancer absorbs much of the risk of the uncertainty in the early stages of a PE Fund or REIT to lower the cost of the debt issued to acquire assets for the portfolio. The risk that the credit enhancers absorb, though, is primarily limited to the risk of refinance, not the long-term risk of the performance of the portfolio. This risk can be accurately calculated and managed using the three processing engines shown in FIG. 58B. This CETSS strategy would lower the cost of capital for a PE Fund or REIT and generate higher returns for the investment vehicle's management team. By way of illustration, if a fund is able to generate the industry-standard 14% annualized net return normally paid to its LPs, and credit enhancement is able to bring that cost of capital down to 5% by enabling the issuance of rated bonds, such a strategy would enable a 9% reduction in the cost of capital which could be shared between the investment vehicle's managers (the GPs) and the credit enhancer. If the 9% difference was evenly split between the GPs and the credit enhancer, the extra 4.5% earned by the GPs would more than double their annualized return on AUM.

(228) In various embodiments, TALPS can be created, processed, and used to: structure, optimize, and issue temporally sequenced financings over the life of a PE Fund or REIT; structure, optimize, and issue credit enhanced temporally sequenced financings over the life of a PE Fund or REIT; optimize the refinancing of a PE Fund or REIT as its portfolio's risk/return profile changes over time; optimize the capital structure of a PE Fund or REIT; optimize returns to the managers of PE Funds or REITs; use credit enhancement to optimize a PE Fund or REIT's cost of capital; reduce the maturity of investments in PE Funds and REITs; increase the liquidity of investments in PE Funds and REITs; optimize the cost of capital at the inception of a PE Fund or REIT; optimize the time and cost of launching a PE Fund or REIT; and/or optimize the selection, acquisition, management, and disposition of a PE Fund or REIT's portfolio assets.

(229) In various embodiments, TALPs can be created, processed, and used to: create a Financing Engine that models a series of financings, weighing the use of credit enhancement with bonds against the issuance of LP units and subscription lines (debt collateralized by the capital call commitments of the LPs); create a Financing Engine that calculates returns to the Credit Enhancer that would allow the Credit Enhancer to self-insure-if the fees collected by the Credit Enhancer were sufficient that they could buy the subordinate LP tranches themselves when it came time to refinance the bonds they were insuring, they would minimize their risk, and it would be an attractive exit for them; create a real-time Portfolio Management engine that coordinates the management of the Portfolio with the Finance Engine—e.g., strategically manage the companies in the portfolio to optimize the various rounds of financing coming up; create a real-time Portfolio Management engine that coordinates management of the portfolio with the Return Engine-selling companies, or refinancing companies to facilitate paying off interim bonds with each round of financing; create a real-time Portfolio Management engine that responds to changes in the economy, technology, news, the capital market, etc.; create a real-time Financing Engine that responds to those same factors by rapidly changing different components of the financing structure; create a real-time Financing Engine that facilitates the trade of the securities issued by the fund-giving daily market values for the securities, offering buybacks of the securities, enabling the fund to be its own market maker for the securities; create a real-time Portfolio Manager that enables the fund to participate in a real asset exchange, whereby it could buy and sell virtualized interests in the assets in its portfolio and other funds' portfolios; and/or create optimized feedback loops between the Portfolio Management Engine, the Financing Engine, and the Return Prediction Engine.

(230) With this and other concepts, systems, and methods of the present invention, a method of a software enhancement and management system comprises: inputting one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; decomposing the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of TALPs; executing the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials; executing a TALP execution engine

using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs; modeling predictive outcomes using at least TALP optimization criteria data and the temporally sequenced TALP output data and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time; and outputting optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes.

(231) In various embodiments, the external unoptimized context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises at least one of TALP family context data and resource limit data.

(232) In various embodiments, the unoptimized external context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises one or more of capital market data, business data, and asset portfolio data.

(233) In various embodiments, the method further comprises executing a TALP family processing engine to convert the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data into optimized TALP family output data for selection and management of the plurality of TALPs in a TALP family.

(234) In various embodiments, the TALP family processing engine is a portfolio management engine.

(235) In various embodiments, the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises one or more of control discretization data, user discretization data, and resource availability data.

(236) In various embodiments, the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises discretized temporally sequenced financing output data including one or more of credit enhancement data and CETSS data.

(237) In various embodiments, the CETSS data is outputted for one or more of a PE fund and a real REIT portfolio, and is outputted to one or more of a credit enhancer, a bond investor, a GP, and an LP.

(238) In various embodiments, the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of TALP processing requirements data, TALP family data or TALP family requirements data, and resource limit data.

(239) In various embodiments, the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of asset value data, cash flow data, debt service data, and capital markets data.

(240) In various embodiments, the TALP execution engine is a financing engine that receives and processes one or more of economic data and capital market data, and wherein the capital market data comprises one or more of GP criteria or goal data, LP criteria or goal data, credit enhancement criteria data, bond criteria data, and rating agency criteria data.

(241) In one or more embodiments from the perspective of a software enhancement and management system, one or more computing devices comprise a program code stored in memory, with a processor configured to execute the program code to: (i) input one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; (ii) decompose the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of TALPs; (iii) execute the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials; (iv) execute a TALP execution engine using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs; (v) model predictive outcomes using at least TALP optimization criteria data and the temporally sequenced TALP output data and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time; and (vi) output optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes. Moreover, the processor can execute the program code to perform all of the described actions, steps, and methods described above, below, or otherwise herein.

