Mind

Word count 39,411
Sort
Intro

You do less than you could, and know more than you need. What happens to those who exercise and eat well? They become fit. Are you fit? If you're unfit, is it due to a lack of knowledge? Any exercise works, any diet works. Eat less, move more. It's certainly not the knowledge that is the problem. Millions of people choose to learn instead of do, and they die quite unaccomplished and smart. This is the quiet desperation of the intelligent. Be smart, even wise; but only as a means, not an end. Knowing isn't doing and knowledge isn't action. What you need isn't more know-how, but more desire. If the world were to transform to one where everyone did what they thought they should, then it'd need more know-how. While you live in a world where almost no one does all the things they think they should, you have more a discipline problem than a knowledge problem. Would you rather have your cake, or eat it? There's a similar challenge choosing between knowing how to do something, and actually doing it. They're related, but quite different in practice. That's why great sports players learn from coaches that can't play better than the players. Knowing and doing are different, yet related. Grow your mind with action as a guide. Adding to the list of things you know you should do, but do not, is pain. The value of knowledge comes only from application.

Input

- What languages you should speak)
  - Speak a single language
    - If it's better to say new better things in a single language, then the same limited things in several language.
  - Learn these language
    - Learn the language you need.
    - Learn the language of business (Warren Buffet's advice) (accounting).
    - Learn the language of scalability (programming).
    - Learn the language of entrepreneurship (influence).
  - Stop breaking words
    - Stop breaking all the words! Do not call everything rape and everything racism, and destroy the usefulness and uniqueness and power of those words! Perception, attention, lens, focus, and paradigm are all words that should be used properly.
- Perception, attention, lenses, focus, paradigm
  - Focus control and attention economy; have high standards for what you pay attention to!
    - Back in the old days, it was very hard to find information. Now it's too easy to find information. We went from having to meet with people physically, to being able to speak to them over a distance on the phone, to email, to texting, and now you rarely need to speak to the person to ask them a question because we have Wikipedia, YouTube videos, blogs, and Twitter. We are drowning in content. There is lots more signal to be had, and there's lots more noise, too. Since the signal is always lower in quantity than the noise, if you have good standards for what you should be paying attention to, it's not distraction, clickbait, and social proof.

      Every day that passes the amount of bad content and wrong ideas is

created more and faster and more convincingly than good content and right ideas. Since they put less time into building good ideas, they have extra time to figure out how to sell the bad ideas better. Now that's a tragedy. Those with the best ideas are too busy building them to market them. Marketing of ideas and building of ideas are wildly different, except in one area, the building of marketing / communication / influence ideas. It's self-referential and amplifying. All the other ideas aren't.

Lens of Scivivalism - Don't focus on the negativity; what you look at affects how you feel. If you grew up around people that are shitty and what you learn is shitty behaviors, then you end up being shitty yourself with a higher likelihood. If you focus only on the negative aspects of the world, that will rub off on you to some degree and you will feel it constantly and disperse it further. At any given moment there's an infinite amount of good and bad things going on, and the feelings that you will feel and your perception of the world will be what you focus on.

A good shortcut for understanding that by imagining yourself as a crystal, either a cool-looking shard of crystal or crystal figurine that your eyes would accept the light of what you looked at. If you tuned into and looked at a pretty light that was beautiful, say a white light or a blue light, that's what you would radiate, that's what you would feel when other people look at you. They would see the light that you are focusing on. If there was some other shitty thing going on in the world and that is what you focused on, then that is what you would feel and you wouldn't just feel it, you would also re-transmit it, radiate it and become that color. Therefore, you become what you focus on and you become good at what you do. You appear to others to be what it is that you focus on and what it is that you do.

Thus, that analogy of the energy of what you look at changing your body, is really well transmitted by the light and crystal analogy. Additionally, when you think about the way that a prism divides a white light into its separate colors and wavelengths, and that if you were to re-combine those colors and wavelengths once again, you would get white light on the other side. That's balanced. As soon as you remove one of those wavelengths, you no longer are able to recreate white light again, because you're missing one of the components you need.

Don't focus on problems, instead rephrase in a positive light

The lesson here could be, don't focus on problems, instead rephrase in a positive light. If you focus on problems, you only get more problems.

Positive Rephrasing is important: Focus on what you don't want only for a short time. Which do you think is a shorter path to fitness, understanding losing, or understanding winning? Positive phrasing is super important. If you want to be fit, focus on fitness. You're going to hear this theme a lot. Focus on what you don't want literally only as long as it takes to invert it, and create the positive understanding and language of what you DO want. Maybe someone tells you to not imagine a giant neon pink elephant right now, drinking some chocolate milk. Did you not imagine it? If you think about not being fat, you'll actually think about being fat and eating fattening foods. If you take the time to invert it, and you think about being fit, you've made your life so very, very much easier, simply by changing the suggestive posturing of the thought. This new stance will affect your decision making process

subconsciously, and a percentage of the work (needed to become fit) has already been done for you.

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Understanding your perception through senses

Understanding your perception through senses in important. Not only are you different from how you used to be, your vision changes, your taste changes, but you will become different from how you currently are, too. To explain, for instance, music; there's something called the Fletcher-Munson curves, which means that your hearing changes entirely based on how loud or not loud a sound is. For instance, it is widely accepted that you should master music with a reference volume of 75 to 85 dB because that's where hearing is most linear.

Thus, unless you have a calibrated decibel meter with you, it's very hard to tell just by listening how loud a sound actually is. This means that without you realizing, your hearing itself changes its perception based on how loud or soft a sound is. It wouldn't be surprising if similar kinds of changes based on brightness existed for your visual perception as well.

As far as knowing what the real world looks like, we're stuck in a pretty funny spot - we not only have all these glossy perceptions, but our brains also are susceptible to shortcuts that make us more effective some of the time, of being less effective other times. For instance, you always see your nose, it's always there, but you just never notice it, and the same thing goes for blinking. You never really notice your eyes blinking, even though it's literally making you blind in both eyes for a brief moment.

Then there are things like infrared, which we can't see, but machines and animals can. This means that they can actually see temperature. There are even animals that can see polarized light, which helps them hunt, and although undetectable to human eyes without the aid of some device, it helps us recover erased and hidden writing in ancient documents or evidence in crime scenes. Point being, if current you is so different from past you, and current you will hear the different sounds in the same song differently based on whether it's a little louder or a little less loud, then how the hell could one expect another human being, in their past or present, to detect the real world similarly to how you view it?

You can avoid lots of arguments by just understanding that when you see dark blue and someone else sees purple, it might be they chose to deploy the words differently, or it could be that they really do see the color differently, and are judging it the same, but off a different input value to their brain.

Some individuals know that one of their eyes sees sharper than the others, and know that they each see color slightly differently, perhaps in that one is a more red tint and one is a more blue tint, or as they'd say in the color correcting business, one is warmer and one is cooler. (Right now you are closing each eye and looking at different colors around the room, aren't you?)

This also applies to people that color calibrate photos, monitors, display devices, movies and films. They adjust their brightness to a reference

level, usually 120 cd/m, but as you learned earlier, it's very hard to know what that light level actually equals to in others' brains. Some standard, however, is better than no standard. Standards are the language that the world speaks in, that makes interoperability and communication possible. You could say standards are the cooperative language of non-humans.

Thus, know that your perception of the world is probably very different than everyone else's, sometimes for good reasons, and sometimes for not so good reasons. Therefore, you shouldn't waste too much time arguing over perception if you can avoid it. You can use some tricks to figure out how a person's perception actually works, for them. That's how we build vision correcting lenses for contacts and Seeing Eye glasses. We can look at their eye and make a pretty good guess based on the shape to measure what kind of lens they will need to make their vision better. It's not always perfect though, so what many people end up doing for better results is testing a whole bunch of different lenses and answering the question, "which is better, this, or ***this***?"

Now even that is a funny experience as well, because once again, people don't understand the decisions that are being made. Based on how you change the red and green color questions, you will affect your color perception. Because if you're correcting for astigmatism, you have to choose a middle ground of correction, you can't perfectly correct both the wavelengths with the same glass. You affect how you see vertical and horizontal lines differently, then on top of all of that, the lens works better when it's smaller, closer to the eye, and made of a glass that has a higher abbe value. How many people know that their vision correcting glasses made all these tradeoffs, and that they can have better and worse color and contrast perception based on the material and coatings that their lenses have? What a complex world we have created, in attempt to equalize perception as best we can amongst different people. What we think we perceive is so very often not what we actually perceive. It is hard to make good decisions when you have bad data.

- Set your brain for well-roundedness

  If you have your brain set for well-roundedness and you're able to execute pretty awesomely in all areas, it's also very likely that you're not going to be an idiot savant. It's very likely that it's going to be harder for you to produce levels of excellence intellectually in a very advanced intellectual field in regards to those people that don't have the overhead of an honest and good life and a brain that works well socially. Social understanding and social excellence is actually quite advanced.

- Vision

  You can make people think your website is loading faster than it really is by changing its color:

  https://www.jstor.org/stable/30162328?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

  Our eyes evolved to sense the natural environment that's most useful to us, what's trying to eat us, and what we are trying to eat. This is why we see greens better than blues, and why much of our visual attention is based on movement. Much more of the land we live on and eat from

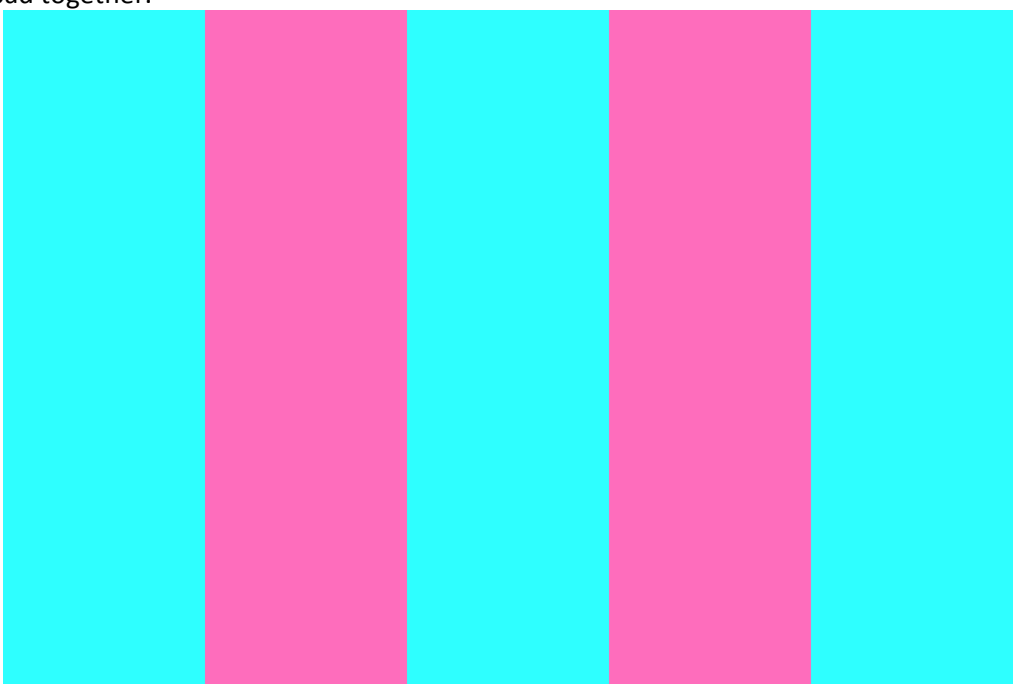
is green. As a matter of fact, we see blue so poorly, they often encode less of it in our videos, and display it using less pixels, because we see it with such lower resolution. Of our 6 to 7 million cones, we've got 64% "red" cones, 32% "green" and , only 2% "blue."

From <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/vision/rodcone.html>

Different vantage points can give you an edge. Birds move their heads around, to see more of the world, like a sampling rate, and so we have emotions which cause us to move our heads around as well, like blurriness causes us to squint.

(this is spirtual understanding regarding emotional programming, and how you can better influence others.) Why are some color combinations pretty?

> We didn't just evolve physically to see different colors better than others, we also evolved to prefer certain colors in combination with other colors. Some colors look great together, and some look very bad together.



Vs

If a color combination is only activating one of our three cones, it would make sense for us to respond emotionally and try and change our vantage point to see if we could get more light, or a better perspective on what we were looking at to engage the other cones. In some cases, poisonous creatures have also chosen red and yellow to signify that they are poisonous, and are capable enough to harm or kill you.

There's a fancy name for colorful warnings in animals:

Aposematism

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aposematism>

Mutants exist!

Interestingly, a very small group of people have 4! (See tetrachromacy)

If you take a look at the color wheel, many of the prettiest combinations are at opposite sides of the color wheel. That's because they engage more of the eye. We prefer color combinations that are on opposites of each other on the color wheel because they provide maximum contrast, and engage the most color sensing cones in our eyes. The reason our brains naturally care about colors that are on opposite ends of the color spectrum, is because we know that we have the best idea of seeing what's there because there's no other contrast that can show an edge because the edges are already shown by the maximum contrast.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aposematism

Knowledge

Ignorance

We need more whys. Because if you don't have a good “why,” you shouldn't be teaching that shit. If you can't teach a kid why something is important, it's actually not important. You should stop teaching it. It's amazing how little we know, like what's on the other side of the wall from where you are right now? Does it even matter? How important would it be to acquire that extra bit of knowledge? Well, it depends on

your task. Are you tearing down the wall or making a penetration for a wire? Your task at hand is what determines the "Why."

Smart pays better

http://www.samuelwbennett.com/college-academic-performance-and-future-earnings/

Education

We don't need smarter losers; we need stupider ass-kickers. We need to trade education for motivation. If it's true that the world doesn't have a knowledge problem, it has a doing shit problem, then isn't it funny that what everyone values is a college education which only makes you smarter, not more effective, not more productive, not hungrier, not with higher standards, just smarter. We don't need smarter people; we need people that use more of what they already know.

Economy of learning

There is an economy of learning, in that you should only learn the minimum you need to learn to get the job done. The things you need to know to get a good thing done is going to be a very small set of all the things you could possibly know. That means that you're almost always better of restricting what you learn to what you actually need to know for something you're doing, than you are trying to overlearn and hope that there's a good collision between what you learned, and what you actually needed to learn. If you knew how many doctors used Google to search for your symptoms, you'd understand that even overtraining doesn't keep you from still having to learn specifically about the problem currently at hand. Overtraining is the enemy in a fast moving world. You will usually learn much more from applying what you've learned in the real world than just reading about it anyway .

Knowing facts doesn't mean you're intelligent

Knowing facts doesn't mean you're intelligent. What you know, and your ability to use what you know are only loosely related. This means you could learn lots of facts and have no idea what to do with them, or you could be super intelligent, but not know enough about the real world to find any good method to apply that power.

Car Mind analogy

Knowing this is the fuel for your engine. Intelligence is your engine. Just as a real engine compresses and ignites fuel to create motion, heat, and power, so too does your mind smash together ideas to create new and better ideas and actions. Knowledge is what you know. Intelligence is how well you can understand and manipulate what know. You can increase either of them; however, you'll find that knowledge is greatly easier to increase than intelligence. It's easier to walk for longer than it is to run faster. You can always walk twice as long, at some point you can't run twice as fast.

Know thyself. Are you the light or the dark?

Know thyself. Are you the light or the dark? If you can't get better answers to hard questions than others, then you probably shouldn't be influencing others. You're not the light shining in the dark; you're just more of the dark. If you want to get things right where everyone else gets them wrong, then it's really handy to know what common things most people screw up so you can avoid those traps yourself. Understanding what you know, and what you do not know, is just as

important of knowing anything in the first place.

Knowing what you know

Just smart enough to be dangerous

The uncanny valley of true knowledge.

When you don't know how complicated the world is, and you present simple solutions for complex problems, you get to discover, the hard way, why those solutions were bad ideas. If you think the world is a simple place, and you understand that simplicity, then you have the contentment that can come with ignorance.

The uncanny valley of true knowledge - If you realize the world is a complicated place, you can become fearful and worried that you don't understand it well enough, even though you're better equipped to perform in it than the content and ignorant man. That is the uncanny valley of understanding the world.

Simpler ideas are often more useful

Simpler ideas are often more useful – It seems like the smartest people feel obligated to read things that they feel are at the edge of their understanding, so they can feel like they're growing. The problem is that if you're one of the smartest people, that shit at the edge of your understanding isn't really useful to most other people. It's quite often that people stupider than the smartest are much more useful to the general public, because the shit that they study is within the realm of understanding of the common folk.

Knowledge is asymmetrical

Knowledge asymmetry example

At night the person on the dark side of the window can see the other side fine. The person on the brighter side, however, can't see through. When you're dealing with noise, the person closer to the loud side can't hear anything, but the person on the quiet inside can hear just fine. That's why if you're in the attic working, no one can hear you, but you can hear everybody. When you're in the shower, you can't hear anything but everyone can hear you.

Isn't it cool that there's a strong and weak position for light, sound, and actual knowledge? It would be great to always know whether you were on the weak or strong side, before you started making decisions, for instance trading a market, or negotiating sales and purchases, or writing contracts.

Learning tricks

Peak state and staying engaged while learning

Motion is emotion

Peak state practice and Tony Robbins' "Date with Destiny"

One of the best events or seminars that you can attend in the world is Anthony Robbins' "Date with Destiny". It's expensive, about five thousand dollars, it happens over approx. five days, and they don't tell you this when you sign up, but those five days are going to be 16 hour days. Now, you may ask yourself, how on earth do you keep a bunch of rather old, rather plump executives and other types, that have five grand to blow on a seminar a couple times a year, and very specific places that you have to travel to and pay for your accommodation, how do you get those people to

stay engaged and learning and happy about the experience for 16 hours? The solution is, depending on how you want to frame it, really, really awesome and amazing, because it works, or rather disappointing, because it's so goddamn simple that you would think that it shouldn't work. Basically, the magic is, you stand up, you jump up and down for joy, and are genuinely happy and dance to fancy music and massage the people around you, and do shit that seems totally alien in the muted, static, non-moving world that we're used to these days.

If you were to look back into when you were younger, when you were a kid, or, if you see kids in the mall; you were running, kids now are running. One is not sure at what age the running stops, but the kids love to run, and climb, and jump, and search, and then sometime between then and when you're older, that shit dies and we get scared, and we're like "No, I don't want to act any different, people might notice me."

So, does it work? It does, one hundred percent. Do you want to actually do it to demonstrate it? No, because you are not used to doing it, but you're going to, because in this life you only get the results of that what you will actually do, knowing about things doesn't matter so much, doing the shit matters much more unless you're so very lucky to be a coach or someone that can influence the world through mass media. If it's anything that you or the people that you interact with is actually going to benefit from, it is very, very, very likely that it is something that you're actually going to need to do, rather than know about.

Learning through games

Chess

Being good at chess has very little value outside of chess. Knowing to cut off escapes before you move in for the kill, leave options open with forks, value tempo and position, know that some things can be sacrificed for position or speed, and realizing that different tools excel at different things. That's about it, and that is being generous. Those lessons aren't even obvious, and you might never learn them without just being straight up told them. Learning logic is much, much better than learning chess.

From <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dItUGF8GdTw>

Information sources

Be careful who you take advice from

It's funny, if you ever learned neuro-linguistic programming, NLP, one of the cofounders of the system is Richard Bandler, and Richard Bandler has been fat for as long as that system has existed. Richard has been known to be a smoker, and is a bit overweight. Maybe he kicked the smoking, but he has spent a lifetime fat though. To the intelligent person, you have to be careful to take investment advice and life advice from homeless people, and you have to be careful in taking personal development advice from people who are fat and smoke, and

have done so for a very long time, yet advertise they have the cures to these very things, and that the cures are fast, painless and take nearly no effort on your part to execute. If that was the case, then why wouldn't the person or a partner have accidentally cured them of that obviously stupid shit by now?

Forums

Calling out Idiots

Every time you see two people disagreeing on TV, if you wait a few years, and revisit the footage, you can probably tell which one of them was a dumb ass and wrong. It would be fun if similar to a justice porn channel, there was a "look how wrong this dumb ass was" channel..

Commencement speeches and final speeches

Commencement speeches are both time-limited and optimized to benefit the listener with actionable useful advice. Final speeches are time-limited and are optimized for speaking about a thing so important it's the last thing people want.

Votes and picks don't count, unless they come at a cost

Horse pickers

Pick horses at random, send lots of the predictions, watch when the guy that randomly got 4 picks right in a row sent to him thinks you're awesome. Otherwise people can vote on all possibilities and look right all the time.

Speed up videos and audio

Try watching videos and audio at 1.5x speed if you can understand that fast. Understanding is all that matters. If you need more time, slow it down.

