Neural reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons using the $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith

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Abstract

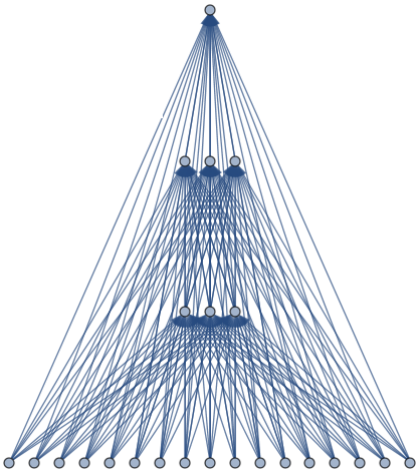
In this paper, I describe the neural reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons using the $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith.
The paper ends with "The End"

Introduction

In a previous paper, I've described how the lower bound on the number of persons is 3 and the upper bound on the number of persons is 153.
In this paper, I describe the neural reduction of the lower and upper bounds on the number of persons using a neural architecture called the $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith.

The $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith

First, we note that $153 = 17 \times 3 \times 3 \times 1$ and $24 = 17 + 3 + 3 + 1$



The $M_{17,3,3,1}$ is the complete 24-partite graph with the **vertices** representing persons, the **rungs** representing rank and the **upward edges** representing transfer of knowledge to the ranks above.

Neural reduction of the lower bound on the number of persons

Since the $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith can have no fewer than 2 vertices, the lower bound on the number of persons is reduced to 2.

Neural reduction of the upper bound on the number of persons

Since the $M_{17,3,3,1}$ monolith can have no more than 24 vertices, the upper bound on the number of persons is reduced to 24.

The End