(242) While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood that they

have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present disclosure should not be limited by any on the above-described embodiments or examples. Moreover, any combination of the above-described elements in all possible variations thereof is encompassed by the disclosure unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context.

(243) It is understood that any specific order or hierarchy of steps in any disclosed process is an example of a sample approach. Based upon design preferences, it is understood that the specific order or hierarchy of steps in the processes may be rearranged while remaining within the scope of the present disclosure. The accompanying method claims present elements of the various steps in a sample order and are not meant to be limited to the specific order or hierarchy presented.

(244) While the present invention has been described in connection with various aspects and examples, it will be understood that the present invention is capable of further modifications. This application is intended to cover any variations, uses or adaptation of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention, and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within the known and customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains.

(245) It will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that many modifications and equivalent arrangements can be made thereof without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure, such scope to be accorded the broadest interpretation of the appended claims so as to encompass all equivalent structures and products.

(246) For purposes of interpreting the claims for the present invention, it is expressly intended that the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 112 (f) are not to be invoked unless the specific terms “means for” or “step for” are recited in a claim.

(247) All patents and patent application publications referenced, identified, or listed above are hereby fully incorporated herein by reference.

## Claims

1. A method of software enhancement and management, comprising: inputting one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; decomposing the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of time-affecting linear pathways (TALPs); executing the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials; executing a TALP execution engine using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs; simulating investment units of the temporally sequenced TALP output data based at least on the one or more value complexity prediction polynomials modeling predictive outcomes using at least the simulated investment units of the temporally sequenced TALP output data and TALP optimization criteria data, and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time; and outputting optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the external unoptimized context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises at least one of TALP family context data and resource limit data.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the unoptimized external context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises one or more of capital market data, business data, and asset portfolio data.

4. The method of claim 1, further including executing a TALP family processing engine to convert the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data into optimized TALP family output data for selection and management of the plurality of TALPs in a TALP family.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the TALP family processing engine is a portfolio management engine.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises one or more of control discretization data, user discretization data, and resource availability data.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises discretized temporally sequenced financing output data including one or more of credit enhancement data and credit enhanced temporally sequenced securities (CETSS) data.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the CETSS data is outputted for one or more of a private equity (PE) fund and a real estate investment trust (REIT) portfolio, and is outputted to one or more of a credit enhancer, a bond investor, a general partner (GP), and a limited partner (LP).
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of TALP processing requirements data, TALP family data or TALP family requirements data, and resource limit data.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of asset value data, cash flow data, debt service data, and capital markets data.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the TALP execution engine is a financing engine that receives and processes one or more of economic data and capital market data, and wherein the capital market data comprises one or more of GP criteria or goal data, LP criteria or goal data, credit enhancement criteria data, bond criteria data, and rating agency criteria data.
12. A software enhancement and management system, comprising: a memory; and a processor operatively coupled with the memory, wherein the processor is configured to execute a program code to: input one or more data transformation algorithms representing asset data; decompose the one or more data transformation algorithms into a plurality of time-affecting linear pathways (TALPs); execute the plurality of TALPs to generate at least one or more value complexity prediction polynomials; execute a TALP execution engine using predictive analytics and external unoptimized context data to create temporally sequenced TALP output data from the plurality of TALPs; simulate investment units of the temporally sequenced TALP output data based at least on the one or more value complexity prediction polynomials model predictive outcomes using at least the simulated investment units of the temporally sequenced TALP output data and TALP optimization criteria data, and merging additional external unoptimized context data via a feedback loop over time; and output optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data based on the modeled predictive outcomes.
13. The system of claim 12, wherein the external unoptimized context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises at least one of TALP family context data and resource limit data.
14. The system of claim 12, wherein the unoptimized external context data or the additional external unoptimized context data comprises one or more of capital market data, business data, and asset portfolio data.
15. The system of claim 12, wherein the processor is further configured to execute the program code to execute a TALP family processing engine to convert the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data into optimized TALP family output data for selection and management of the plurality of TALPs in a TALP family.
16. The system of claim 15, wherein the TALP family processing engine is a portfolio management engine.
17. The system of claim 12, wherein the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises one or more of control discretization data, user discretization data, and resource availability data.
18. The system of claim 12, wherein the optimized and discretized temporally sequenced output data comprises discretized temporally sequenced financing output data including one or more of credit enhancement data and credit enhanced temporally sequenced securities (CETSS) data.

19. The system of claim 18, wherein the CETSS data is outputted for one or more of a private equity (PE) fund and a real estate investment trust (REIT) portfolio, and is outputted to one or more of a credit enhancer, a bond investor, a general partner (GP), and a limited partner (LP).
20. The system of claim 12, wherein the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of TALP processing requirements data, TALP family data or TALP family requirements data, and resource limit data.
21. The system of claim 12, wherein the merged additional external unoptimized context data comprises unoptimized real-time data including one or more of asset value data, cash flow data, debt service data, and capital markets data.
22. The system of claim 12, wherein the TALP execution engine is a financing engine that receives and processes one or more of economic data and capital market data, and wherein the capital market data comprises one or more of GP criteria or goal data, LP criteria or goal data, credit enhancement criteria data, bond criteria data, and rating agency criteria data.
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