Learning through history

Liberal arts

Trivium

Grammar Logic rhetoric

Quadrivium

arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy

Misunderstanding is worse than not knowing

Terribly drawn graphs

https://www.reddit.com/r/funny/comments/4xq89g/my_local_news_channel_doesnt_know_how_bar_graphs/

The Unbearable Asymmetry of Bullshit

http://quillette.com/2016/02/15/the-unbearable-asymmetry-of-bullshit/

What is knowledge? Know the right things

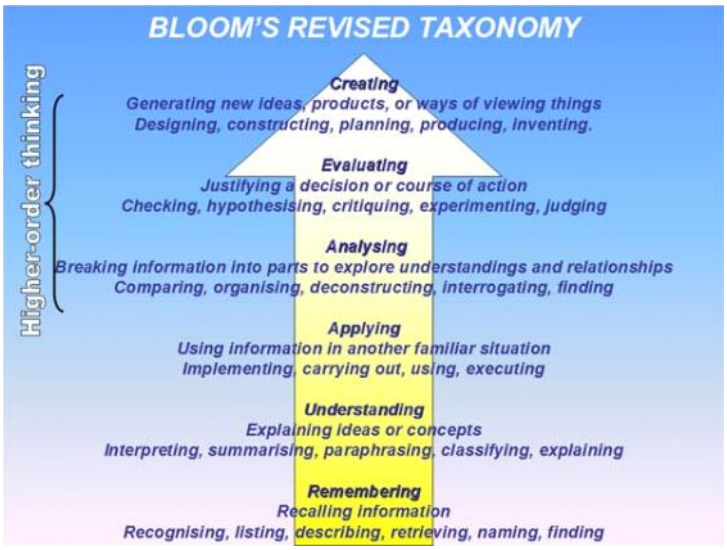
The usefulness of knowing the difference between intelligence and knowledge is mostly to get you to stop wasting your time and focus on things that matter instead of sitting out thinking you're smart, while you're beating your peers at all the wrong things. You know sports better than your friend? You have failed. Are you better at last year's video game that no one plays anymore? You have failed. You have put thousands of hours into Donkey Kong to be the king of Kong? Congratulations, you're are the biggest fish in the smallest toilet bowl.

Difference between intelligence and knowledge

When looking at the mind, one way to understand the difference between Intelligence and knowledge is the way a computer does.

You have a CPU that does all the processing, that's why it's called the central processing unit. It's only as useful as your ability to feed it work to process. Knowledge is your memory, your gained wisdom, and much like your computer has long-term and short-term memory (hard drives are long-term and ram is short-term.) A computer with no memory is pretty useless. A very intelligent person deprived of things to learn is equally tragic.

c.



Mental tactics, don't waste your consciousness on probability

Eponymous laws - build on the communication of great ideas

Modern discoveries are often named after those who popularized an idea. Back when our understanding of the world was much less accurate, some individuals made such great contributions of so many ideas that have never been seen, that you couldn't name any one thing they came up with as "their name's law", because they had a bunch of other great discoveries as well. These days, it is rather rare that more than a couple of laws are named after any given person. This is partly because it's harder now than ever before to make tons of contributions, for the same reason it's easier to make a single one, information sharing. Back then if you were working on a hard problem, you might very well be the only person on the planet doing so, for communication was slow and inefficient. Now the same communication that brings you great ideas to build on, is the same communication that creates a leveling effect against your ability to massively produce ideas in series without someone else "stealing your thunder" and making great progress on what you've made known.

This is better for the world in a lot of ways. First, we all build on the backs of giants, and so must we offer the improved ideas we build to those that come after us to stand on as well. It's easier to remember these laws, because they all have unique names. How easy is it to remember the Streisand effect, when you know the story of her trying to remove pictures of her house from the Internet, which angered the Internet, and when the Internet is angry, spreading data is what it does best. Needless to say, what few people would ever care to know about became quite important, for only the fact she wanted it hidden. It's insanely likely that the idea of drawing unwanted attention to a small thing by trying to hide it and getting caught was well known long before

the Barbara Streisand incident, however, it was never so easy to remember previously..

That's what's great about a law. Ideas are only as useful to us as we remember that they even exist, and when they should be used. It's even better if you know how to use them accurately. Knowing is half the battle, they say, and again, knowledge placed into action is considerably more important.

Some of these laws are really interesting. If you hope to add to the world's understanding of complicated things, you too should hope to phrase an understanding so well, that it becomes a law named after you. This idea of naming things after inventors applies in more places than just ideas.

More at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_eponymous_laws
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Lists_of_eponyms

Displaying strength - learn from other animal's success

If paying attention to what works in the world that we live in is an effective strategy for discovering what works, which is tautological, the important educational point there is that by seeing what works for other creatures and in nature, you can kind of extend that discovery into other areas. If you see in the animal kingdom that strength gets chosen a lot more often than weakness, it could be very likely that in your life, and in most other people's lives, displaying strength pays off a lot better than displaying weakness. The point here is that by understanding some parts of life, no matter what they are, if you're intelligent, you can usually learn something unexpected about other parts of life, because lots of things in life are related.

Acquisition: How, when, why, where

Mission should not be to get the best of logic

You see all these super smart super logical people that disagree about things. If they disagree about things, that means one of them is wrong, which means that one of those two super genius, super smart, super logical people is horribly wrong. In this case, the other one's right, or, they're both wrong. It is possible, though very unlikely, that they have misread the question and they're both right. Your mission in life shouldn't be to get the best of logic unless you want to add to the science or teach people logic. If you want to lead a good and wholesome life, you don't actually need that much. The logic you need isn't that complicated. It seems like if you go farther into that rabbit hole and farther into the complicating anything that you might learn, you won't be able to benefit from, because you don't have the horsepower and the time to properly apply it and know when to apply it.

If you spend all day building tools instead of using tools, you're a good tool builder. It doesn't mean that you're good at using the tools.

Scivive doesn’t want you to believe that getting smarter is the best thing that you can do. You should not believe that understanding logic the best is the best thing you can do. This is evident when looking at the past of all the other human beings that have ever existed, those that you would be most likely to

trade places with, if you could be convinced to do so, or those that you respect the most, are almost never the best at the thing that they did. They might be quite good, they might be top ten percent, top two percent, but they're almost never the best, because to truly be the best at a thing, you've got to make a load of sacrifices in other places in your life and endure pain to overly push out in that one singular direction and singular focus.

You probably only see the upside and not all the sacrifice, pain, sleepless nights and lost friendships, because it's not well marketed to you and no one is making any money selling you that idea.

Your perception of how fun, pleasurable and what you get out of other ways of living than the way that you currently have, is heavily weighted towards it being a lot better than it really is. No one finds profit in telling you the truth that everyone that has done a hard thing that other people have tried and failed. Knowing that being the smartest and the most logical is not your aim, it's not your goal and that you'll probably endure a lot of pain from not being well rounded. Both success and failure leave clues. If you attempt the same things that others have tried and failed, you're also likely to fail. If you do things that winners do, you're likely to win. Highest and best behavior is hard to measure because best is very subjective. What's the best color for instance? Judging highest is much easier than judging best. When everyone learns the same shit, it becomes valueless.

We have an entire culture of people going massively in debt to waste their time learning things they can never use. Because the value of knowledge is indirectly proportional to its availability, and since everyone's learning the same shit, it's all infinitely valueless. It's the same reason you can't make money as a photographer because people do it for free. It's hard to make money as a musician because people do it for free. If you want to make money in this world, you've got to do what other people don't want to do and can't do, so they're willing to up the ante and pay you a little bit more to do it. Learning what everyone else does, thus by definition of value, the least scarce knowledge is therefore the least valuable.

Richard Feynman had a great talk on this in regards to a conversation that he had with his father. They were in the Boy Scouts and they would go off into the mountains and hike alone, and the other boys wanted to come along because his father was such a great person to talk to, learn from and be educated by. He was a well-rounded thinker, and he really valued his alone time with his son and wanted it to be more personal, more of a family thing. While the other kids would go out to the woods and learn what all the birds were called, Richard Feynman's father said that what that bird is called is the least important thing about the bird. Let’s learn everything else other than what the bird is called, because we could learn what that bird is called in ten or fifteen

different languages. After you know the fifteen different names for the bird, you now know nothing about the bird. What does it eat? Why does it make the sounds that it makes? Where does it travel? Is there an altitude that it likes? How long does it live? How educated is it? Can you make it smarter? Everything that is useful to know about the bird is basically outside the set of names that it's called.

Do what Google can't. Things you know that you aren't using, replace with synthesis and higher level understanding. If you want to be a crazy Google, please instead learn to do what Google cannot. Being good at Google is better than memory. Memory tricks are the easiest to teach and learn, unfortunately having a great memory is pretty useless these days. Being good at googling is better than having a great memory. The crappiest pencil is better than the best memory.

Techniques

When to acquire more information and how much

There should be a word for not learning about the difference between things and comparing the ratio of the range of variants and the quality that can be obtained if you have extra information, versus the range of time that you can spend learning about making that decision properly. If someone hasn't invented that concept of that idea, one should. The decision is to whether you should continue to inquire information or not is the range of quality divided by the range of time that it would take to learn to get the quality.

Ultimate Knowledge of a thing sometimes defeats the purpose of the thing

IIn life, some things need to be kept secret to work. If you go to see a comedy show, they don't tell you how they design the joke and how the joke has evolved over time, which versions of it didn't work and which timings of delivery worked, what kind of response you are waiting for from the audience before you go to this thing. If they told you, any of that shit it wouldn't be funny. Ultimate knowledge of a thing sometimes defeats the purpose of the thing. It's like watching a film after you've studied filmmaking; you can never see films the same again because you are always looking to the motives and intentions of the director. The same is true for watching magicians, the moment you know the secret; you are no longer interested in the trick..

Having just enough knowledge to be dangerous - being a dilettante

Now, you can just use that knowledge to support whatever you were going to support anyway. You should get better sleep because of serotonin reuptake, or aliens, or vibrations, and crystals, and global feeling stuff. It's literally appeal to ignorance. However, you don't know you're ignorant, which makes it a different thing. Knowing enough to be dangerous is how people get electrocuted replacing their blown fuses with aluminum bars, or destroying their computers with registry editor.

The good news is that people misunderstand most

things. How long does it take to brake when you're going extremely fast on the highway? Or how hard it is to turn a motorcycle when you're going extremely fast and when you start braking? You can't turn anymore because it brings the bike upright. You don't realize those things until you're already in danger. You don't realize that you should not be messing around in your electrical panel until you're already dying. It's good that the rest of the world isn't that way. Maybe you take too much Vitamin B, maybe you get a headache or something, but take aspirin. You are now dangerous to yourself if you don't realize that taking too much aspirin literally kills you. You might be the kind of guy that thinks that there's not a minimum effective dose, more is always better and doesn't understand how medicine works or doesn't understand how the human body works. As a result, now you're in the hospital, fighting for your life because you had a really bad headache. You thought just a couple more Aspirin would finally kick in, finally cure it. Now you're dying.

The likelihood that you will benefit from knowing a little bit about a thing and that ending up doing more harm than good is directly proportional to the complexity of the thing that you're talking about. The more complex and hard to understand that thing is, the more likely you are to mess it up and get harm instead of benefit. Knowing enough to be dangerous really exists in the real world. You can know whether you're getting more likely to get usefulness or more likely to get pain. Out of a layman's understanding of a thing, based on the complexity of the thing, you should probably shut up about super complicated things of which you might have saw one episode on the Discovery Channel. This why we have all seen some task or action, quickly followed by the disclaiming warning, “Don’t try this at home, folks”.

Doing beats learning

Who becomes more fit? The man who fills his days reading books on weightlifting and diet, or the man who reads no such books, but never misses a morning round of pushups, pull-ups and squats? Learning about fitness is not fitness. Learning about dance is not dancing. Learning about success is not success. Unless you are a teacher or author, learning is only as useful as it turns into action.

Learning by doing

Different tasks are better learned, or perfected, using different learning methods. One implication here is that there are things that you can learn from doing, (actually going through the motions over and over)and that's totally useful, but there are some things that you can learn best only through teaching, or being taught.

Know the difference between the method and the reason

Is what you think you want what you really want, or should want?

Could you want something better? Know the difference between a means and an end. Don't confuse means for ends. Means is another word for method, or way. For instance, if you wanted to know what you should eat, most people would be far better off searching for healthy tasty food, instead of "Why am I fat?"

How to widen your understanding

There was a saying regarding your choices what you do with your career in life; it's called the Helsinki bus station. The theory of the Helsinki bus station is that when you come into this world and learn how to speak and to do things, and specifically, or in this case, if you go to a college, or a high school, that puts you in the bus station. What you find is that all the buses hit all the stops leaving the city, and only after a couple stops have passed and you're out of the city do you start to get differentiation, where you're ending up at stops that all the other buses weren't ending up at. That divergence, just like a tree, a tree has a trunk and then it has a crap load of branches. Those branches quite literally sprout out into space, three dimensionally. Why do they do that? The only reason that branches on a tree behave like this is because that's where the light is. The light isn't where you started, because there's something else already there, absorbing the light, there's a leaf in the way. Thus, you don't get any light if you stay there.

The education system is the same way. Perhaps this tree idea is better; Scivive just invented it, right before your eyes.

The tree idea of valuing and staying on the bus long enough to get the hell out of the city so you can start to get variation and find your unique way to benefit this world. Maybe your way isn't unique, but you punch so much harder that you do the same tasks way better than the other bus riders. Maybe you got off at one of those earlier stops, but you're doing it better. If you want to actually have a wide and varied background, and a wide and varied understanding and ability to do things, the most poisonous thing you could do is go to the same restricted place, learn the same restricted things from the same restricted people, for the same restricted goals. How do you think that will work out? You're maximizing your similarity to all those that came before you. How are you supposed to make an impact and a difference if you started the same place, and then made the same decisions? It's a terrible way to start. If you're going to go that route, maybe you stay doing it long enough that you ride the same idea deep enough that you can actually start to make breakthroughs at the very end. Some things work like that, some things don't. Some things, no one's working on them. You could be that guy. Maybe synthetic biology's your thing. Maybe you think bio hacking is your thing. When they were building Apple in a garage, they weren't in college learning about how to build Apple. The coolest, most profitable things that have affected our lives, a lot of them were not designed at the end of a long bus ride. They were a short bus ride on a path that most people just didn't take.

Act on your knowledge

Knowledge is knowing what to do, a skill you don't have to win arguments or teach people. If people aren't going to act on the information anyway, who cares if they're right or not? Right and wrong are only as useful as action.

GREAT ACTIONABLE TIPS FOR LEARNING

1) Acquire chunks of knowledge and apply them in different settings.

2) Take breaks to improve your memory and your ability to solve problems.

3) Structure your learning. Map out prerequisites, and start with concepts that you need 80% of the time. Prioritize knowledge that adds genuine, direct value.

4) Learn in differing environments, work with knowledge in differing ways and use multiple senses.

5) Read other's learning journeys, have mentors, and gain feedback. Work on your ability to be vulnerable in order to do all of this effectively.

6) Leverage your emotions by making information and problems more engaging.

From <https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=11075086> from https://medium.com/life-learning/how-to-acquire-knowledge-6b00bcdb6179#.lxytsdguh

Learn when you are young! It multiplies over time

Learning is the most affordable when you are young, and has the most value to multiply over time. It affects your trajectory the most, and your acceleration, and thus your end point is maximally influenced. What good would be learning your times tables on your last day alive?

Improve your learning by deleting non-useful stuff

Delete non-useful (history, astronomy). Insert useful (logic, ethics, mnemonics (not great but better than history)). If the world has changed over 100 years, but the learning about it hasn't, you're doing it wrong.

Re-viewing content so you don't miss the benefit

If you're not rewinding the video, or rereading parts of a book, it's very likely you're letting the data and ideas pass right by you, and you're going to not only miss out on it, but not even know where to find it again when you discover you missed it. Good luck figuring out the spots you zoned out on during an hour long video.

Accurate predictions a way of thinking to discover

Learning about the real world, how the real world works and what is likely to happen in the real world by having a good ability to recognize patterns and extend them into the future. This is quite similar to knowing the past and learning from it, and thus being more accurate in your predictions. Even more advanced, understanding statistics and being able to come up with an estimate of how likely to be right your prediction is, and what your prediction really means (false positive paradox, Monty Hall problem, prosecutor's fallacy, etc.). It lets you discover and use a way of thinking that is quite hard to arrive at by other teachings.

What some Scivivors have learned as a matter of discovery and usefulness is that you make much better decisions and are much

more aware of what is actually likely to happen in the future when you just make a grid, and fill it on the top and side with all the possible things that could happen. It seems like great discoveries can be made when you skip your brains natural and useful estimations of what is probably going to happen in a situation, and actually manually chart out all the possible outcomes you can think of.

You could consider this the brute forcing of a solution to a problem. It's funny, sometimes you'll be tested on your ability to do some fancy math, and you can look at the problem intellectually, guess a number that might be close to a solution for it. Just try sticking in a few answers in that range and discover the solution faster by just trying some different answers that you think might work, than it is to try to purely mathematically systematically use the real algebra that would solve the problem.

This is similar to the statistics learnings in that, if you test positive for a thing, you don't have any idea how much that means you actually have the thing unless you know two things. First, how good the test is, and here's the magic. Second, how common is anyone to have what you're testing for? Then you multiply them. Better test, more likely, more people have it, also more likely. Conversely the less common it is for people to actually have what you are testing for, and the less accurate your test, then the less and less likely you are to actually have what you've tested positive for. You must know both things, or you literally can't know how confident you should be in your test result.

Time value of knowledge

The time value of knowledge can be easy established by trailing indicators. If you know what the future is going to look like a minute before it happens, you can trade it and become nearly infinitely wealthy. If, however, your indication as to the state of world is delayed by a minute, then you'll constantly lose every trade you make.

A trailing indicator is when you find correlation but you can't make any money on it. Let's say you got Google Search Volume, Bitcoin price and you're using Google Search Volume for the term Bitcoin and tying it to the chart of Bitcoin's price. You'll find that when the searches for Bitcoin price go up, the Bitcoin price goes up and vice versa.

Here's the problem, which one of them comes first? A trailing indicator is something that cannot predict the future, it's just something that says, hey, the future already happened and therefore you don't get to make any money on it. Looking at a chart of the taxonomy of ideas is a trailing indicator. It goes, I'm glad that we've got these new ideas that you've taught, put into and order and made excellent, and now we're going to analyze those ideas using this framework that can just analyze what already exists between and cannot whatsoever be used to

generate anything new.

Sometimes the organization of ideas into a chart will allow you to understand what already exists better, but will confuse you and make impossible the generation of any new thing.

Time value of knowledge and optional knowledge

There is a time value of knowledge and knowing when to learn a thing is critical. Some knowledge is optional in the current moment, not just because you don't need to know it now, but because like options in the real world, you pay for them. If you buy an option and learn something you don't need to know, you will have paid for that option. If you use the data, the option paid off. If you don't use the data, you lost the time and effort of learning the depreciating in value knowledge, at the expense of other knowledge you might have been able to act on.

Depreciating technical knowledge / false intelligence

The fallacy that being good at chess makes you good at anything else https://medium.com/message/why-chess-will-destroy-your-mind-78ad1034521f

Educate yourself just before the task at hand

Learn what you need to know right before you're going to do it. If you learn something long before you're going to act on it, the landscape may have changed and you might have to relearn it all again, wasting your time. This is especially true for technical issues, for they are improved so rapidly.

Consensus on who the experts are, by other experts, especially across disciplines

Expert by consensus of winners

If Tony Robbins and Tim Ferris, along with some other pretty respectable dudes both take time out of their well curated books to speak well of the same other expert, then it's likely that expert is worth looking into.

Amazingly useful and dense sources of knowledge

The stickied threads in forums and discussion forums in general

The stickied posts in subreddits on right bar

Infographics

Wikis (can be dangerous if you browse too wide or deep, must maintain focus control and choose not to learn lots.)

FAQ's (some are too bloated.)

RTFM (*Read The Fucking Manual*)

Hackernews

This is last, because the reason it’s the last bastion of intelligent discussion out there.

Decay of communities over time

Puns, quips, jokes, off-topic posts, trolling, all these things amplify when there's an audience that rewards them. It's self-referential, as you get the first troll, he will interact with new trolls, thus trolls beget trolls, and jokes beget jokes.

The places with the densest, most useful information mineable places available

Summaries of the classics, some of this stuff is good.
Summaries of good modern books, a couple good ideas per book at least
Memes: All successful memes have a reason they became successful, like the /pol one regarding "*You're much more likely to die of Y than X, so why are you upset I want you to increase your chances of dying from x?*"
Eponymous laws: From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_eponymous_laws>
Quotes and parables

Curiosity pays great dividends

Curious people get really smart. By definition, we must learn about the topic in question, and we care about it, so we'll watch a 2-hour video about the boring topic to everyone else, because to use, we must to fulfill our curiosity. The upside is that you can go deeper than most people, and find happiness easier with this giant world of cool new things. The downside is you can get locked down random paths of depreciating knowledge, or trivia, at the cost of your productivity. There's an art to knowing when to learn, what to learn, and when to attack.

People love to think that there's value in things that they don't understand, which is a useful disbelief, because it amplifies the desire to understand that which you don't. Curiosity pays great dividends. When you see something, and you don't understand it, you usually develop a desire to understand it. Not necessarily because you think that there's great value in understanding it, it may be something stupid and trivial, but because you take pride in understanding things for the sake of understanding them, despite being a waste of time.

Being curious and learning about cool shit, recognizing new patterns and ways things are done, things that can exist and how they can exist in their forms amplifies the speed and quality in which you can generate new forms, styles, beliefs and strategies and recognize or create patterns that other people couldn't, even if those actual individual things lacked quality. Curiosity is a much better way to waste time, and experimenting and tinkering is a much better way to waste time than say, mindless trance inducing techniques, which destroy consciousness. Or, you know, drugging yourself into a coma.

People sometimes fall afoul over over-assigning important things that they do not understand into pseudo-science, and into pseudo discovery. Just because you don't understand it, or it seems complicated, doesn't mean that it is good or right. Just because you read a religious text that is complicated and doesn't make any sense, because it is poorly written, has no frequently asked questions and has no table of contents, nor was it written in a language that you speak or hasn't been updated in thousands

of years, and has conflicting translations, it may seem important to you, because you do not truly understand it, because it's become obsolete. Similar to other things that you don't understand that do actually have value, you are blindly assigning importance to a complicated thing where truthfully, the stuff is not accurate and it will do more harm than good. If you accidentally assign factual truth to fiction, then you will build your world view and your ability to make better, faster, smarter decisions in the future on inaccurate realities that never actually existed. Therefore, you have optimized your world that doesn't, hasn't and will never exist.

Best knowledge usually found with unquenchable thirst

The best knowledge can't be read. You must beat it out of the world with your unquenchable thirst. Science and research teaches you things that no one has ever known before in the history in the world. Playing catch up isn't going to make you rich.

Discover and learn by doing what works

Many great discoveries are made by accident. Many great inventors come out of liberal non-technical arts educations. Lots of people find money laying in the street. Who cares? You can either do what you know leads to an outcome, or mess around and try everything but that, and see what gets you there faster. Try walking home by going every direction but home, and I think you'll quickly figure out which one works better.

If you can't find the knowledge you seek, you may need to create and discover it yourself.

General ideas you can try new places

Pushing-pulling effect

There's an efficiency of stairs over ramps. You'll notice that stairs also take more material to construct, and I think that an analogy can be made between how most multicellular living organisms appear to operate with a structure of hard surfaces and polling services, so basically tension.

You have hard things, which basically take no effort at all to resist compression; it's just their natural form. Then you have tendons and muscles that do the soft pulling stuff. It's just an interesting concept that in effect, like when you stand up, you're not really using that much energy, because you've got things balanced just right. You're taking advantage of non-compressing properties of bone. That makes you wonder where else in the world we should see a similar pushing-pulling opposite effect. This could be similarly illustrated by constructing with concrete and rebar, because rebar resists the pulling and concrete resist the pushing.

Cross pollination-al discovery

The use of the word accident to describe scientific breakthroughs and discoveries that happened in a lab while you were looking for a different thing is kind of a waste of the term accident. The term accident that people are used to is an accidental thing that occurred that you weren't expecting. However, if you're in a material science lab and you find a new material that does some weird shit, you were in the lab. You put in a couple $100K of equipment, $100K into personnel, $100K of education, you got a half a million dollars sitting there trying to make discoveries, and you just happened to discover something different.
That's not an accident. If you're flipping burgers at Burger King, you're not discovering shit. I think a new word should be invented for the cross pollination, cross-jurisdictional, sideways discovery of something in a discovery palace called a lab.

Knowing the difference between a test and an experiment

It's important to understand the difference between experiments and testers. If you test something, you have a very reasonable expectation of what passing and failing looks like. As a person grading the test you learn very little. If someone gives you a multiple choice test and you do well, the tester learns basically nothing other than how well you did on the test. If you are given a slightly different test, which is much more subjective in its grading, if you are told to write a ten page essay on the most important problem in the world, now the tester is not only going to learn what you have decided to choose as the most important problem in the world, but also might learn something about that which you have written about.

Knowing the difference between a test and an experiment is that it's a lot easier to learn from experiments, because you aren't sure of what the range of possible solutions is, and you're trying to perform learning as your goal. "I'm doing this experiment; I want to see what happens. That's why it's an experiment; it's an attempt to see what happens." A useful definition of the difference between a test and an experiment is your intention as to whether you're trying to learn something, or whether you're just trying to give someone else a great thing that makes a big difference and is separate from your tension. How wide is the possible solution set? When you do an experiment, the range of solutions that you would accept as proper outputs is all of them, assuming you performed a good experiment and didn't screw it up. When you give a test, the range of solutions that you would be comfortable with receiving are very specific.

The most important thing you can learn from knowing the difference between a test and an experiment is that you're going to learn a lot more from being open-minded, experimenting and looking for learning and building on discoveries that were unexpected. You're going to get more out of experiments than you would out of tests. There's probably little else that you could do to learn less from another party than give them a multiple choice test. How are you going to learn from that? What are you going to learn? Not much.

Learn Google-fu

We have the most powerful knowledge finding tool the world has ever seen instantly and freely available to us. What a great time to be alive! If all the knowledge of the world is nearly free, then how can you secure advantage for yourself over your competitors in this world of limited resources? The answer lies in being able to find better knowledge than they can, faster than they can. Enter the Google-fu. Why wouldn't the most powerful search tool on the planet have some bad ass rarely known functionality?

Side channel search collision attack:

Work backwards. What unique words will appear on the kind of pages you're looking for, that AREN'T your keyword? It's a side channel attack on collisions. This gives you results your main keyword didn't.

Teach kids how to Google

Symbol	How to use it
+	Search for Google+ pages or blood types Examples: **+Chrome** or **AB+**
@	Find social tags Example: **@agoogler**
$	Find prices Example: **Nikon $400**
#	Find popular hashtags for trending topics Example: **#throwbackthursday**
-	When you use a dash before a word or site, it excludes sites with that info from your results. This is useful for words with multiple meanings, like Jaguar the car brand and jaguar the animal. Examples: **jaguar speed -car** or **pandas -site:wikipedia.org**
"	When you put a word or phrase in quotes, the results will only include pages with the same words in the same order as the ones inside the quotes. Only use this if you're looking for an exact word or phrase, otherwise you'll exclude many helpful results by mistake. Example: **"imagine all the people"**
*****	Add an asterisk as a placeholder for any unknown or wildcard terms. . Example: **"a * saved is a * earned"**
..	Separate numbers by two periods without spaces to see results that contain numbers in a range. Example: camera **$50..$100**

Search operators

Search operators are words that can be added to searches to help narrow down the results. Don’t worry about memorizing every operator, because you

can also use the Advanced Search page to create these searches.

Operator	How to use it
site:	Get results from certain sites or domains. Examples: **olympics site:nbc.com** and **olympics site:.gov**
link:	Find pages that link to a certain page. Example: **link:YouTube.com**
related:	Find sites that are similar to a web address you already know. Example: **related:time.com**
OR	Find pages that might use one of several words. Example: **marathon OR race**
info:	Get information about a web address, including the cached version of the page, similar pages, and pages that link to the site. Example: **info:google.com**
cache:	See what a page looks like the last time Google visited the site. Example: **cache:washington.edu**

Note: When you search using operators or punctuation marks, don't add any spaces between the operator and your search terms. A search for **site:nytimes.com** will work, but **site: nytimes.com** won't.

From <https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?p=adv_operators&hl=en&rd=1>

Free information everywhere - grab it!

There's a better way to live. Believe in utility. Believe in Scivival.

You're lucky enough to be alive in the greatest time that's ever existed. Free information coming out of your ears, free amplifying tools to make whatever great idea you come up with spread out into the world. Your phone is a super computer, an ultra-connected device. Everything is as good, it's better than people imagined it would be 100 years ago, 50 years ago, or even 20 years ago. It's better than we thought it would be. We have the least war we've ever had, we have the best health we've ever had. Because of the best news gathering and news presentation that we've ever had, it may sometimes appear as if everything is worse. But it's not, it's the best it's ever been.

Learn things you care about!

It is easier to learn the things you care about, and hard to learn the things you don't. Elon Musk & rockets (SpaceX) Xx Explain

Memory

Importance

Check out how large the memory section is on this Wikipedia page: http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_prodigy

If you want retain more memory of what you were reading, or doing, you must retrace your steps, and reopen your tabs, go back through the same steps the best you can remember them. Take a picture of your parking spot, so you can't forget where you left your car. Put your keys and other important stuff on your shoes, so you are drawn to them automatically when attempting to leave.

Memory and brain contests

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_world_championships_in_mind_sports

Learning

Amplifiers first

If math doesn't help language and language doesn't help math, why don't we teach first things that amplify everything else? If someone is learning harder than another person, and you asked why, one could say "because I want to be the best." Or, "I want to be better than that other the competition" or, "I want to feel proud of myself". Teaching pride, excellence and competition, those things affect everything, you should teach them first. If you don't get those, if you don't make people care, well then really, how hard do you think they're going to work anywhere else? Discipline and motivation are the tides that raise all educational subjects' ships.

Amplifiers

Amplifiers and chemical stimulants such Caffeine, amphetamines, and the chemicals your own brain can make after meditating or firing an empowering pattern off can amplify your brain abilities.

Habit

Mindset

Internal language

The tricks you use to keep exercising are the same tricks you can use to keep thinking about hard things. "If I can't, I must" See the structure. Abstract, categorize, chunk, and then act well. There is nothing but the work. Your mind will hit you every few seconds to do the old bad things you used to do, and as you tell your mind otherwise, after a while, it just stops trying to get you to do stupid things. As you starve out the old habit, eventually it just dies.

You only need to master a couple of things here to become great, meaning you surely don't need to master half of all the possible things to learn. As a matter of fact, you'd probably be much better off only learning a few of these things and excel greatly at them, rather than being relatively bad at all of them. The reason for this is that many of the things here help you personally much more than they help the rest of the world, that you are much better off focusing on the things that benefit the rest of the world much more than they benefit you.

This works because the world can do more than you can. 1000 men can build something amazing, something that try as you might, you could never build alone in your lifetime, or even a thousand lifetimes. The chance that you can greatly influence this world in conjunction with many of your fellow man is at least 100 times greater than the chance that you can achieve the same thing alone. Why? Take a look around

you, how many of the things you use, enjoy, see, were made by a single man or woman? Almost nothing was made without the help of others.

Be a great discoverer of truth, or detective

How does this relate to the rest of reality that is vastly less tested nor testable? I believe the learning is that you must look for that other magic part that is so hard to miss, you must look for the not thing, you must look for the thing that isn't there, or is the opposite of the obvious thing. Ask yourself, "What's the missing part? What should be here that isn't here?" It's like a great investigator you might see in a popular television show, movie or book, you could say Sherlock Holmes, Colombo, or Dr. House. They account for the following things lesser detectives never think of: Is my test wrong? Could it be wrong in this case for special reason? Did something intermittent happen here, is the current state of the scene not representative of when the crime occurred, rain, weather, people, full moon, Lighting?

Minimum Viable Education

What is the minimum effective dose of teachable knowledge/skill? Input, process, output, ala grammar, logic, rhetoric, trivial fame. Success leaves clues. The most effective students (and teachers) often have little mental tricks they apply when thinking, some are mnemonic, some are turning ideas into locations, some are pretending new ideas are just like old ideas, and applying the old learnings, etc. Find those powerful commonalities that work best for you.

Stop turning kids into bad versions of Google. We don't need more bad data storage in human minds; we need more of what the machines can't do yet, creativity, emotional decision, morality, and love.

If you must make kids bad versions of Google and shove facts into them for lousy storage, then at least teach them mnemonic technique and logic first, Google-fu, so as to amplify all their future efforts. Do not teach the amplifiers last, let those amplifiers pay dividends over time while learning the other stuff. Some are lucky enough to have logic taught to them first before any other math at grade 6, because of an experimental advanced education system. After logic they learn scheme programming. Those frameworks greatly help some individuals, as nesting of ideas and good data processing is super powerful in all the other areas of life.

Better and worse exist, find better, and choose better. Do not be a coward and pretend that worse doesn't exist.

Summary: teach amplifiers first. Then teach minimum effective commonly useful data processing, then specialize, focus, and become great. Specialization is why we have genders. Dimorphism lets us not over-allocate excellence in a single place at the cost of another place. Great things come from specialists. If the value of skill is in opposite proportion to supply of that skill, then everyone learning the same things by definition means no one will pay for that skill or knowledge. There's some exclusions to that idea, such as language itself, however the theme of slapping knowledge/skill on a supply/demand curve is a good one. Much of this idea is hammer in

Xx check Peter Thiel's 0-1. Less 1 to 1 horizontal iteration and more 0 to 1, no one else is working on this thing kind greatness.

What is minimum effective curriculum before specializing?
What is the minimum viable education?
What is the correct execution order of those skills?

For instance, how important is it to teach kids to write essays, when they actually don't have much useful to say? Maybe you should work much harder on having useful things to say before you learn how to beautifully say them. Imagine that you did the opposite, imagine that you taught effective rhetoric before logic, and now you've got better salesmen of bad ideas. That's worse for the world and the individual, not better. Think of the places in the world where women aren't allowed to drive cars. How did that terrible situation arise? The answer is great marketing and the spread of terrible ideas..

STEAL IDEAS FROM OTHER LIFEFORMS BEFORE THEY DIE OFF

Which organisms are we most likely to benefit from stealing ideas from? Can we prevent them from going extinct before we get to learn those ideas? Is there a way to capture their ideas, pre-extinction? Even the tools that we now have to change the blueprints of life, we stole from life. For example, bacteria and viruses are currently the source of our most powerful DNA editing tools. We are meat, and animals are meat. The animals of Earth benefit from all kinds of amazing tricks and tools their meat has developed. We could use some of their tools, but if they become extinct, we can't learn as well from them any longer. Think of how much more we could learn about (and from) dinosaurs, if they weren't currently extinct.

If you want to take advantage of the millions of years of building with the best tools we're aware of, real evolution over long time periods, without having to wait for millions of years for the next go round of that thing maybe mutating and evolving again, then you should try to prevent the extinction of the organisms most useful to learn from for our own benefit. The same could be said for studying an organism's specific feature before it changes and evolves further. (Again, think viruses and bacteria and immunotherapy tactics)

Real world testing by doing

Why test kids when you can put them in the real world via the Internet, and have those kids solve real, currently relatable problems? In this way, you can achieve real world testing by doing, by action. There are all kinds of people out there that have problems that they'd like to have solved, and these useless kids could be the ones to do it. However, if you can't find a thing in the real world for these kids to use to practice on, then stop teaching it, it's obvious no one needs it, or you don't know anyone in the real world, one of the two.

Teaching through story instead of fact bashing

Teaching through story sacrifices bitrate for emotional attachment and depth for stickiness and virility. This might be why viruses have a quite limited payload.

For a religion to succeed, it must actually have a church, a belief structure that tends the heart and the songs and ritual stuff that goes around it, and often sadly the “us vs them” mentality.

Common parts of good stories: Arc, relation, father/son, dark/light, mirror, order, reversal, betrayal, greed, lust, conflict, struggle, what are these common powerful tropes? Which do you like the most? Using us vs them language.

Easy way to learn

If you ever want an easy way to teach kids the importance of geometry, one 18-inch pizza is more pizza than two 12-inch pizzas. Do the math.

Don't let school interfere with your education

"*I never let school interfere with my education*" -Mark Twain

Wasting too much time in college

How could any learned man be satisfied to waste away in a college or university building ideas that are going on quite literally in the real world?

Apprenticeships

https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=10989341

Six Arts

"*The Six Arts formed the basis of education in ancient Chinese culture.*" -Wikipedia

More at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six_Arts

Cinderella effect

Separating kids from parents and giving to state for education e.g. the republic (Plato’s) is at least bad because of this:

"*In evolutionary psychology, the **Cinderella effect** is the alleged higher incidence of different forms of child-abuse and mistreatment by stepparents than by biological parents. It takes its name from the fairy tale character Cinderella. Evolutionary psychologists describe the effect as a remnant of an adaptive reproductive strategy among primates in which males frequently kill the offspring of other males in order to bring their mothers into estrus, and give the male a chance to fertilize her himself. There is both supporting evidence for this theory and criticisms against it*."

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinderella_effect>

Failure of Education system

Essays-section of the book store hides great ideas

It’s rather stupid that much of what you need to be a great person, and to develop correct beliefs and actions in this world, is hidden away in the essays section of the library and the book store. What a stupid way to name an important category of the most in depth thinking. Why are Hitchens and Nietzsche and Ralph Waldo Emerson, Machiavelli, Henry David Thoreau, Will Durant, etc. hidden in this stupid category? This category is literally called something we're taught to hate as kids.

The failure of the education system (Xx There's more content like this in the *World* section)

Kids know their time is being wasted with useless knowledge

Kids know their time is being wasted with useless knowledge. Kids know you're wasting their time; they know

they're never going to use this shit. If you're too stupid to come up with an example that's compelling to them when they would use it, then you're dumber than they are, because you don't realize that you're wasting their time. Stop wasting everyone's time. There's enough to learn in this world that's actually useful to learn, teach them that. If you have an hour of math, an hour of history, an hour of home-ed, where's your hour of motivation? Where's your hour of visualizing the future? Where's your hour of finding something to care about? Where's your hour of planning and dreaming something that spices you up? Where's your hour of the amplifier and multiplier? Find the only weak link in the chain that will make any of those other six or seven hours of school worthwhile. Teaching people things they will never use or teaching people things that they could use if they cared, is only as useful as the caring. No caring, no using. You need to be amplifying the strong part of the chain, not the weak part. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link..

We have a motivation problem and they don't teach that in schools

We do not have a knowledge problem. We do not have an education problem. We have a desire, and will, and motivation, and discipline problem. These ideas needs to become a class of their own, they need to have a curriculum and they need to be taught, people need to get degrees in these areas instead of Liberal Arts. You should be able to meet someone not having to go through some esoteric business training class, and not having to go through some religious experience.

Liberal Arts Degrees and Education system

Everyone gets these liberal arts degrees and goes to a liberal arts college, and no one knows what liberal arts means. Some claim to know, because, you know, they went to college for a while, and they were surrounded by other people that went to colleges, yet some may end up determining that it was like applying butter to a piece of bread;

I liberally apply butter to bread because it tastes good.

It turns out that in reality, in the liberal arts, the word liberal means free. They made it a long time ago, say 2,300 to 2,400 years ago, around 300-400 BC, people decided that the trades, such as building and farming and commerce, such as shop keeping and things like that, were for idiots. Those were the lowest things you could learn. It was also decided that a person with freedom should learn seven awesome things and then they categorized those seven awesome things into a set of three and a set of four.

The set of three, the trivium, those - believe it or not, that's the root of the word trivia - they didn't even like these three things. You might understand it as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They understood it as grammar, which is getting data in, logic, which is manipulating the

data, and rhetoric, which is speaking the data and getting the data back out. They didn't even look up to that, that badass idea of input-processing-output system, they didn't even like that. That was where you started, and where you were to end up was the four things that they actually liked.

Now, these are just three of the seven things that are considered the liberal arts. These next four, once learned, you'll have a complete understanding of what the liberal arts are. Notice that they're not building, they're not engineering, they're not business, they're not medicine, they're not the things that are the most useful things in the whole world, but some think that they're the most important.

Multiple choice tests should be destroyed - no more accidental success.

The entire education system was designed a thousand years ago

The entire education system is designed around a system that was perhaps beneficial a couple thousand years ago. The world that we live in today is not very similar to the world that we lived in then. Business, and medicine, and basically the things that people look down upon now, those are the important things. The things that they thought were important, like philosophy - eh, we've kind of got most of that stuff figured out. We don't really need more people in that area. If you don't think that we've made diminishing returns in the philosophy area, there's 200,000 people a day dying right now. What percentage of those people are dying from lack of philosophy? They're dying because their bodies are falling apart. That's 200,000 people a day, and one day soon, you will be one of those people. If you don't want to be a rotting piece of meat, a walking corpse, with a short lifespan, less than a blink of an eye geologically, then you should be focused on shit that gets you to stick around a little bit longer. If you find yourself following the suggestions of thousands of years old, dead people, who optimized for a world that they lived in, that is not very similar to the world that you live in, you are wasting your time.

If you're taking liberal arts and you don't understand that the choices, the false choices, the artificially restricted choices that you get to choose from in regards to your curriculum exist because some wrong person, that has decided that music and philosophy are anywhere near as important as engineering and medicine, that was what they decided to call the free arts, the liberal arts, then you're making the wrong choice.

Here are the points to summarize. We understand what the liberal arts are. It's a judgment call. It's an artificial restriction of your choices that you think you're getting a wide, balanced, well-rounded education, when in reality

you're being crippled, being taught the least valuable information that you can learn, being taught things that you will find are very opposite of useful when it comes to matters of most importance.

We've had all types of bubbles in this world. We've had bubbles in housing, we've had bubbles in stock markets, and now there's a bubble in the education system. And bubbles - unfortunately, human beings psychologically don't react well to them. We're very okay with increases in pay, we're very okay with increases in quality of life, but we're very dissatisfied with decreases in pay and decreases in quality of life. It's called the Keynesian ratcheting effect in economics. Just like a ratchet, turns really easily one way, doesn't turn so easily the other way. When you have a bubble in education because people have forgotten why education exists, education is not supposed to be babysitting at the collegiate level. Education is not supposed to be learning for learning's sake, and if it ever was, never mind those people. That was a bad decision, a bad design. There's a better way to live, more important shit to learn. You should believe in utility. You should believe in Scivival.

This is what liberal arts and much of what the education that exists in this world is, it's learning the names of things and learning that they exist, and never deriving useful value, or getting any type of actual benefit from that learning. Learning to learn, for learning's sake, so that you can say you did, and take a regurgitated test where you vomit facts back on the paper the same way that you received the facts in the first place, and then rapidly forget those facts because you never use it again in the real world. Nothing could be worse. What could be worse than convincing someone that to be a good person in a society, and to be useful in a society, they need to learn things that don't matter and understand them in a way that's not useful, only to forget them again? Shortly thereafter, when their life and their consciousness and the supporting of their family and the obtainment of their goals revolve around all of the things that you excluded from their education?

Personal finance, and personal presentation can be improved based on the questions you ask of yourself. How to be a good friend? How to be fair to yourself? What does being fair to yourself look like? What does being fair to your friends look like? What does being too easy on others look like? What does losing friends because you didn't get things signed in writing and then now their own subconscious works again them and they misremember the past, because it's financially profitable for them to misremember the past? Our minds are structured in a way that makes it very easy to misremember the past, especially if we gain from such.

Liberal Arts degrees

If you still think the liberal arts are there to teach you how to learn, you misunderstand why they are there. There is a study of how people learn, there is the ability to major in education, there is the study of where knowledge comes from, there's a fancy word for it. If you want to learn what is knowable and how we know what is knowable, and perhaps the best ways to learn things, if you think learning things is memorizing things, well then you should study memory, and that should be a course. People who compete in memory competitions could teach such a course. It wouldn't be surprising if the liberal arts removed that from the ability of the course selection guide, because it's too damn useful. We need things that are less useful, so that we turn people into losers. They don't understand they're losers, because we use proof by complexity.

Better education results

If Scivive can get you better results for yourself in a shorter time frame than college does, is not the education you get with Scivival worth more money, especially since it is saving you more of your finite time?

Important topics of education

If you didn't take ethics and how to be a good friend, how to manage your personal finances, and how to stick up for yourself and how to be fair to yourself, which everyone knows in the entire world that those things are vitally important, If you learned the order of the planets from the sun outward instead of those things, you spent your time the wrong way. You are less effective and you were less of a good person and a less powerful being now because you deprived yourself, maybe by accident, maybe through ignorance, you didn't know you could learn those better things. If you think liberal arts are to teach you how to learn, that's called epistemology, and you can go into that and education and the study of learning as a thing. When they're teaching you music, they're not teaching you how to learn. When they're teaching you writing, they're not teaching you how to use your memory - they're different things. Don't fall for the hype, don't fall for the bullshit. If you want to create super learners, you had best believe that the topics you study won't look anything like the curriculums that are out there now.

You can find excellence by diving deeper into areas than others

We've gone far and wide. In summary, if you think the liberal arts are giving you a clear, unbiased option of learning from all of the things that are learnable, you are widely far from the mark. You're totally wrong. In colleges, you get to choose from a course list. That course list is taught by humans. Those humans teach what they feel they're capable of teaching and often times with a hell of a lot of guidelines. I don't think that you could find a more restrictive, less choice-based, less varied, less structured way to learn a thing on the whole planet. It's the most

organized, the least adventurous, and the least varied. There's the least number of options available to you. That's the opposite of a wide-ranging education. A wide-ranging education would be you opening an encyclopedia or an atlas and you pointing to a page, and that's what you're learning. There you go. You have all the things available to you. Having available to you to learn all the things, that's actually a wide-ranging education. That's actually how you might find a passion that other people haven't that you can profit from. That's how you can find an excellence; by diving deeper into an area than other people have.

Chronological education

The education system revolves around you not getting to learn a new thing until you learn the last thing. In which case, you didn't completely grasp the last thing, you don't get to learn the next thing. They keep you in that class again and again and again and then and only then when they think you'll benefit from a harder class that builds upon the lessons learned do you earn the opportunity to learn that new thing.

If all the knowledge is free, then why would you pay for an education? If the knowledge is free, what are you paying for? To waste your time and your money listening to regurgitated facts and methods that you could discover on your own had you found the motivation to do so?

How do you tell who is smart

Teaching what they won't use

If you want people to actually learn, know that there are things that the student never uses, and avoid those things while conducting the lesson. Instead, you can make a simple study guide that you expect them to finish, which you can charge for, that they can actually use. So if you are taught to go on Alibaba, buy something you like, stock it at home, sell it, you'll get rich, that's one thing. You'll learn that setting up an account at Alibaba is the first step. Then you need to understand how to log in, find the bestsellers. Next, you're going and looking in the retail market, you're seeing what price they sell for, discovering that there's enough profit. Next, you're going to place an order and you need to have it shipped the most effective way to your house. Then you're going to put an ad out. It's going to have your phone number and you're actually going to answer it. Walking you through the steps and actually getting you to do them and holding you to a higher standard is more valuable to you then just knowing a thing exists. Knowing that sales exist is nothing compared to being able to sell. Knowing that dancing exists is nothing compared to being able to dance. Posting premium content on the web about a thing that can be done well, and displaying some ways to do it may or not may be enough. Getting students into your paid program where, because they've paid, they'll actually follow through the steps with more intent. It wouldn't take long to discover that if people don't pay, they don't follow

through, because they're less invested in the idea from the start. Look at the completion rate for massive online courses versus normal courses. It's like four times higher for a normal course. Why? Because people paid for it, they see loss, they feel sense of loss and so if you're in the education business, you should have paid content. You should have free content. You probably should even consider changing the price of your content occasionally, like drug companies do based on who's buying it.

TThey charge you money to do it, they take all of your time to do it, and it was all based on a judgment call made up many thousands of years ago as to why these ephemeral, hard to iterate on, hard to get feedback on, way of learning and teaching lessons. When this dynamic was created long ago, individuals and groups found it hard to even choose one way of living over another way of living, let alone teaching how to do so. We know one way of building beats the shit out of another one, because we can measure it.

Failure of the education system

Words

Stop diminishing the meaning of the word survivor It's not particularly accurate when they call everyone a survivor, such as a divorce survivor - is divorce usually fatal? What's the point of the word survivor, if you didn't avoid being killed? Using the word survivor here is over sensationalizing the point. Should there perhaps, exist a new word for a person who has avoided being divorced, as survivors have avoided being killed? Stop breaking the language; because you endure something shitty, horrible and terrible, doesn't make you a survivor, surviving an encounter makes you a survivor, and surviving means avoiding death when the threat of death was imminent. If you got into a fight with a bear, got all your arms and legs ripped off, and still survived, then you're a survivor. Notice, you still lose the fight pretty bad, however, even in losing, you are a survivor, because you didn't die, despite the bear's ability to easily kill you.

If there was no threat of death, it's the wrong word. Go make a new word for enduring and living with events that are unfortunate. Don't steal the word survivor from the countless people that actually avoided potentially life ending circumstances. It's supposed to be a badge of honor, not a badge of sadness. Cancer survivor is a term that's accurate. "Survivor of the stock market crash," is the wrong use of the word.

Process

Creativity

Stop listening so that you may speak.

If you spend all your time absorbing music which other people created; reading books which other people created; watching movies which other people created; watching other people have fun; listening to other people's jokes - it is very hard to be producing, when you're absorbing. Humans are not full duplex, (simultaneous send/receive) you can't really listen when you're talking, you can't really talk when you're listening, you can't really create or be an individual or do that thing that only you can do, if you're busy absorbing everyone else's consciousness and not formulating your own consciousness.

Now, do you need to start your life absorbing other people's consciousness? Yes, you do. You just need to learn a language, learn various customs, learn to thrive, eat, break bread, make love, and enjoy life. You need to do that. Once you've learned enough of that, got the low hanging fruit, and once you got the Pareto principle; 80 percent of the results for 20 percent of the input, you need to switch gears - you need to give back. You've been a child; you've eaten from your father's hand - time to be a father. You spoke the language, you use the language, and you read the words – now it's time to make your own words. You think that there's not a place in this world that you can have an impact, but if you focus your mind regardless of how incapable you might think you are, with enough focus you can make a lasting impact.

You don't exist if your mind is only composed of other people's thoughts. You must give your mind the freedom and the blank canvas to paint your own identity, to sing your song out into the world, and be heard as no one ever before you. To be only a mirror of the random media and friends that you interact with, is to waste the unique gifts your ancestors passed down to you. Be yourself, be the best you can be. Choose who that is. Don't be lazy with it. Your standards for who you demand you will be, are the most important standards you will ever have.

Silence is golden

In a world where being creative is so valuable, it literally pays to know that your brain loves to fill silence with cool ideas of its own. That's why people come up with such interesting ideas in the shower, but much rarer in other places, for the shower is one of the few places that people choose silence and solitude. Rejecting the noise of the world lets your amazing autonomous pattern finding and creative brain do what it does better than any other machine on the planet, generate interesting and possible futures. Sit in silence, but not as a monk trying to destroy thought. Love your thought, play with your thought, it is the closest thing to the real you you're likely to find if you search. Pay attention to your own thoughts and explore them as you would the mind of someone you'd just met for the first time. What's going on in this organic, bio-chemical super computer when you rest your eyes?

Being uniquely creative

Everything is copied. You need to keep your ears and eyes open, or you'll converge on the same ideas others do, without realizing it. For example, a lot of comedians try not to watch other comedy, because they think that somehow it's going to prevent them from accidentally plagiarizing other people's jokes. What they don't understand is that they'll just accidentally do them a different way. They'll accidentally do them by having a global consciousness affect them and execute the same joke through their mind, through a third party instead of directly from watching the comedy show, and forgetting that they remembered it. The moral of the story there is, we have the same error in our own experiences where we are trying to avoid polluting our brains with other content.

Everything is copied

Harnessing your natural processing power

Why set theory works

Your brain Is great at knowing where things are in relationship to other things, because it is really useful for getting around in the world, and because of that, you will find that taking ideas and putting them into groups and sets in your mind, allows you to harness your positional and navigational based intelligence and harness it towards ideas that don't really have real places in the real world, or even physical forms that you can touch or interact with.

That is part of the reason that set theory and Venn diagrams allow you to understand complex ideas so much easier, because they act as a convolution layer that takes their nonphysical form and coverts it in your mind into a physical representation so you can work with it. This is kind of like how when video cards were first released, and it was discovered they could solve certain problems faster than CPUs, and that you could take your problem and make it look like the things that graphics cards were good at working with, and then you could harness that power.

This is similar to how when you construct or inspect a building, you take its measurements and turn them into numbers that calculators and equations are good at working on. You couldn't very well take your 2" x4" piece of lumber and insert it directly into the calculator to perform calculations on, the calculator would break and your teacher would get pretty angry at you. So you create an abstraction and turn the piece of wood you want to work on into a middle layer of numbers that you can then harness the processing power of the calculator with. Then when you've got the numbers that you need, you can export that data out of the number layer back into the wood layer of the real world again, and perhaps build a house.

Sleep

Sleep thought might be better than awake thought

There is a chance that you learn more and think about better things when you're sleeping than when you're awake. It's basically a time when your mind truly gets to decide what it shall focus on. If you never slept, then much more of your focus would be controlled by the media, your habits, etc. Perhaps all the crazy situations and scenarios you dream about are actually more important to your survival and growth than much of what you might be normally thinking about during the day, even though you have more control over your thoughts while awake. Perhaps loss of that control is the key.

Focus

What not to focus on

Working on the unique versus improving/marketing the already known

Unique useful data is the most valuable to the world

Non unique data is usually more actionable to you

Ideas are only as useful as people are aware of them.

The global awareness of an idea is

Probabilistic

Marketing based

Trend based

If you find a great idea that's under marketed, or misunderstood, fix it. If you see an idea that needs to be created, create it. Creating new ideas or testing and proving others is more useful globally and throughout time than creating yet another copy of the same ideas already out

there. This assumes that the old ideas already have good distribution networks by having allowed them to spread effectively and have their value judged by peers. Should you build new ideas or spread good but under-marketed ones? Build or spread, or build *then* spread?

Counting from 0

Counting from zero seems stupid, until you try to figure out which is the best time to get pregnant to have your child's birthday match the same as your own. Let's say you are born on October 1st. Kids take 9 months from conception to birth. So 9 months after the years starts would be the 9th month right?

September is the right month right? So you should get pregnant January first. Oh but wait, it takes 9 full months. Nine full months after January comes October. The end of September begins the 9th month, which has number 10. Now you know why programmers count from 0.

This could also be described by, (instead of counting from zero) Saying 9 complete months or the end of 9 months, (starting the 10th) also makes it intuitive. This seems similar to the fencepost error where you need n+1 because you must end after the end of the fence segment.

Intelligence

General Intelligence

The folly of measuring Intelligence

First, intelligence isn't knowledge. Measuring intelligence is a little misleading and stupid. Here is an example; most people don't know the difference between intelligence and knowledge, so we can throw either word around the common misunderstanding by never using the word intelligence as the scientists do. This is the same problem with the language that is used oddly and specifically in the social science in regards to humans having no instincts, whereas the common man will tell you we definitely do, such as the fear of heights, or the survival instinct, fight or flight response, all kinds of stuff, however, they don't call those things instincts the same way that researchers don't want knowledge to be called intelligence.

Natural IQ Selection

If you think tall parents tend to have tall kids, and short parents short kids, then probably black parents black kids. If there's so much heredity going on, and we're all pretty heavily influenced by our ancestors, and our ancestors were individually differently stupid or smart from each other, then why would it be so hard to believe that the same mechanism that changed your color and your language also changed your IQ or reaction time, or even habitual tendencies? There is no god damn equality, please stop dreaming. The difference that existed in those individuals then got executed and perhaps amplified through the ages and through time, and low and behold, we now have differences, just like they had.

Apparently no one has made the case as to why being less intelligent could be an advantage that could be selected for. First, just because it's not as far as long as

some other populations selected for trait, it doesn't mean that it is not being selected for, in terms of evolution, it just might be taking longer as the result of chance. Second, it takes lots of calories to maintain these brains, and one would assume harder thinking, more thinking, would incur more caloric cost. And third, ever seen a nerd busy thinking instead of lifting weights?

Hard studying increases your appetite, even though studying hard (increased brain work) only increases caloric burn very little.

If there's a case to be made that the smarter you are the weaker you are, generally, then why wouldn't that be useful in an environment where you're always chasing your food? There are many reasons that being too smart for a thing makes you bad at the thing. Have you heard that you can't get hired as a police officer if your IQ is too high? Perhaps they're making the right decision for the resources they have, in that it costs too much to train cops that quit, because they move on to better things.

Outline of human intelligence (SUPER IMPORTANT)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outline_of_human_intelligence https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outline_of_thought https://www.google.com/search?q=site%3Awikipedia.com+%22outline+of%22&oq=site%3Awikipedia.com+%22outline+of%22&ie=UTF-8

Big G (General Intelligence)

If you were deprived of basically all enriching information and born on an island, just existed and didn't have culture or have never heard a joke, or never heard a song, you would still have the Big G that you were born with. Let's see Big G for what it is: it's a useful metric to decide whether there are some exercises that have good fall-over usefulness.

Qualitative value of applied knowledge

Doing the right stuff first

If you're the smart guy that's done all the right stuff first, you can make gold out of other people's mishaps, whereas if you're the one lacking, you can't make shit out of other people's greatness.

There is an uncanny effectiveness of children brought up with a focused goal; Tiger Woods, polar sisters Magnus

The question that you should have for yourself is what's a word, what's a description that exists or should be invented that describes a person that gets the benefits from excellence of knowledge and action, and doesn't live without the great benefits of excellent knowledge and action applied in the real world? Is there a word to describe the vast, vast number of intelligent, capable and genius level, literally genius level, such as learn a new language in a

couple weeks if you want to read a book in that language, madness shit, Wittgenstein level stuff? It's funny, the number of these geniuses that are Jewish. He was Jewish, by the way, like three-quarters Jewish. It seems to be a lot easier to be a super-genius if you're Jewish in this world. What's the word for people that know a great thing, but don't do it? Is it hypocrite? Perhaps it fits. A hypocrite will say that people should do a thing, but they exclude themselves from the set that they call people, or make up a fancy excuse for why they don't need to. Maybe calling those people hypocrites is the answer. On second thought, it doesn't seem artful enough.

There's a difference between quality of belief and quality of intellect, and the ability to synthesize ideas with a person. Two people could be in the same place, or achieve the same solution but arrive there by totally different mechanisms. One person may stumble into a local bar, because limited motivation (or available options) determined this was the best bar available, whereas someone else is there because they searched TripAdvisor and read that it was the most delicious place in the world. In this scenario, two patrons arrive at the same place at the same time, but through drastically different methods; one person found this place due to the end result of a hunt for excellence, while the other patron was there because they had no other options. A lot of ideas and behaviors in this world are arrived at by similarly opposing methods - some people arrive at a belief through ignorance and some through complete knowledge. If you think that both of those people are equally qualified to speak on issues because they chose the same action, well, then you're in for a rude awakening. This is because one, through complete knowledge one has a lot of new options, things you can learn.

As for the person that arrived there through ignorance or was forced there, well you can't really build anything new with that guy.

The learning of order of operations is really important for being effective. Some math you can't do in a randomized order. In other words, some equations are not commutative. The same is true for martial arts. If you learn all the fake ones before the real ones, you're basically starting from scratch, but if you learn the real ones and then observe the fake ones, then you basically kind of just adopt what's useful and ignore what’s impractical. It's kind of the same with critical thinking. If you take a person that's a great critical thinker, and you put them in an environment of stupidity and falsehood, although there may still be a few good ideas there, he's more qualified to pick out the good ideas and ignore the crap. Therefore, if you're a smart, critical thinking guy, you could probably derive benefit from reading lots of things that are terrible, things which may cripple or poison a weaker mind. It's like the ability to be an omnivore and digest the things that are

useful while remaining immune to the things that are harmful. It's really an order of operations issue. If you get the wrong books first, you cripple yourself and get the worst things, the wrong things, out of the subsequent books. If you instead read the right books first, then it just amplifies your progress, even when reading subpar book later on. That's why the rich get richer, the smart get smarter, and the divergence grows..

Mere awareness is not a skill

Mere awareness is not a skill. Similar to all other skills in the world, just because you know there is a way to do a thing better, doesn't mean that you can do the thing better. Skill comes with correct knowledge put to use and practiced over time. What use is there knowing a tool exists and even owning it, if you never get the inspiration that it's now the right time for that tool?

Wisdom

Common wisdom is only so among those who are unwise. What most people think is common wisdom is surely not, and may be the definition of the fallacy of proof by popularity. You only get wisdom if everyone is guessing independently. If everyone can see everyone else's guesses along the way, it's worse, not better. This is because it's easier to determine that something is right, even if it truly is not right, when other people concur. There is more wisdom in small crowds and more ignorance in larger mobs. True wisdom is when one's intelligence has been applied to a body of knowledge over a long enough time, forcing one's own independent derivative, and is in congruence enough with the underlying situation of the world that you have a very strong mental boat, high sailing effectively down river. The wise person is usually kind a loner and not that powerful, but just knows or can predict what is likely to happen if you do a certain thing.

The wisdom of crowds and ignorance of mobs

You only get wisdom if everyone is guessing independently. If everyone can see everyone else's guesses, its worse, not better.

What is Wisdom?

Wisdom is when your intelligence has been applied to a body of knowledge over a long enough time, and is in congruence enough with the underlying situation of the world that you have a very strong boat floating, high sailing the right way down river.

What most people think is common wisdom is surely not, and may be the definition of *the fallacy of proof* by popularity.

The wise person is usually kind of alone and not that powerful, but just knows what is likely to happen if you do a certain thing.

We need to direct intellect to more motivation, belief, discipline based things

The reason Uber was able to revolutionize, or rather create,

a new industry that served the same purpose the taxi industry did and at much lower cost, was because there was a shit load of unused resources sitting around (taxis aimlessly idling, waiting for nearby passengers, for example). There were people and cars that could drive, and there were roads with space, and everything was ready, but the glue was missing. The glue that was required was an app that put people that wanted rides together with people that could give rides. And so, what is the problem that we currently have in the get-shit-done world?

We've got tons and tons and tons of unused resources, which is the ability for human beings to actually do shit. What's missing? Well, it's not more knowledge. We don't need more knowledge, we have too much knowledge. It's all free, it's available 24/7, it's all the best it's ever been and you are using none of it. Who cares? You learn more? Great, now, there's just more stuff that you know, that you're still not using. What we need is a human desire based, belief based, motivation based, discipline based, glue, a binder that bridges the gap between knowing all the stuff that we could do and actually doing it. No amount of shoving facts into people's heads is getting that job done.

Processing Power Overhead

A word to describe what you've learned multiplied by your brain power

There should be a single word to describe what you've learned multiplied by how powerful your brain is. If we have a good enough understanding of how our consciousness works to separate intelligence from knowledge, then surely we must see that either one by itself is worthless, or that benefits can only be realized when the two are combined. Need we invent a new word for applied intelligence over time? Like power is energy multiplied by time? Mental power shall be intelligence applied to gathering and synthesizing new knowledge over time.

Being Correct

Knowing when you're right or wrong

Being correct and knowing whether you're right or wrong about a thing is super important, because if you think you're right and you're not, you will stop learning. You'll continue to remain wrong and you'll force yourself into a conversation, depriving the person who is right the significance that they should get socially, and their ability to influence others further. Instead it will be replaced with your misguided ignorance. Thus, if you want to be right about things, you not only need to do work to be right, but you also need to do the work of knowing whether you're right or not. If you're a person that only speaks in absolutes of right and wrong, you're already delusional.

A much more intelligent and realistic measurement is what is the chance that you're right in numbers? Do you think this, if 50/50? Or 70/30? How much time have you put

in? Do you have access to knowledge other people don't? How many thoughts of other people have you read? How confident should you be in your measurements? Now, as an example, The people in this world that are most right, are also the people that are most likely to know when they're wrong, continue to learn and continue to work and understand and test themselves empirically to see whether they actually got it or not.

This is evident everywhere. For example, there was once a publication that said "If you get an AIDS test and you get a positive result and the test is 95% accurate, how likely are you to have AIDS?" They give this test to all kinds of people and it's actually so misunderstood that it's called the false positive paradox.

It's called paradox not because paradoxes actually exist; it's called paradox because people's understanding of the world is so poor and so often at odds with the actual world that we decide to call those things that we commonly get wrong paradoxes. A paradox exists because humans' perception of reality is so commonly inaccurate in regards to this specific thing, we call that a paradox. There are a couple other definitions, but for the way it's being used here, it's accurate.

Do some research on Bayes theorem, the false positive paradox, the prosecutor's fallacy and the more advanced scientific understanding, which dictates how sometimes there's this thing called specificity and there a thing called accuracy, and how they're different.

Accuracy is a probability on how likely it is to give you the knowledge that a thing is there when it's actually there. Specificity is how likely the thing is to tell you that it's not there when it's not there. You'll get it wrong in both directions. Sometimes it'll be there and you won't catch it, therefore your test is less accurate. Sometimes you'll think it's there and it's really not and sometimes it's not there, but you think it is. You end up with this set of four: is it really there or not; did we really think it's there or not? And then after looking at that table of four, you've got to do the math for each one of those sections and depending on how your question is phrased you can derive those answers that you're looking for. None of those previous examples went as deep into false positive, false negatives and understanding values specificity, accuracy. That was the most advanced actual executable useful knowledge of it. It was more advanced than the prosecutor's fallacy. It was more advanced than the false positive paradox. It was what Scivive found to be the most useful world war application of the knowledge that can from an in depth understanding of Bayes theorem. If you just see Bayes theorem sitting there

on a piece of paper, good luck deriving meaning out if that shit; you have to know what the abbreviations mean. And in Wikipedia, the abbreviations aren't well defined and yet you have to find out what those variables, what those Greek letters actually mean.

Knowledge that makes you less certain

Scivivalists don't like interesting knowledge that makes you less certain. You should inherently love the feeling of progress and excellence, and that only comes with certainty. If you don't know why the right thing is right - you don't really know it's the right thing. If you think you know the best burger in the city, but have only visited three places, you don't know the best burger.

IQ

Smarts are genetic

If mental illness can be inherited, why not mental wellness, or superiority? Schizophrenia has about 80% concordance amongst twins, but it was once thought to be bad parenting.

IQ

Kinetic ability vs potential ability (should reduce the fear/hatred of differences in IQ)

People overestimate the value of Intelligence in comparison to motivation, delayed gratification. How many people do you living up to their potential? Is it because they don't know what to do, or because they won't do what they should? If the difference in results is traction, not horsepower, then don't worry so much about someone's larger or smaller motor.

Cascading advantage

People underestimate the value of small changes in some types of intelligence. They cascade. If you learn how to learn faster, or better, it cascades across all the new learning. Imagine a bookshelf vs a stack of books. Some people develop tricks early on that are the shelves.

Hit a golf ball a little crooked and see how far off course it ends up once it has travelled a few hundred yards.

Different is better

This social programming to search for equality amongst humans ignores the value of evolution, competition, meritocracy, and the resultant emergent fitness and excellence that results. Different, sometimes better, sometimes worse, is a requirement for robustness and progress.

Get higher resolution date

Measure mental ability more like physical ability. Look at the detail measured in the NFL combine: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NFL_Scouting_Combine

Making a good IQ test

When you create an IQ test, you use specific

strategies to avoid cultural bias, and measure useful traits, like memory, speed, visualization, rotating objects in one's mind, etc. Why not just declare the results by category. The test maker knew what he was measuring. There's no reason to mush it all together.

Max and min IQ for jobs

Few people realize that you can actually be turned down for a job for being too smart! This happens all the time in police forces around the united states.

More at:

https://www.reddit.com/r/todayilearned/comments/48upzf/til_in_the_us_it_is_legal_for_employers_to_set_a/

http://abcnews.go.com/US/court-oks-barring-high-iqs-cops/story?id=95836

Cool test:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wonderlic_test#Use_in_the_NFL_Combine

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Services_Vocational_Aptitude_Battery

Gender

Genders greatly affect math scores it seems on SAT? Xx Source?

IQ isn't linear for usefulness

More at:

https://www.reddit.com/r/askscience/comments/3ygt9k/what_does_an_iq_of_70_entail_cognitively/

AI

Machine Intelligence

An Artificial intelligence has an easy time doing things that you require thought for, and a hard time doing things you can do without thinking.

Computer languages over human languages

http://www.csmonitor.com/Technology/2016/0205/States-consider-allowing-kids-to-learn-coding-instead-of-foreign-languages

Difference between AI's

Classic AI	***Simple Neural Network***	***Biological Neural Network***	
Examples	Watson	Deep Learning	Hierarchical Temporal Memory (HTM)
Associated terms	Expert systems	Artificial Neural Nets (ANN) Machine learning	Machine intelligence
Data sources	Rules	Large	Data streams

	from experts	datasets	
Training	Programmed by experts	Derived from labeled databases	Derived from unlabeled data streams
Outputs	Answers to questions	Classification	Prediction Anomaly detection Classification
Batch vs. continuous learning	Batch	Batch	Continuous
Need to know what you are looking for	Yes	Requires labeled data	No
Many individual models	Hard	Hard	Easy
Biological basis	None	Simple	Realistic
Provides roadmap to machine intelligence	No	No	Yes

From <http://numenta.com/blog/machine-intelligence-machine-learning-deep-learning-artificial-intelligence.html>

Creativity

Humor but not funny

Funny stuff is funny because it doesn't make sense. Creative ideas are new and interesting, but not funny, because they work. They cause you to feel awe and inspiration more than giggles. They're related, but one becomes reality, and the other fantasy, unless it's a prank, then it's real.

The amateur imitates what the master improves

Quote by Richard

Capture all your ideas!

Don't get yourself into too much trouble with rabbit holes. If you're smart and fast, you realize that everything is really related to everything else, and that everything can be learned from and applied everywhere else, and that there's an entire world ripe for improvement out there. You come up with basically a million great ideas, and the art is to just get them all captured and sort them later, so that is what you'll learn to do automatically over time, if you practice. Don't be afraid to capture a ton of very rough ideas and adjust them later.

Negative space. What's not there? Inductive and deductive logic.
“You see things; and you say, ‘Why?’ But I dream things that never were; and I say, ‘Why not?’".

From <https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy>
(MISATTRIBUTED, however popularized)

Try things that are old somewhere else, but new here. (Invent)

Trying ideas that work on one thing, on other things.

You may sometimes see things and ask, “Why?” But you could instead focus on dreaming up things that never were, and ask yourself, “Why not?” Additionally, you can try (re) inventing ideas that are old, applied to one field, but are new or untested in other unrelated areas or fields. Try experimenting with things that currently work, and mold them into other new areas or aspects of life. Cross-ventions, if you will.

Cross jurisdictions with ideas for undiscovered power

Proof of work and signaling theory

You could have invented proof of work for Bitcoin, or CAPTCHA (*Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart)* for websites, you must have a phone number to sign up for a Gmail account, because they are all proofs of work that verify honest communication or identity. These are the same proofs of work that animals use to pretty up their "mating area" or perform their mating dance or display those cool colors that say, "*Hey I'm poisonous, so don't eat me*".

The https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handicap_principle which says that reliable signals must be costly to the signaler in order to be trusted. This could be used to generate all kinds of antispam, and useful social inventions, if the effective evolved principle was experimented with to apply it different places in the real world.

Location, speed, size, combination, color, material, sound, payment plans

Take what works one place, and see if it works another place. Globalization is one of the simplest forms of this. If a hotdog stand does well in Chicago, maybe it will work in Shanghai. In that model, you just changed the location. Maybe you keep location, but change packaging color instead. Or, maybe you carbonate it, you get the idea. If something works in one area of life, it's very common for it to work in other areas, too.

TLDR: What useful and effective evolved strategies can be exported to other disciplines and great gains received?

Is not the feedback system in *eBay* a digital execution of what we have in normal human to human relationships of "*trust*". Mind you, the eBay account that you're giving your "trust" to, has no face, never invites you to its birthday party, however the principle still works, and for the same reasons that it works for human on human communication.

Improve on things that are not new, but known good. (Iterate)

This is the meaning of the phrase *Artists imitate, masters steal*.

Tropes

If it hasn't been done in a book or a movie, then it may have never happened at all. Whatever you're thinking, whatever you are experiencing, it's very likely someone in one of these fictional worlds has gone through something almost the same as you. You can learn from what they learned from, or you could meet the author and see what insights he might have into the situation, because he's obviously put some thought into it to make a story out of it.

Once you see that all new events are kind of the same happenings over and over with little twists on them, you can export tactics from situations you know how to handle well to other situations you didn't know you to handle, by discovering they were structurally almost the same.

http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/Tropes

Certain formats work so well, even the most creative industries copy them over and over again

Trailer formats and lengths

https://www.YouTube.com/watch?v=Pc71YvWG0GQ

Blue and orange covers for movie posters and DVD covers, hell, the movies themselves.

When you should worry about creativity

You must build off of greatness, rather than try to create your own greatness, to catch up, and then try and build off your own. You cripple yourself by not catching up to where the world already is. Greatness rarely emerges from a vacuum. When should you make your own martial art? Probably after you've learned a few others, when you will get more out of yourself than you will by leaching others creativity. Similarly, when should you write your own music? Listening to a variety of already existing music would be a good place to start. If you tried to write music without ever having heard any, you would have to reinvent the chords themselves, but that work has already been done for you in existing compositions.

Creative Ingredients

Perfect pitch means you can hear a sound and figure out instantly how to create that sound. I would say that food would have something similar. When you take food, do you know how to make that flavor? You can also kind of relate it to dance. If you see someone do a dance move on TV, can you do that dance move and how long would it take you to try? You'll find that only some people can, and most people cannot.

That's the difference between ingredients and finished output. If you know how to dance and can break a dance set into its little pieces, then you now have those ingredients and you can combine them into a new and beautiful thing. Just like painting, and brushes and canvas are just like words. So, if you take a beautiful phrase or sentence, and then you inspect the words contained within, does that mean you can go create a new amazing sentence out of those words? Well, maybe, maybe not. There's a place in this world for beautiful sentences, and then there's a place for people that can create them. There's a place for people that can create movies and there's a place for people to watch them. The universals that Scivival is most addicted to that allow one to create new things are surely not even of interest to anyone else unless they want to create new things themselves. There are a lot of people that are happy to eat without watching the butchering of the animal.

Shower thoughts & freeing up the mind for creativity

Shower thoughts - how odd is it, that the most resonant name for the idea of unique things you think of is shower thoughts? Why is it that these things occur so often in the shower and so rarely in other places? Scivive maintains that we have a whole lot of great processing power in these great brains of ours, and that somewhere along the line one of our great ancestors someone started running their brain constantly. Instead of only solving problems that were readily apparent, they started solving problems that didn't exist yet. In the animal world, that is basically what play is, you're getting the training and practice that you need, without having to risk your life to get it. That's what imagination and deep thought is for human beings. It's our version of animal play, it's what makes us more effective when the time comes, and often we can even the situation where our creative thinking will pay off. It's not just the outcome from the environment, i.e. we change our environment to suit us more often that we change ourselves to match our environment. Is anyone out there still wiping their ass with leaves?

Shower thoughts are really cool because they are

more creative than what you would normally think of; it actually broadens the range of inputs you are using to synthesize new ideas, which is what creativity is. Your environment greatly affects the creative output of your mind, because your mind is basically trying to pre-calculate routines that might appear so that it's responsively faster if those routines occur.

That is what part of what Déjà vu could be. Your brain already pre-calculated a thing that might have happened a long time ago when you weren't noticing, then it actually happened and you're like – “Hey wait a sec, I kind of recognize this shit.”

Shower thoughts are broader, because the range that we use for our creativity is actually limited by our surroundings. For instance, if we're in a social setting around a lot of people, our brains would try to optimize the relations between people, the environment, and the posture. There are so many social things that go on in a social setting that occupy your mind, like trying to understand what other people are saying, trying to educate them, tell them things etc. It's very consuming to the mind, so when you are in the shower you probably don't have music; you probably don't have to think where to go next, or people you are trying to impress. It allows you to free your mind to create and synthesize new ideas using a broad range of inputs that can be a lot more random. This is because they're not being refined or restricted to the same content matter that exists during the rest of the day, whether we are being influenced by work or school or by a lover or any other type of social setting.

Creative Excellence

Creative mix

If you are a creative, or a dedicated, person and just will throw lots of shit at the wall; if you identify what excellence is, the components that make it up and then just mess around in the area and mix things together, whether it be different sounds, the correct beats, or different colors, shapes and textures for art, and then you mix and transmute those into what might be an okay-looking form that hasn't been well marketed yet. Then you can create quality production and any creative art that didn't require insane amounts of training such as actually playing an instrument instead of sampling it, singing instead of having someone else sing or sampling it, actually using digital art tactics or the assistance of others to execute an idea visually or animate.

You can create beautiful things even if you can't specifically do the thing yourself. Many books are written by multiple parties; there's an editor, there's the illustrator that does the cover, there's the person that writes the text

and sometimes there's expert consultants that you go to, to see whether these things are expert on or done properly.

All you need to know is what excellence looks like, mix it up, mash it up and through that exercise you might discover a new form of excellence that people didn't see previously. Now, you've not only permutated something beautiful, but you've also added to the science, which would amplify and allow others to go and further expedite beauty based on your new archetype, and that has exponentially multiplying effects throughout time.

Hard to train people to be creative & feedback loops

Part of the reason why it's so hard to train people to be creative is that there's no feedback loop by which they can, without someone else's trusted input, be told that what they did actually was worthless. But, if you're building a website, and the website doesn't load, you know it's garbage - it's not up for debate. If you draw a graphic, you might think it is great, even if to the rest of the world it is not. Having aesthetic understanding inside your brain as a human, even that is pretty common, which is why you don't see people walking around wearing garbage bags, usually. It's because people think that shit looks ugly, feels bad, looks bad, smells bad, and sounds bad. They have aesthetic internal programming which tells them when something is weak. But, the more advanced the creative topic is, the harder and harder that feedback loop gets.

You choose an infrastructure. You choose a lifestyle. You choose a way to write a passage, a sentence, a paragraph, and you have no realistic way of knowing how far percentage-wise you are into the greatness that could exist. Therefore, it's hard to know when you should stop going down a path and work on the next thing. It's hard to know whether what you've built is the best it can be or not. The more creative a complicated your work gets, the harder it is to find a feedback loop to help the world train your output. A feedback loop says, "Hey, that's good, do more of that!" or "That doesn't work well, do less of that." The quicker and more obvious those things are, the easier it is to path against your own will, or with your own will, to greatness. You may sometimes get these creative ideas where you can't even generate your own internal, reliable opinion on whether or not it's menial, let alone search for an external trusted opinion. Now you can't test it, and you end up with more variables and it is much more of a function of your original search space, your creativity, than it is your ability to properly path through that search space.

You may see a lot of great software come out of America, maybe not because they're better developers, but because they might be more creative. Maybe they are more aware of what is possible than someone that can just do the

one thing that they are aware of well, but botch a lot of things up because the things that weren't specified properly, they get done wildly wrong. But a creative person, as he's coding it and doing it imperfectly, sees that it kind of isn't what you should have wanted, and then lets you know, “Hey, you shouldn't have wanted that, so I'm going to build it differently. Thank me later.”

The importance of feedback loops

Part of the reason why you should understand how important feedback

Loops are is the concept of the book The Design of Everyday Things written by Mr. Norman. The book illustrates good user interface, and good usability, which is basically another way of saying "human beings use it properly to the best of its ability and enjoy doing so." That mandates two things: one, that the available ways to use the thing are declared to you so that you can experiment with it and see which ways work, and which ways don't, and that's the feedback loop. So the two core principles, and one should check to see if there's more, are declaring the options, using the options, and having feedback that you can understand.

Synthesis

The important part is the synthesis, this is the highest and best application of the human ability and spirit, to create something which has never before existed and is excellent. Synthesis is the mental sex which produces beautiful thought offspring.

Trichotomy

"A trichotomy is a three-way classificatory division. Some philosophers pursued trichotomies." - Wikipedia

More at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trichotomy_(philosophy)

Wavelenghts of creavitivity

If it's smart or effective to write drunk and edit sober, then it's possible that certain types of thought have a frequency at which certain types of mind states resonate those frequencies easier. Maybe being tipsy restricts depth and enhances creativity in some ways. Maybe being on downers affects people in one way, being on hallucinogens does something different, and Speed does another thing. It's therefore an interesting analogy to make that thoughts are like frequencies, and that they resonate inside the chambers of one's mind differently based on the shape, size and medium of density of air inside the chamber. Not the real chamber, but, in theory, the virtual composition of a person's mind.

To expand further upon that creativity idea, when you measure a speaker, you have what are called Thiele-Small parameters, which measure the electrical and mechanical residents, weight, electrical motor force, magnet force, and if you have all those numbers, you can predict how that

driver, that speaker will act in an enclosure, and how it will respond to frequencies, especially the musical kind. That type of Thiele-Small parameterization could also exist amongst intelligent beings for searched depth, searched width. How far do you go down a path before you decide it's a dead end? How many offshoot paths do you try, what value do you give to paths that seem related? A lot of Thiele-Small parameter speaker optimization, Al and human creativity and idea searching are related.

Unique insights

For creativity exercises, you could try changing the color of your environment, temperature, location, space, focus, posture or mind focus.

What part of your body are you focusing on? You could use archetype experiments, where you pretend you're a king, pretend you're a poor person, pretend you're angry, pretend you're happy, pretend you're all kinds of different shit to get different perspectives on a thing. After doing all that, maybe you'll have some new and unique insights that are still your own.

Logic

Frameworks

Math

Great math learning resources

https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=14161876

How is advanced math supposed to be useful to the average person? Of course basic math is important in everyday life, but hard to profit from. Is there a shortage of people that know basic addition and subtraction? Can't wolframalpha.com literally answer basically any question you properly type into it? How are you supposed to profit off of some knowledge that is so widespread and has been for thousands of years, and now is literally done fast and instantly for free for anyone that has Internet access and a browser? Is it important? Yes, but only as far as it serves things that are actually important. We need more people sticking parts together with human ideas as the glue, let the grunts and machines do the grunt work. Do what the machines can't. Be the middleware. There are only a select few occupations that would require one to know advanced mathematical theory For example, statistics and algebra are important for business and machine learning.

Frameworks and organizational structure

Which sex is better for breastfeeding? The answer is clearly women. Conversely, which is better at fist fighting? Well, probably the guy. Which one belongs on top? Nobody belongs on top. That would be using the wrong framework. You're not supposed to have such a simplistic relationship organization between

utterly complex, utterly un-simplistic things that have been constantly changing, always evolving different and different places relationship.

Looking on the other side of the coin

Some have found more value than usual in looking in what is the “Not” thing, the polar opposite. For instance, anytime you look at a question, you can look at the not question. It's a little hard to explain, but there’s a natural example in the programming of humans with something called frustration. This helps dictate that they halt what they are doing and go do another thing, because otherwise they could just get stuck in a loop and keep trying the thing until they died of hunger, their arms fell off, or whatever other failure mode they hit. The example consisted of several options. You could either get them to stop by hating what they're doing, or by really liking the next thing, and from a programming perspective it's much easier to hate the one thing you have obviously in front of you, than to be drawn by the vastness of everything else out there. It would be too hard and abstract to find a trigger in everything else out there to cause a halt.

Zoom out for first principals

Because chunking and nesting ideas is so powerful, it's super useful to zoom out really far and make what you're looking at really small.

This way you get all these new little hook points you can anchor the data to in your mind. It's sort of like seeing the forest as a forest instead of only seeing lots of trees.

Advanced logic

Advanced practitioners of logic, and how to have the best grasp of logic

It's rather unfortunate that when you analyze some of the most advanced practitioners of logic in history, their lives left much to be desired. You take Wittgenstein, suicidal. Gay is derogatory, but it definitely indicates some kind of off-programming from what's normal. Hit kids and women, and was a little bit violent towards kids if they didn't get their math right. He changed his view on religion a couple times. How does that happen? You either got it right or you didn’t, you don't really get the luxury of switching between one stupid thing and another thing, unless your mind is one that is forced into understanding the unexplainable. Some minds tend to fill in the blanks with (false?) logic.

Just to give you an idea about how respected Wittgenstein was, he actually was a student to Bertrand Russel. Bertrand Russel admitted his superiority and it basically changed his life when Russel was talking and Wittgenstein criticized, and at

that moment he knew he'd never be able to add to the science any longer, because there was someone else who just had it better, and what he was doing was kind of inaccurate compared to this other guy's version of things. When you look at the productivity the guy had, he only wrote a children's book, he released like three or four things in his whole lifetime, and then, one of the most widely regarded good things that ever came out of him had to come out of his notes after he was dead.

XX – Too many he's, hims, and he's again. Use more names, hard to follow who is who a little bit

You even see other people, like Schopenhauer, who literally had to come up with a logical framework to describe why he says that
Aestheticism was great, but then he hoarded shit and was more hedonistic. His excuse, his logic was that "to be a philosopher, you need only build ideas, not ***be*** the ideas". You can sculpt a beautiful sculpture without being beautiful, and you can be beautiful without being a sculpture. That was a nice excuse, but most people, I think, see that if you don't use what you claim to know and what you claim is amazing, you greatly reduce the confidence in what you're saying is true.

Just to give you an idea about how respected *Wittgenstein* was, he actually was a student to *Bertrand Russel. Bertrand Russel* straight up admitted his superiority and it basically changed his life when he was talking to him and Wittgenstein criticized him, and at that moment he knew he'd never be able to add to the science any longer, because there was someone else who just had it better, and what he was doing was kind of inaccurate compared to this other guy's version of things. When you look at the productivity the guy had, he only wrote a children's book, he released like three or four things in his whole lifetime, and then, one of the most widely regarded good things that ever came out of him had to come out of his notes after he was dead.

To have the best grasp of logic, one of the best grasps of logic that the world has ever seen in the history of mankind, and yet seems to further execute logic in your own life so ineffectively, is the idea of God. It's somewhat like football players; they're amazing at what they do, but then in their personal lives and their financial lives, they're definitely not as good. Maybe there should be some other word for a person that accurately uses what they know to the highest

and best use and outcome of its possibility, extending not only to the one focus, but to all aspects of their lives. Maybe that's wisdom. Scivive, however argues that wisdom is not enough. I mean, you never picture the wise person as young, vital and fit, nor loved and popular. As stated earlier, the wise person is usually thought of as being kind of alone, and not that powerful, although he knows what is likely to happen if you do a certain thing.

Perhaps what Schopenhauer said was accurate. You can be an amazing sculptor yet remain ugly, which is kind of a bad analogy because using logic and building logic are very similar, whereas looking pretty and sculpting pretty things have nothing in common.. They don't touch, they're not related. You must simply understand what may be commonly recognized as pretty and be able to duplicate that. It's actually, that particular excuse that Schopenhauer had for living a life at odds with what he taught is the highest and best life you could live. Maybe it didn't accurately explain away his culpability or responsibility.

Correlation causation(More Info)

Correlation isn't causation

More at: http://tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations

Illogical Pattern finding will lead you away from truth; Correlation causation

Education regarding correlation and causation – There was an important lesson that was taught in an extremely memorable way, and it was probably one of the best lessons one can learn in college entirely. It was a trivia question that my sociology teacher gave me.

It goes as follows:

So, you're in a city, and one year the crime rate of the city doubles and the number of people who attend church also doubles, what can you say about what's going on in that city? A lot of people would say that the new church goers are committing crimes. In fact, wouldn't it be easier if you noticed that the population of the city doubled as well? Therefore, really nothing has changed in terms of ratio. There were twice as many church goers and twice as many crimes committed simply because the population doubled.

Just because two things happen at the same time surely does not mean that they caused one another. Being stumped for that moment and not knowing what could have caused those two things to go up at the same time really drove home the point that the third (or more) cause is always out there and quite commonly overlooked. Two things that seem to be dependent on each other are actually both caused by a third thing - appears all the time logically. Scivive believes that these serendipitous feelings and pattern-finding feelings are yet another effect of that

third cause discovery that third causes are probably much more common than we think they are.

Do not confuse correlation with causation

All the cool shit in the world that's the smartest shit in the world, you don't understand, because it's the smartest shit in the world. It takes people a lifetime of dedication and education to even get to understanding the shit that's already out there to have the hopes of building on top of it. It is an unfortunate consequence of confusing causation with correlation that made up bullshit that has no value at all, is also insanely complex. Unfortunately therefore, you are not able to efficiently use the complexity of a topic to let you know whether it is accurate or whether you should learn about it, or care about it. A lot of people take something that's hard to understand, like quantum physics, and try to use it outside of the realm where it is useful and apply to emotions or feelings or business.

Reasoning

Critical thinking means judgmental thinking

Critical thinking isn't called critical because it's required, it just means judgmental. This is the danger of words that have two meanings that are very different. For instance, a patient critical condition versus it's critical that you do a thing.

How to catch Fraudulent statistics

"Benford's law: In any collection of statistics, a given statistic has roughly a 30% chance of starting with the digit 1."

Richard's comment: That's how you can catch fraudulent numbers being generated by people instead of reality.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_eponymous_laws>

This is how you catch fakers of data.

Benford's law of controversy: Passion is inversely proportional to the amount of real information available.

Avoid The Downsides to having just one innacurate idea

The downside to having one inaccurate idea is, if you believe that the unborn have rights, it is pretty justifiable to go prosecute abortionists. That's unacceptable! One can't really know of a way to disprove that idea. The first wrong idea facilitates more wrong ideas here. It's better to not have the wrong idea in the first place. Unborn people are not people. It's not everyone job to use all of their sperm and eggs to make you happy, Mr. Advisor guy. That guy just has to understand that the unborn aren't people and do not have rights, and even if they did have rights and they were being abridged, killing the would-be parents, who have

already been born isn't the right solution. Christopher Hitchens quoted someone else saying that “For bad men to do bad things is quite simple, but to get a good man to do bad things, you really need religion.”

Understanding

Rational Understanding- Peter Donnelly statistics demo

Peter Donnelly statistics demo: https://therationalunderstanding.wordpress.com/2008/04/15/peter-donnelly%E2%80%99s-fooled-by-statistics/

Calibrate your estimate on what you understand properly

The point being, if you are very good at knowing things, but very bad in your estimates at what you understand or don't understand properly, you will harm yourself; you will stop studying things that you should have studied more and you will mislead the education of the world. On the other hand, if you're super good at knowing what you know and what you don't know, you'll probably actually also harm yourself because you'll be afraid to say anything ever, because you're only comfortable speaking with an unreasonable degree of specificity. You might be the kind of guy who's incapable of suggesting what book someone reads because you're deciding whether knowledge can even exist? How do we know what we really know? Are we really just the simulation? You're too smart for your own good. You've become ineffective.

Why is it that so much of the popular culture is influenced and created by those that put their balls in their hands, get the job done and are willing to be wrong? Because it's so important that you'd be better off getting an 80% right and eating shit 20% of the time than making no impact in the world, only saying one thing once ever in your whole life, but being right about it. Unfortunately, everyone else already knew that because the guys that were 80% right already said it 50 times before you got around to it.

Increasing your understanding removes limiting beliefs

The funny thing is, when you don’t understand an idea good enough, you think you know everything. Lots of 20-year olds think they know everything.

Your capacity to understand complex things; The truly hardest take dedication/time/emotion

In a world where intelligences and interests fit on a nice bell curve, the vast majority of people don't even have the capacity to understand the hardest things. Of those that do, the truly hardest things take more than capacity, they take the dedication of time and emotion to excel at. You can't be too good at too many things, you run out of time. You really only have time to be a master of a few things. Thus, the vast majority of people will have many false beliefs about many things, not because they're stupid, or malicious, but because life is hard and finite. When you have to hand over your decision making to experts, because they're the only ones with a hope of being right, then whether you are

correct or not basically comes down to whether you chose to believe the right expert or not. This is a choice that the super intelligent must make very similar to those less intelligent, we all must defer to the experts on tons and tons of things every day.

Capture the prerequisites for bigger and better understanding

The ability for someone to understand a great idea is unfortunately tied to their ability to have created the idea on their own. Similar to the way that burgers can't get much better because we're limited by our taste buds, it's the same reason that you can share something amazing with them, but they don't have the tools to understand why they should be amazed. You don't know what you have unless you built it yourself.

Human Intellect has not changed, knowledge transfer has just increased in quality

Human Intellect has not changed; knowledge transfer has just increased in quality. It unfortunate that you can read reports and documents from 100 or 1000 years ago and could believe they were written today. The people of the time had such sharp minds and such thinking abilities that it's a tragedy they didn't have access to the same tools and resources we have today. If the biologists are right, the capacity of the human mind hasn't really increased very much at all in the couple of thousand years since English and cities have existed. It's quite a wonder to believe that what separates us from them isn't that we are better people, but that we have stored so much energy in knowledge passed down from generation to generation that the lives we live today are massively better than the lives they lived, and it's not because we are smarter! Perhaps just more collectively knowledge containing.

Analogies are the best tools for understanding - Use them!

It is said that analogy is the most powerful of all learning tools. Analogy is where you take new ideas and show how they're just like other things; glove is to hand like sock is to foot, square is to cube like circle is to cylinder. Regardless of all those differences, because you understand the concept of a door, you can really quickly understand and operate all of these, because analogies are awesome. They're all different in ways that don't really matter, and similar in the ways that they need to be for you to kick ass at remembering them. By the way, it's common to see analogies as large components of IQ tests. Therefore, if finding and using analogies is something you can get better at, then you will show a heightened IQ score on many IQ tests. You'll probably be better off with a heightened understanding of the world, than yet another test score to brag about, but it's a free bonus to an otherwise already awesome behavior.

The power of analogy; the more you understand about

the world in one area, the more you understand about the world in all the other areas, as long as you learn how to apply the analogy and as long as you learn how to apply the framework somewhere else. It may not increase what they call in the study of intelligence, your Big G, your general intelligence, how well you do on an IQ test, but you can have Big G without ever learning a language. You can have Big G in intelligence without ever learning how to do anything..

Less complicated ways that lead to understanding

If you want to learn how to speed read and speed while retaining much of the info and actually understand it, then you're studying common patterns that you can apply other places to employ the power of analogy. You're using tools that shift the words in front of your eyes so that you don't have to move your eyes in traditional fashion from left to right across the screen. Those things are proven to work. Everything else that you study that attempts to "teach you to speed read," they actually just make you think you understand more, but in reality you're smoking through the pages reading a lot faster, not absorbing a lot faster, basically throwing more information in the garbage. However, at the end of throwing all that information in the garbage, you think you know better than you did. Then, they test it. It's been said before and Scivive will say it here now, the world does not need speed reading. The world needs speed understanding, faster, more complete comprehension. Since understanding isn't something that happens better at high speeds, increasing the speed at which we understand things isn't the right solution. Utilizing an inferior method of understanding faster is crap compared to finding a *better* way of understanding, which is inherently faster, not because you're doing it faster, but because it is a better analogy, a better example, a simpler, less complicated way of understanding a thing.

As an example, if you say that the burden of proof lies with the person that makes the outrageous statement, well that's one way of understanding, that's a good way to understand the world. The simpler thing is more likely to be accurate than the more complex thing, because it involves less moving parts to make it happen. Of both of two explanations exist, a more complicated and a less complicated one, both accurately define the way a thing can happen, the less complicated one's more likely to be more accurate. (Or really, less wrong. Less complications leave room for less error). It's a little bit esoteric, it's a little bit hard to understand.

Another guy comes along, Bertrand Russell, and he has a funny little saying called Bertrand's tea kettle. What's that? He says, listen. One could say that between us and the moon, or us and the sun, orbiting, is a tea kettle. And if you can't disprove that, then we'll just have to take my

assumption that it exists. It's an example of proof through absurdity.

This may not be an exact fit

This is maybe not an exact fit, but you could say it's the power of analogy. When you learn martial arts there are certain moves where if you miss a couple frames, you're weak from a couple frames. You would only know about how many frames a move costs you if you've studied video games in the fighting genre. When you design such games and you give each character a certain set of moves that he can do, it's like a giant abstraction on top of the game Rock-paper-scissors; this move beats that move, but not *this* move, and then you've got timing relationships. If you try to charge up one move, then you're weak and vulnerable during this period of time. You can, though, bait someone to try and take advantage of that weakness, and then immediately take another action to counter it.

Understand that executing ideas in businesses, or in punches and kicks take an amount of time to execute. Your opposition, unless you're a perfect negotiator or fighter, can tell through your stance, timing and what you do with your eyes and where you put your weight, what you might throw. This is because they've seen it before. Whatever decisions you make in life - education, fighting, you're going to have down time, you're going to be telegraphing your intention to people that are watching. Let's say you're at an auction and want to bid on a couch, and you tell everyone in the room what you're willing to pay. You just kind of screwed yourself on the price. Let's say you want to buy one whole street of real estate to go tear the things down and build a bigger piece of real estate, and you don't hide the fact that you're buying up piece by piece. If people begin to figure out that that's what you're trying to do, they can ask you for a shit load more money than their house would be worth by itself, because their house is now a requirement for you to complete your set that you've already invested so much into. They can charge you double or triple the market value of their house, because you need it more and it's worth the double or triple to you, solely because they were aware of your intention. Try playing Monopoly and purchasing Park Place from another player, when they know you are holding Boardwalk.

Visual Diagrams for understanding can hurt you

The reasons that the vast majority of things that you learn in school and work with and use in your day-to-day life, you never end up referencing in some cool geometric, like formula or intelligence. If you're watching your macros as a guy that works out, do you actually reference the food pyramid, never; you have the macros just memorized. If you're doing math, do you ever go back and look at the unit circle to decide how to do your calculus – pretty much never. These contrivances of people thinking that some

triangle or pyramid might add to people's understanding actually tends to hurts people's understanding.

Using the wrong visualizations screws up our understanding of ideas

Serial Pyramid Pillars Totem pole instead of pyramids. Pyramids indicate volume difference. <TJ-XX - Could use an example about Maslow's, unless that's already somewhere>

We are pattern finding machines - Let's make use of it

We create patterns - that's what music is, that's what language is. When a man makes love to a woman and that woman has a beautiful child, that's a new pattern that we created, not totally consciously. Maybe parts of it, but we choose those traits, we chose that time, we chose to give ourselves fully to another person. That's where cool people like us come from. We're built to absorb, process, and create virtual realities that may come true in our head. That's what dreaming is, that's what imagination is, that what play is. It is us, getting the best real world practice we can get, without greatly endangering our lives. If you want to have the virtual, - being chased by a killer - experience, you need only wait. It happens in a couple of dreams that you'll remember per year. I'm not sure the rate that you get to have your escape the killer style dreams, but they're useful. If ever one day a killer's actually chasing you, you will do slightly better, because you've already pre-calculated some shit that guy might do, and some shit that you might do. We arrive at those paths, quicker. It's pre-computation. It may be one source of where Deja-vu comes from. When you experience a Déjà-vu, you accidentally have something happen in your real life, something that you pre-complied in your sleep or in your free time, or you subconsciously saw in a film or subconsciously imagined happened to somebody else and then it just brought back that memory of "Oh wow, I've seen this before!"

How religions emerge

If you put a kid on an island, he'll invent his own religion and ritual

If you take a kid, as soon as he's born, you put it and a robot on an island, the robot feeds it until it can handle life on its own, never talks to it, never teaches it anything, that kid is going to find patterns. This is because pattern finding is useful, and those patterns will probably turn into stories. If he ever meets another person, he will tell those stories, and then the opportunity for collectivism and collective benefit and teamwork will exist. The people that believe the same stories will group together and outperform people that don't believe the same shared fictions.

Thus, it's not that religions are inherited, it's that religions, in isolation, would emerge for the same

profitable reasons that they always have, because pattern recognition is useful. Memory and therefore storytelling is useful, and working together is useful. Learning and transmitting knowledge to another person, is done through story - the story of imaginary futures.

Instructing is taking a pattern found to work, and sticking it in someone else's head

What is instructing? Instructing is taking a pattern found to work, and sticking it in someone else's head. If you imagine a world that doesn't actually exist and we just stick it in your head, then in that other alternate world that you can say is current or past, whatever, it doesn't abide by the rules of time because it doesn't really exist. It only exists in your mind, the details are up to you.

That same pattern finding, storytelling and collective profit will cause religions to emerge. This is because the access time and processing required to generate a bungled story that is cool to tell, cool to share, and cool to gather behind, is a much lower bar and standard than something that we haven't even been able to find with all of our advanced technology. It's cool, compelling, easy to tell, easy to follow, and maybe seems to be a factually, scientifically accurate and true story. We've got a lot of cool stories everyone believes. They're all wrong and mutually exclusive. Even if by chance, one of them was actually right, all the other ones are still wrong. The vast majority of religious and spiritual stories that everyone tells are wrong by their own definitions without any other research whatsoever, because they disagree with each other. Whichever one's right, all the other ones are wrong.

The threshold that pattern recognition, storytelling and collectivism emerges in the behavior of wrong beliefs is like a hundred times lower than something we've not even found yet. Science hasn't become a religion at all. Nobody goes to science school on Sunday and prays to the Science God and sleeps with or marries only other science-following chicks. It's not a thing. That's why even if you find something that works, if you don't have all the other cool stories and side benefits to believing it, it can't compete with religions.

Perhaps the closest we have to that is Judaism, literally. You're a doctor, you're a scientist, okay, and we're cool with you hooking up with our daughter. Not a doctor? Eh, not a lawyer? Maybe you're not what we want for our daughter. Culturally, the Jewish people reward saving, investment, and learning.

Other cultures reward adventure, craziness, drinking, partying, shit that is the opposite of investment. You're investing in the death of your liver, which isn't really a good investment at all. What did your liver ever do to you, except try to keep you healthy?

The point is, emergent properties exist, and they're not often inherited. They would re-execute in a very similar form on their own, because they pay profits, and the threshold of things that have to align in order for them to emerge is so vastly lower than the other things that we're trying to force to emerge by design. This is why if you got rid of all the religions in the world, they would just reappear in slightly different forms, because they provide a competitive advantage to their followers, and an even more exaggerated advantage to their preachers.

The set of things that you could misunderstand, the set of ways that you could misunderstand a thing, is nearly infinite compared to the very small set of ways that you could actually understand the way that it really is. And the way that it is really, wildly not, the million other ways that it could be, but isn't.

Don't fall for correlation causation fallacy, improve your understanding and reasoning

Don't fall for correlation causation fallacy; improve your understanding and reasoning. The older you get, the more things you see and have seen, the easier it is for you to make connections. As a result, the easier it is for you to see connections where they don't really exist, or where they do exist, they don't exist in the way that you wish they did. You find some interesting coincidences. Let's say you Google one topic, and then you're going through the day and you Google something else, and then those two things somehow magically both relate to a third thing. What you'll find more often than not is that the reason that those two seemingly so distantly related topics actually relate is all because of you - the thing that influenced the first result, the thing that influenced the second result, and the thing that influenced you - were all quite popular and were pre-selected for popularity.

In summary, what you'll find is that you'll have more of these feelings of serendipity the more you use Google or voice recognition. A woman once spoke in tongues into her phone and her phone gave her very interesting, accurate results, but she didn't realize that the phone didn't have a choice. The phone was going to give the best guess no matter what, and the best guess is always going to give you good results. To teach her the error of her ways, the error that she thought that there was meaning coming from the phone even though she was speaking gibberish into it,

another person spoke gibberish into it, and it also responded with meaningful results, because it had no choice but to attempt to give meaningful results with each question asked. The users are the ones that tried to pretend that something meaningful came from what was asked. In reality, the meaning came from random chance. Some meaning had to be output, and the users are the ones making the connection between those two meanings - the gibberish being spoken into the phone and the interesting, unique outcome coming out the other side. Therefore, the more intelligent you are and the better story teller you are, the more connections you can make, the more believable you can make these false correlations that have no causation.

Common human misconceptions that distort understanding

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pareidolia Pattern recognition, making faces out of landscapes and the fronts of cars. In photography dCe of mountain making faces out of landscapes. Sometimes this is done on purpose in marketing. There is a reason why 16 ounce coke bottles have the same contours as a woman's body; men are subconsciously attracted to it.

Knowing Thyself

Do not assume the world is as wise as you are

It's hard to know reality, could you predict ISIS? You must not assume the world is as wise as you, it's not.

Know what you know, and what you don't. Know the same of others.

The Monty Hall problem and the statistics example in that TED talk once given, regarding rolling a dice, where everyone answers it wrong are very telling. If everyone is working on wrong data and or everyone is making the wrong decisions consistently, you can't really expect great output from persons under that influence, at least in regards to that material. There's merit in tying that lack of knowledge in to understanding oneself and having some humility.

Find out your goals and the things in life that motivate you

A lot of times being a good teacher doesn't mean that you are a good do-er, and vice versa. They are different skill sets, being able to do something and being subconsciously competent at it doesn't make you a good teacher. Being a good teacher requires pedagogic skills that have very little to do with, for instance, the actual act of swimming. This is the reason why even if you're an Olympic gold medalist, you still might make a shitty coach. By definition subconscious competence means you are quite probably a shit teacher about it, because it's subconscious to you! Because you don't know why you're good at racecar driving, you don't know why you're good at stick, you don't know why you are a good speaker, and to know those things

would be an entirely different skill set. Self-knowledge and self-awareness, and proper education and motivation is an entirely separate domain, and taught as such from being a good business man, or being a good basketball player. A coach that can help you meet goals, and refine your objectives, and find the golden moving feeling that motivates you in a thing, it works in a lot of places. If you can sell one thing, you can sell nearly anything. Maybe it was compelled when they saw someone winning a competition. Maybe they could feel it when they felt jealous that someone else was achieving something.

Memory

The organizing of all important things

The world is a super complicated place. You can't listen to all the songs at once, even radios listen to only a few stations at a time. We have such a hard time keeping ideas in our minds that we even split 10 digit phone numbers into two sets. That's why it helps to keep things in easy to remember groups, and then nest the groups in each other, deeper and deeper. Remember that overly simple understanding is more dangerous than overly complex. Overly complex might take a long time to digest, but digest overly simply and you might never discover that you were missing important parts of understanding stuff they used to think back when we didn't know as much about the world. Just these types of images and phrenology images, this secondary consciousness shit is stuff we just learned rather recently.

More at:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_consciousness

The Art of memory

More at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_of_memory
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetorica_ad_Herennium

Method of loci for memory enhancement; Use visualisations

More at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_of_loci

Dont become a memorizing machine or rely on your memory

It's funny that you shouldn't become a memorizing machine because we have phones, computers and other people that do that very least important of all mental abilities. At least, past the working memory. You need working memory to build new ideas in your head, but actually memory of facts and figures and things like that, that you don't need to instantly have. Working memory, that memory is crap.

Mnemonic technique - USE IT

When you interrogate people with good memories, or that have exceptional reasoning abilities, you find these common patterns of brain usage that are not chemical. They are conscience decisions to use your brain in a certain way, and then after you practice using it that way enough, you're just used to using it that way. Mnemonic technique

exists, chunking exists. Making up funny little sayings with the first letter as something you want to remember, acronyms, they work. “My Very Easy Method Just Shows Us Nine Planets”. That's a mnemonic representation of the planets in order from the sun outward.

If it is true, that the smartest, most effective, most bad ass, non-idiot savant people, all have little fun tricks and shortcuts they use to make their mind work better. Wouldn't that be a good thing to teach people? Wouldn't that be something that could pay dividends forever more? The answer is certainly, yes. What do you know; mnemonic technique has existed for thousands of years.

Using mnemonic technique lets you now what's important so you can take action

A common mnemonic technique is putting shit in alphabetical order when Meeting new people. When one meets a group of people, one could memorize their names by putting them in mind and preferably in the real world in the order of their names. A mnemonic technique is knowing, and a mnemonic technique is having desire. If you have desire, it instantly lets you know what is important and what is not. Knowing what is important, makes your memory extremely happy. Super easy to remember what you care about! If you love sports, it's super easy to remember stats. If you love gadgets, it's super easy to remember tech. If you love books, it's super easy to remember a thing you read in a book. People love to remember shit that interests them. If you are passionless and without drive, and have no desires, well then, how is your brain supposed to know what to put a big ass red flag next to, in order to remember? How is it supposed to bookmark what's important to you, if you don't tell it, if you don't mention it, if you don't let it feel it?

Using mnemonic techniques to make better sense and reduce mental overhead

Using mnemonic techniques to make better sense and reduce mental overhead is critical to learning and memory. As mentioned earlier, the world does not need speed reading, it needs speedy understanding. Speed reading is by definition the opposite of understanding. You're increasing the rate of the data transfer and decreasing the horse power available to organize and understand the data; very likely, what you're doing is wasting your time. Now, if you want to get a book over with really quick, you can skip the speed reading and just look at the table of contents and pretend that you learn something from that.

Here's the problem, for some reason, most books’ table of contents are completely useless! It’s unclear as to who invented this in books lately, where an author tries to make the table of contents so vague so as to be only useful for someone that has actually completed reading the whole book so that they can translate your shitty vague chapter

titles into something actually meaningful. That, fellow readers, hopefully does not follow the guidelines of good style issued by the associated press. Hopefully it doesn't also issue the good elements of styles advertised by Strunk & White, One of the most prescribed for reading books in the college syllabuses of the world, it's like number three or four most commonly required reading material in the syllabus of easily digitized and search colleges. Why is this worth mention? One, for you guys out there writing, please stop wasting people's time with fake tables of contents that don't describe the contents. That's like owning a supermarket and no longer categorizing things by what they really are, and randomizing which aisles and shelves the products are located. Oh, you want Colgate toothpaste? It's next to the milk. Or, Crest toothpaste? It's hidden inside the toilet cleaner section. What a terrible idea! Good categorization, good description and good mnemonic technique are what human beings need to make sense of this ever more complicated and changing world..

Invent more words to spread better understanding

Inventing words is cool. It's one of those things that are difficult to get traction at first and once you do get the traction, you get explosive results. It's like a new fad diet. If your new diet doesn't become popular, you don't have much impact, but if your diet does become popular, holy shit, you're going to change the eating habits of a huge portion of the planet for the period of time where that little fad diet was fad full. That's a funny word, fad full.

Thus, if you coin new terms and have the balls and the influence to get them to stick, you bring into the global consciousness an easier path to execution for that thing. For instance, there was a time where the term branding didn't exist, and then people figured out that it was something that worked, and branding became a new strategy term. They assigned it a word and holy shit, the branding thing is now all over the place.

You're going to find that in many examples of human wordsmithing. For example, feeling the burn is a coined term. What's feeling the burn? Oh, that's when you work out real hard and your muscles feel like their hot. Someone hears that and thinks, "Oh, feeling the burn! That sounds good, I like that." Now, people are much more likely to work out until they feel a burn. So, by coining terms and pushing them to stickiness, if they can be made to be sticky, you further influence actual behavior. It helps to have them sound nice, feel nice, be imaginative, have those little hooks that make mnemonic techniques work. Then, you can for the rest of human endeavor and for the rest of time as long as that word is used, influence greatly the actions that people take. Scivive is a big proponent of taking what is true and commonly known these days, but no one ever uses it, because there's no word for the simple actionable action, and malign a word for it in the hopes that people then

actually do the thing they know of.

Everyone knows that science exists, but not enough individuals learn, practice, and advance it. If we can start to advance little chunks of useful science, then people can receive the advantages from those discoveries.

A way to look at life choices

It's interesting that learning "frames" can help one understand more about the cost of movements and actions. How many frames does it cost you to try and use a move in a game? With that understanding, some are able to extrapolate it to business and purchasing, and to choices that you make in your life, and to other systems that have feedback, that change based on what you do.

Just like a fighting game. There's another person looking at the same screen you're looking at, who's trying to figure out what you're going to do, why you're going to do it, anticipate you, manipulate you, and win. In a fighting game, it's very clear what the goal is: to get rid of the other player's health bar. At that point, your opponent then loses the round. You have health remaining, you win the round, and attempt to win all the rounds.

In the real world, it becomes slightly less clear, because everyone's got different goals, different "bars" other than simple health. Some people want to be loved, some people want to have adventure, and some people want to have all the power they can have. Some people just want to be at peace. Some people don't want to be here at all, they can't wait to get off this trip. Everyone in this world has a completely different set of responses that are kind of hard to predict, somewhat, unless you become a master manipulator or an expert at human behavior.

Try to find relevancies in life, so that when a thing is similar to something else, and you understand the first thing, you now nearly instantly understand the next thing, and all other things like it that you ever see again. Take doors, for instance. Every single door that you meet is very different from the last. Some push open, some pull, and some are bi-curious. Some are even split in the middle and just the top can be opened, some are revolving doors. They're made of wood, glass, metal, or other materials. They even lock in all kinds of different ways, from simple to complex. A vault lock may be extremely complex in operation, but because you understand the concept of doors, you realize that it's all relatively the same idea. (And you can recognize that they look cool in comparison to a simple wooden bedroom door)

Make cool sayings to ease understanding of ideas & name patterns

You can find the disappearing middle for a logical fallacy. All these examples we have of parable and easy to understand sayings, makes understanding complicated stuff a hell of a

lot easier, because if you didn't have those cool sayings, you might never understand the idea.

Some things are hard to understand. When you name a pattern, it's easier to recognize it and use it in the future.

Anthropomorphizing ideas is effective

Turn a lot of ideas into people, because people are used to dealing with people.

Thinking

Getting the best out of your brain processing power

I wanted to tell you about this specific subreddit (a discussion forum to a specific subject on reddit.com) called *shower thoughts*, and why they're important. I ended up giving dissertation on the effects of groups collaborating and the evolution of their environments on the Internet.

Shower thoughts - how odd is it, that the most resonant name for the idea of unique things you think of is shower thoughts? Why is it that these things occur so often in the shower and so rarely in other places? My theory is that we have a whole lot of great processing power in these great brains of ours, and that somewhere along the line one of our great ancestors someone started running their brain constantly. Instead of only solving problems that were readily apparent, they started solving problems that didn't exist yet. In the animal world, that is basically what play is, you're getting the training and practice that you need, without having to risk your life to get it. That's what imagination and deep thought is for human beings. It's our version of animal play, it's what makes us more effective when the time comes, and often we can even create the time where our creative thinking will pay off. It's not just the outcome from the environment, i.e. we change our environment to suit us more often that we change ourselves to match our environment. I know I'm not wiping my ass with leaves :)

Wouldn't it be a waste to take the massively powerful and creative machine that is the human mind, and have it only run half the time instead of all the time? This is how some feel about meditation. If you have to take your engine apart after every race, or if you need to clear your mind or recharge your batteries, use your mind better in the first place. The concept is that forcefully overcoming the well-evolved desire to be curious and think constantly, by artificially imposing a blank and empty mind on oneself, will somehow cause one to be more effective in during up time.

It's a similar, but perhaps smaller risk, with all this mind experimentation crap. Perhaps some cult really has all the answers you want, should you go try all the cults? How about all the religions? What about all the mind altering substances? It is rumored that Francis Crick was on LSD

when he discovered DNA. If one had to bet their life, one would be likely to tell you that the vast majority of discoveries have been made by people not on LSD. Perhaps LSD will change your perspective on life, and perhaps you will see a thing in a way you never would have otherwise. Perhaps it would work out well for you, or perhaps not. Perhaps you'll get the same results the vast majority of all other drug users are getting, a change in feeling and perception, without a big increase in performance. It's probably unlikely that you would happen to run into a cult of really drugged up, "tripping-face" dudes crushing it in the business world or crushing it in the stock market etc.

Problem Solving

Use your Intelligence to overcome human problems

Modern human adaption using intelligence

How could we reconcile this tragedy of being ideally suited for the world that no longer exists? Do you know how we can best use our intellect to overcome these problems in the same way as we did to surmount all the other problems the humanity was facing in the past? For the last hundred thousand years a life for a human being has been brutal, short and painful. There was no need for you to leave your neighborhood, learn new languages and find out why the hell something happened. Your teeth fell out, and there were all kinds of bad, unexplainable diseases, now it's better. There is dentistry, and we can now explain, treat, and often cure those diseases that were once fatal.

Don't solve problems you don't have

Don't solve problems you don't have. Every problem you solve that you don't have means there's another looming problem you ignored that you do have. Take the limited time that you have and spend it on what is here and what actually matters. Don't be a would-be philosopher that learns how to solve the world's problems that aren't yours.

Solve problems and adjust your frustration

The whole world is spending all their money to learn something.

Why is that you can make money fixing people's phones, why is it that they don't just spend the hours to do it themselves? Their brains have been programmed to disengage in activity that might be very valueless compared to some other activity. They get frustrated very quickly, they get frustrated very easily, because 1,000 years ago, 10,000 years ago when the Earth's psychology was evolving and deciding which a better strategy was, some people got frustrated more easily, some people got frustrated less easily. Back then, in those environments, the problems that you had to solve were much simpler. You would see much more profit by getting frustrated easier, because an alternative, sideways solution would be much closer at hand. Your range of problem solving abilities was a lot

wider when the complexity is reduced. Every layer of complexity that you include decreases your problem solving abilities. If you're creating software, you can't be off by a comma, you can't be off by a period, and you can't be off by a bracket versus a parenthesis.

Solve today's problems

Solve today's problems instead of solving the problems of the future that doesn't yet exist. What kind of clothes will you wear when you're the world's strongest man? Don't waste your time; you are not going to be the world's strongest man. Don't be shopping for giant clothes. What are you going to do with all your riches? Which island are you going to buy? Don't waste your time - you are not buying any islands. Solve today's problems, today. The funny thing is that by solving today's problems more efficiently, you are more likely to end up with the problem of which island to buy, but by solving that which island to buy problem now you won't ever get the privilege of having the problem. Usually in life, to be effective, basically all the time, you've got to solve the questions that are today's problem to earn the right to have tomorrow's problem. Worry about today's problem. Don't sacrifice today's effectiveness for the dream of tomorrow's effectiveness, because you could be optimizing for the wrong shit, you could be optimizing for a reality that will never happen.

Don't solve what others think are problems, but what you think are problems

Don't solve what others think are problems, but what you think are problems. It may be detrimental to be of the mindset of profitability and solving problems for money, using other people's problems to relief pin points, find profit and have correct action over incorrect action. The problem with that old style belief is that your paths in life are restricted to what other people think their problems are. The problem with what other people think are their problems is that they use their beliefs and their values to decide what their problems are and half the time, their beliefs and values are screwed up. Now, you're trapped in doing erroneous things in your life, because you think you're relieving pain, you think you're solving problems. You are, but those people shouldn't have had that pain and those problems if they used their brains better in the first place. Most people that want help with a problem, have actually misidentified what the actual problem is, and think they have a problem planning, when instead they have a problem doing.

A much higher, better use of your intellectual abilities, business talents, talents of any form are to not solve what other people think are problems, but to solve what you think are problems, assuming that you're smarter than they are and have better beliefs.

Don't live your life blocking people's ideas or solving the problems of others

Don’t live your life blocking people's ideas or solving the problems of others. Another good way to look at that is, if you ask people when what they would prefer when the automobile was invented, they'd prefer a better horse. They don't want a damn car, they wanted a better horse. The same happens if you ask the people that wrote the laws for airplanes, what kind of laws they should have. They already had laws for boats, and because airplanes were so new, they included stupid laws that said you had to have lifeboats on the airplane. It took time for the law to catch up with reality.

If you think about the problems of others, or judge the rightness or wrongness of their ideas, you are but a mirror of their thoughts. That causes you to neglect your own ideas and restrict your creativity, if you are only a reflection of someone or something. Let them react to you by advertising your own truth instead of negating their statements and falling into their framing of the world. Don't live your life as a blocker of ideas and don't live your life as a problem solver of other people's problems, because you will be restricted by what problems they think matter and what they're aware of..

Solve the problems people are unaware of

You think Steve Jobs invented the iPhone because people were yearning for something that didn't have any buttons? No, they would have probably told you that things without buttons were stupid. How would you dial it in the dark? How would you dial it if the screen got wet? And so on. Now, everything that we have that's the best of class device has one, two or three buttons and no more. You would have never gotten to that conclusion and created that invention if you were focused on solving other people's problems that they were aware of. You need to be focused on the problems that they're unaware of. That means creative individual production and thought, not mindless group think focused by the constraints of the idiots of the world that you're forced to interact with. Troubleshooting is hard, you need to acquire experience solving real world problems.

Troubleshooting is hard, you need to acquire experience solving real world problems

Lots of people don’t know much of shit about problem solving, or how easy it is to make the wrong call on the solution to a problem, because they haven't actually had much experience solving real world problems. In the real world, when you encounter a problem, that problem could be caused by many different things. Even when you go one by one and try to eliminate the potential causes, you run into fun ones, where things fail only some of the time,

but work other times, intermittence. Another possibility is that you get two intermittent problems at the same time, so when you implement a fix, it works sometimes and not others. Or, the solution to your original problem causes a new one, or the test you just did to see if your guess was right, actually was right, but you can't tell because you just broke something else during the test. Now, you actually have two broken things if you revert your fix.

Intermittent problems

There are three things worse than an intermittent problem when you're troubleshooting, because what would solve the problem doesn't.

Therefore you think it's not a solution because the normal failure state isn't occurring when you're trying to implement that solution.

Let's get a better understanding on troubleshooting the human body

If you want to know how poorly we understand what's going on in the human body, guess how they test to see how much pain you're in? In a hospital, they literally hang pictures of varying facial expressions and then they assume that that facial expression equals your facial expression, asking you to point at which expression matches your pain. Therefore, you're in whatever amount of pain the drawing is in. That is pretty sad. Or, they could ask you to assign a point value to how much pain you're in, say, from 1 to 10. The problem is that one person's pain level of 5 may be another person's pain level of 8. How is that helpful to the doctor diagnosing your problem? There's probably a better way, perhaps using FMRI (Functional magnetic resonance imaging), but the facial expression poster, or asking you, "1 to 10?" is much cheaper, and easier, and faster to use than an FMRI.

Fixing things in the real world can actually be pretty tough, but starting to troubleshoot all these complicated issues you are learning about is actually easy, because at least you have a decent list in your mind that is finite of how many potential causes for the failure there could really be. What do you do when you don't even understand the system well enough to know the complete list of ways that the thing could be broken? This is where we are at with the human body. We can barely tell what is going on in there, we have a pitiful understanding of what really happens inside cells, and for the most part, we are just a giant organization of lots of cells. Think about how limited our diagnostic tools are to try and even guess what's going on. We can stick a stethoscope on your chest and listen to your heart for a little bit, we can try to hear the sound your lungs make when breathing, we can check your pulse rate and your blood pressure at a single instance in time. This is definitely not rocket science. Maybe we can extend the amount of

time we measure and the rate we sample, maybe that is a little better. Now, what are all the things we can't see in real time? Hormone levels, oxygen levels, blood composition, how many different kinds of cells are in there, and so on. There's really not too much we can tell in a reasonable time frame at all, and most of it requires drawing blood, which puts extra load on your body, because you need to replace that blood. You can only do so much of that. Literally some of our required diagnostics require us shoving fingers or overly large cameras up your ass. If having another person's fingers up your ass isn't your kind of party, it's probably a good indication that our tools for telling what's going on in a patient's body are pretty shitty, pardon the pun.

If you've not banged your head against the wall for a couple years solving hard problems, your suggestions for solutions might be pretty poor.

Mind maps suck

Tony Buzan and the creating of the concept of the mind map and trying to profit off it - it was an idea of a guy who built an idea that sucks and doesn't work and makes the world a worse place, but somehow gives you the hope that it will work out and waste a lot of people's time.
Xx Explain more about mind map

Mind mapping is garbage

Mind mapping is garbage. If it was a good way to organize data, books would come as fold out mind map posters. Because nature is disorganized doesn't mean disorganization is a goal. It's the opposite of organization. If you thought spitting out ideas linked to other ideas in a star shaped format was good, because it was "organic" then why wouldn't you make it 3 dimensional and rotatable like the real world? Or perhaps have a floor like the real world? Since you like nature so much, hell lets have wild animals piss on your mind map, and let a hurricane blow it apart too. Ever try to find a house in a neighborhood with streets that are organic and curved instead of lines in a grid? It's a nightmare. Straight lines beat "organic" squiggly lines.

XX – yes, explain more about mind map if you're going to take such a stand against it here

Decisions

Decision

Knowing lots of things is very different from being able to make good decisions about things. You could say that knowing how to make good decisions should be the first thing you learn, and know, for it will greatly enhance your performance on all other things you will ever learn. Just like learning to read and speak are great first steps down the path of knowledge, so should learning to think well be the third step just after speaking and reading. Flip a coin, if you feel the urge to flip it again, you've already decided.

Flip a coin, if you feel the urge to flip it again, you've already decided.

From <https://www.reddit.com/r/LifeProTips/comments/56tw05/lpt_if_you_ever_have_to_make_a_decision_between/>

Fairness division

https://priceonomics.com/how-do-mathematicians-cut-cake/

Analysis paralysis

If you want to chop down a forest, you don't stare at it trying to figure out how all the trees are related to each other, and putting them in order. You just walk up to the first tree that you want to cut down, and start chopping. There's a luxury here in not understanding the entire architecture, and just getting to work. When writing a book, for example it would be harder to predict what the book would look like, than it would be to just write the book. This is why book, song, and movie titles are often the last thing one focuses on, the creator has to first create the artifact in its entirety, in order to produce a great title for it.

Making accurate predictions is really hard. Thus, when a problem is complicated enough, you can be better off just doing the things you know you need to try no matter what, and while you're doing them, your subconscious will be working on guessing what the future will look like.

Most people don't have an understanding problem, they have a motivation problem. They think their understanding and their plans aren't good enough, so they don't do them, not knowing that many of the best things in the world started with terrible plans, and just changed along the way into something great. In business they call it pivoting. When your first plan doesn't work, you attempt to execute a different plan.

This is similar to the pottery teacher who split her class into two. One half of the class would be graded on a single piece at the end of the semester and the other half of the class would just be graded by the pound. It was an experiment showing the difference between being very productive, and being thoughtful, and then just a burst of productivity much later on. The quality of the people that produced by the pound was better than the quality of the people that thought a lot and built a single work.

Building things and evolving them beats thinking and pre-planning too much, and building at the last minute, if you ever get around to it.

Avoid Fallacies

Russel's Teapot. Clarity can be achieved in different ways

Russel's Teapot is proof that even if something is already present in the logical canon and education, that a great and visual analogy relying on absurdity can be so useful and widely quoted as to become the primary name and reference for the example. Clarity and brevity matter greatly in all things of the mind. It's basically an easier to understand version of Argument from ignorance.

More at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russell%27s_teapot
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argument_from_ignorance

Proximity Fallacy, Avoid being mislead

There's this logical fallacy of a thing near a thing gets influenced by the thing. Michael Jordan wears Nike's, therefore he’s associated with Nike's. He's great, therefore Nike's must be great. That's because human beings' brains don't dissect that well. One can list for you some

other great people associated with some bullshit things, and just because someone is associated with a thing doesn't mean that thing is rubbed off on them. The reason I mention this is because it's a tactic of association by proximity, which is something we're going to try and do by helping our readers achieve everything that they want in life and trying to get them to take their own survival into their own hands, which is not something they would have bought a book on from the get-go.

Descriptive names for fallacies are useful for future avoidance

Lots of fallacies have easy to remember and useful names, for instance, the disappearing middle, the slippery slope, the straw man, and so on.

It's really hard to make use of the framing fallacy, because it's difficult to know when to apply it. If you know the framing fallacy exists when you use framing to make two things that are equal seem different, you only know that the fallacy exists, if you already know that the two things are equal. If you don't know the two things are equal, because you're already having the fallacy executed upon you, they seem wildly different. You can't make use of knowing about the fallacy, because you never know when to trigger your knowledge of its existence, because you would only know by seeing the quality of two things, and you can't judge their quality without already knowing that you are in the fallacy. Basically, because you're in the shit, you can't tell you're in the shit.

The fallacy of the unqualified percentage. It's possible that people don't understand how shitty stats on increased crime are unless you get them to see it linearly. You say, "Listen, because the crime rate is "X" in some place, 100 or 200 or 10,000 extra people have to suffer because of that." Then, you show the linear actual crime rates that occur instead of just showing some percentage that doesn't have a face.

XX – this point needs clarification, or just re-wording maybe

Do not let mental illusions mislead you

I've not seen this one described before

Dissymmetry of 10bto 100 to 10 invest 1000 percent 90 percent

Xx Clarification

Small discount, large increase equivalence, unqualified percentage

Xx I think the language used should be "increases look larger than discounts", because look indicates the misperception.

If a new logical description for this common error of using a percentage can be found when a flat rate may better serve, "30% discount is always equal to a 50% increase", well then you could use language that says "small discount equals large increase". No one really knows what framing is. It's a pretty big mental jump for people to understand the Meta context of the way an argument is structured.

There are two different fallacies that should be described. One is called the unqualified percentage. You say that you doubled your sales? So what? What does that mean qualitatively, you went from one to two? Don't tell me half the story, the misleading half. Oh, you know, we ramp up our customers 25% every month, but how many customers do you have? Two? The other fallacy is that discounts are always smaller than

increases, and so a 33% discount is really a 50% increase in cost. 30% tax is really 50% increase in money that you have to make in order to cancel that out. So, the two fallacies are unqualified percentages, and discounts are smaller than increases.

If you want to see a place where they execute the real world discounts are smaller than increases fallacy of understanding numbers, it's the buy two, get one half off. When you do the math, you end up with two at a price of 150%, which means you paid 75% for each, which means you really got a 25% discount by buying twice what you needed. If you told anyone that "I'll give you a 25% discount if you buy double", they'd respectfully decline. But, if you abuse the frame, and use the larger discount, which is 50 instead of 25, they think that it's 50. They don't know that it's 25 because all you mentioned was 50. Most people can't do math very well in their head. Be careful not to let mental illusions mislead you in this way.

So the example of getting 50% off of buying two, instead of saying you get 25% off when you buy twice is as effective when making sales. You can feel the pull when you hear the pitch, and I believe that understanding that people only know the reference number that you've given them - it's called anchoring - and understanding that people don't understand discounts very well is a useful way to avoid getting ripped off and getting 25% off when you thought you were getting something around 50%. If you're in the position of setting prices, well, you found a new way to get your client's money.

Any time you're reading the news or some articles and you see something going up some 100% or down some percent, you must always ask, “Of what, to what?, or “From what, to what?” It's the unqualified percentage. It's also like Betteridge's law regarding headlines, where they say "Something could mean this," or "Is this really that?" and the answer to all those questions is usually no. If the thing was actually that, then that would be the headline, and the only time you use stupid headlines like that example is when you don't have something better to write about.

Understanding *small discount, large increase equivalence & unqualified percentage*

Scivive seeks to invent two new terms, one is “small discount, large increase equivalence” where you get a 33% discount and it really means you would have paid 50% more had you not got the 33% off. The reason that exists is because sometimes percentages cause you to know less than you originally knew. In this instance it's just 33 dollars, you can either pay it or not pay it. The concept of the 33 dollars being a portion of something else, or a portion of some other thing doesn't really matter in this example. What matters is that it is 33 dollars. What doesn't matter so much is what portion that 33 dollars is; whether you take it off the preceding number, which is quite large, and then it makes the 33 seem quite small, or the latter number which is smaller by exactly 33, and therefore is a larger percentage of that. You don’t learn that much data by choosing to take your 33 and divide it by one or the other. The learning is that it is a common misconception that is going to

happen when you take a flat number and try and make it a percentage for sometimes reasons that don't make sense.

The second invention is the unqualified percentage. So you doubled your sales, yay! But from what? So you don't ever take someone's percent figure without the "of what". Scivive calls the fallacy the unqualified percentage, and that's basically because the percentage doesn't mean anything unless you qualify it with the "of what". Just like when you read a questionable headline; "This matters" - to whom and why do I care? You need to qualify it.

Fallacies

Correlation/causation fallacy

Social consensus illusion

What you think other people think is massively biased by the few people you know

http://www.technologyreview.com/view/538866/the-social-network-illusion-that-tricks-your-mind/

Paradoxes

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dempster%E2%80%93Shafer_theory#Example_producing_counter-intuitive_results_in_case_of_high_conflict

Fence post error

Paradoxes exist because of lack of understanding, Get better at measuring things

Paradoxes exist because of lack of understanding, Get better at measuring things and paradoxes may disappear altogether. Paradoxes only seem like paradoxes because we poorly understand the real world, and sometimes our shortcuts lead us astray.

Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle, the dual slit theory of wave versus particle light analysis. Basically people think that when you measure things at the subatomic level, that you can't measure them without changing them. Therefore, they think that the universe is conscious and therefore that conscious universe is measuring what your consciousness is doing. The conscious universe notices that your consciousness is trying to measure something, and whereas it normally would just allow two things to exist at the same time and not decide to be in one place instead of another, as soon as you measure it, a decision gets made and goes to that single place. It's a misunderstanding; it first is an anthropomorphism trying to assign intention and group game theory, as to that thing that has a consciousness and is an individual actor with its own mode of operation. That shit is not conscious and it does not care what you do and the reason it changes when you measure it, is because at that level, all measurement involves tampering with the thing you are measuring. You cannot measure something without altering it, and if you can't stop screwing with it, then you are obviously influencing it. Therefore, it's not the universe that is influencing its decision, it is you through doing the measurement, which changes instead of the magical measurement which doesn't exist, which remains unchanged.

Biases

The smart get smarter, the dumb get dumber

If you're right, you'll get more right. If you're wrong, you'll get more wrong. Whoever gets to decide your confirmation bias first, gets to write your personality to some degree. You will vote and act like your parents, most likely Socratic method.

More at: https://youtu.be/ZO-CGN78gdY?t=3m40s
Links
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_common_misconceptions
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cognitive_biases
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_fallacies
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_memory_biases
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_paradoxes
Confirmation Bias
Survivorship Bias

Skills (xx some of this might go in power, maybe, because power is the skills section)

Subconscious competence

You can do things well even if you don't understand how you're doing them. For instance, when you tell someone how to ride a bike, you might think that they will fall while turning, because they didn't know that they should lean away from a turn. This doesn't happen often because they learn and execute it subconsciously.

Bash your head to greatness

Dreaming and competence

People that are more subconsciously competent may have the same dream over and over again, which helps them practice when they are not really practicing.
http://nautil.us/blog/what-its-like-being-a-sudden-savant

Proximity isn't really power

Proximity isn't really powerful by itself. Just because you're near something, doesn't mean you're good at it. You can be a racecar driver and it doesn't mean you know how to tune your engine. It also doesn't mean you know how to lay pavement, and the same thing goes for any one of those other industries. The world is rather complex, and so in order to actually be good at any single thing these days, you kind of have to be good at that thing, and being good at things related to it just won't cut it. Software developers are all the time beating their head against the wall trying to figure out how to get their goddamn graphics card to work, because it's a totally different skill set. Writing code and then forcing NVIDIAs dog shit drivers to work properly are two different skill sets.

Output(xx much of this goes in respect)

Meta content (can mine)

Warren Buffet

Location

Warren Buffett & Bill Gates: On Success
University of Washington's Husky Union on July 20, 1998.

From <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnZc4VpSn1Q>

How cool it is that Warren Buffet uses the same analogy as Scivive with intelligence being horsepower?
https://youtu.be/fnZc4VpSn1Q?t=419
He says that efficiency is rationality, it's how much output you get out of the power you've got. (like drivetrain loss basically)
He is all about rationality in this talk
His talk

Pick out someone you admire out of the audience and write down why you admire them; don't name yourself.

Now pick out the one that you can stand the least out of the

whole group, and put down the qualities that turn you off about that person, you'll find that the qualities that you admire are ones that you can make your own with a little practice.

The habits you will have in 20 years are the habits that you build today. It's all about rationality. Emulate the traits of those around you that you respect, and avoid those traits of those people you shun. If you don't get where you want to go, it's not because the world kept you down, it's because you got in your own way. Buffet's car IQ analogy only contained efficiency and power, nothing about steering, traction, direction, etc.

Quotes

Success is getting what you want and happiness is wanting what you get

"the chains of habit are too light to be felt until they are too heavy to be broken"

You ought to be happy where you're working, don't save up sex for your old age and don't stay in things that suck for long at all. (not directly quoted)

"Why would you marry for money if you're already rich", turn down good business deals if the people you would have to work with make your stomach churn.

He seems very concerned with who he has to work with.

"If you tell me who your heroes are I can tell you how you'll turn out"

None of warrens heroes have let him down "my dad, my wife, Ben Graham at Colombia"

Coursera learning how to learn

Week 1: What is Learning?

Brain Facts:

- Cells of the nervous system are called neurons. Information from one neuron flows to another neuron across a synapse. Human brain has a million billion synapses.
- Your brain creates synapses whenever you learn something new. Sleeping helps "update" your brain cells. Literally.

Why do we procrastinate (scientifically):
Problem:
Learning a new thing or doing something you would rather not do can be stressing. This can cause anxiety at first. This activates the area associated with pain in the brain.
Your brain looks for a way to stop that negative feeling by switching your attention to something else more pleasant.
Solution:
The trick is to just start. Researchers discovered that not long after people start actually working out what they didn't like, that neuro-discomfort disappeared.
Remember that the better you get at something, the more enjoyable it can become.
Consider using the Pomodoro technique.

Learning hard and abstract things:
The more abstract something is, the more important it is to practice to create and strengthen neural connections to bring the abstract ideas to reality for you.

Ex: You should practice a lot with the math vocabulary to understand it and recall it easier. [$\int_{\infty} e^x dx$, $k!(n-k)!$]

Summary of learning:

1. There are two modes of thinking:
2. Focused mode: Concentrating on things that are usually familiar.
3. Diffused mode: A relaxed mode of thinking "your thoughts are free to wander".
4. When you don't desire doing/learning something, go through it and just start. The discomfort goes away and, in the long term, this will lead to satisfaction.
5. When you learn something new, make sure to take time to rest, then come back to it and recall what you learnt.
6. This is very important. Don't cram information in one day. This leads to inefficient learning. It's like building a wall without letting it dry.
7. Revisiting and practicing what you learn is important. Research shows that spaced repetition (repeating things after few days) is the best way to build and strengthen the synaptic connections.
8. Sleep is very important. It clears the metabolic toxins from the brain after a day of "brain use". It is best to sleep directly after learning new things.
9. It was shown that exercising and/or being in a rich social environment helps your brain produce new neurons. Don't lock yourself in your room. Stay active and allow spare time for exercise (including general physical activities) and friends daily.

Week 2: Chunking

Chunks:

Chunking is the act of grouping concepts into compact packages of information that are easier for the mind to access. Pieces of information, "neuro-scientifically" speaking, bond together through use and meaning. They can get bigger and more complex, but at the same time, they are single easy to access items that can fit into the slot of the working memory. For example, if you understand and practice a math formula. You no longer will need to focus much to solve it like you did the first time. That's because your "formula chunk" got so abstracted into your brain that it can only take one slot of your working memory to solve it. Turn off distractions. You want to use all the four slots of your working memory when studying. Learning will be inefficient if some of those slots are connected to something else.

You have to solve the problem yourself. Just because you see it, or even understand it, doesn't mean that you will be able to solve it (Illusion of competence). It is always easier to look at the material, even if you think it's easy, then working through it yourself. It gets easier. When you think that a chapter or a book has too much information and that there's no way to go through it all; just focus on whatever section you're studying. You'll find that once you put that first concept in your mental library, the following one will be easier.

This concept is called Transfer; a chunk you have mastered in one area can often help you much more easily learn other chunks of information in different areas. Master the major idea and then start getting deeper. However, make sure not to get stuck in

some details before having a general idea. Practice to help yourself gain mastery and sense of the big picture context. Try taking a "picture walk" before you dig through the material, this means, look briefly at the pictures, chapter titles, formulas used... before diving into details.

Recall mentally without looking at the material. This is proven more effective than to simply rereading. Reread only after you try to recall and write down what was in the material. Consider recalling when you are in different places to become independent of the cues from any given location. This will help you when taking a test in the class. Test yourself to make sure you are actually learning and not fooling yourself into false learning. Mistakes are a good thing. They allow you to catch illusions of competence.

Don't always trust your initial intuition. Einstellung problem (a German word for Mindset). An idea or a neural pattern you developed might prevent a new better idea from being found. Sometimes your initial intuition on what you need to be doing is misleading. You need to unlearn old ideas and approaches as you are learning new ones.

Mix up the problems (Interleaving) from different chapters. This is helpful to create connections between your chunks. It can make your learning a bit more difficult, but it helps you learn more deeply. Interleaving is very important. It is where you leave the world of practice and repetition, and begin thinking more independently.

Don’ts:

- Highlighting too much and creating maps are often ineffective without recalling.
- Repeating something you already learnt or know very well is easy. It can bring the illusion of competence; that you’ve mastered the full material when you actually just know the easy stuff. Balance your studies and focus on the more difficult (deliberate practice). This sets the difference between a good student and a great student.
- A big mistake is to blindly start working on an exercise without reading the textbook or attending the class. This is a recipe of sinking. It’s like randomly allowing a thought to pop off in the focus mode without paying attention to where the solution truly lies.

Week 3: Procrastination and Memory

Procrastination:

- The routine, habitual responses your brain falls into when you try to do something hard or unpleasant. Focusing only on making the present moment feels better.
- Unlike procrastination which is easy to fall into, willpower is hard to come by. It uses a lot of neural resources and you shouldn’t waste it on fending off procrastination except when really necessary. You actually don’t need to.
- The long-term effect of procrastination can be dangerous. Putting your studies off leads to studying becoming even more painful. Procrastination is a habit that affects many areas of your life, if you improve in this area, many positive changes will unfold.

- Procrastination shares features with addiction. At first, it leads you to think that if you study too early you'll forget the material. Then, when the class is ahead of you, it leads you to think that you are inadequate or that the subject is too hard.
- You want to avoid cramming which doesn't build solid neural structures, by putting the same amount into your learning, and spacing it over a long period by starting earlier.

First time learning something:

- The first time you do something the deluge of information coming at you would make the job seem almost impossibly difficult. But, once you've chunked it, it will be simpler.
- At first, it's really hard, later it's easy. It becomes like a habit. Example: Driving for the first time.

Habits:

- Neuro-scientifically speaking, chunking is related to habit.
- Habit is an energy saver. You don't need to focus when performing different habitual tasks.
- Habits can be good or bad, brief or long.

Habits Parts:

1. The cue: The trigger that launches you into zombie mode (habitual routine).
2. Recognize what launches you into zombie procrastination mode:
3. Location. Time. Feelings. Reaction to people or events…
4. Consider shutting your phone/internet off for brief periods of time to prevent most cues.
5. The routine: Routine you do in reaction to the cue.
6. You only need to use your willpower to change your reaction to the cues.
7. Actively focus on rewiring your old habits.
8. You need a plan. You need some willpower.
9. The reward: Habits exist because they reward us.
10. Give yourself bigger rewards for bigger achievements. But after you finish them.
11. Ex: If I study for 4 hours today, I'll watch a movie, guilt free, at night.
12. Habits are powerful because they create neurological cravings. It helps to add a new reward if you want to overcome your previous cravings.
13. Only once your brain starts expecting a reward will the important rewiring takes place that will allow you to create new habits.
14. The belief: To change your habits, you need to change your underlying belief.
15. Ex: You might feel like you'll never be able to change the habit of studying late. This is not true. You can actually rewire your brain
16. Joining a student community helps, either online or in real life.
17. Trust your system. You have to feel happy and worry-free when you are resting.

Weekly/Daily list:

- Researchers showed that writing your daily list the evening before helps you accomplish them the next day. If you don't write them down, they will take the valuable slots of memory.
- Plan your finishing time, this is as important as planning your working time.
- Work on the most important and most disliked task first, even if it's

only one Pomodoro.
- Take notes about what works and what doesn’t.
- Have a backup plan for when you will still procrastinate.

Focus on Process:
You should realize that it’s perfectly normal to start a learning session with a negative feeling even if you like the subject. It’s how you handle those feelings that matters.
Solution: Focus on the process, not the product. The product is what triggers the pain that causes you to procrastinate. Instead of saying "I will solve this task today", put your best effort for a period of time continuously over the days.

Memory:
- Use your visual memory to remember things.
- Ex: Link a memorable picture to a formula.
- Images help you encapsulate a very hard to remember concept by tapping into visual areas with enhanced memory abilities.
- The more neural hooks you can build by evoking the senses the easier it will be for you to recall the concept.
- Keep repeating what you want to learn so that the metabolic toxins won’t siphon away the neural patterns related to that memory. Spaced repetition is the key.
- Flashcards help. Consider using Anki.
- Handwriting helps you deeply convert what you are trying to learn into neural memory structures.

Memory Techniques:
- Create meaningful groups and abbreviations.
- To remember numbers, associate them to memorable events.
- Create mnemonic phrases from first letters of the words you want to remember.
- Memory Palace Technique: Use a familiar place (like the blueprint of your house) and associate visual images of things you want to remember with physical places.
- This is not easy. You’ll be very slow at first. But with practice, you’ll get better.
- The more you practice your "memory muscle" the easier you’ll remember.

Week 4: Renaissance Learning and Unlocking Your Potential

You should know:
- Exercising is by far more effective than any drug to help you learn better. It helps new neurons survive.
- Learning doesn't always progress linearly and logically. Inevitably your brain will hit a knowledge-collapse sometimes. This usually means your brain is restructuring its understanding, building a more solid foundation.
- You learn complex concepts by trying to make sense out of the information you perceive, not by having someone else explaining it to you.

Metaphors

- Metaphors and analogies are very helpful, not only to memorize, but to also understand different concepts.
- It is often helpful to pretend that you are the concept you're trying to understand.

Intelligence:

- Intelligence does matter. Being smart usually equates to having a large working memory (more than just four slots).
- However, a super working memory can hold its thoughts so tightly that new thoughts won't easily find a way into the brain. Such a tightly controlled attention could use an occasional breath of ADHD. Your attention shifts even if you don't want it to shift.
- Deliberate practice is what helps the average brain lift into the realm of those naturally gifted. Practicing certain mental patterns deepens your mind.
- Brilliant scientist like Ramón y Cajal, the father of neuroscience, or Charles Darwin, were not exceptionally gifted. The key to their success was perseverance, taking responsibility for their learning and changing their thoughts.
- Take pride in the qualities you excel at. Tune people out if they try to demean your efforts.

Right hemisphere:

- Helps us put our work into the big picture perspective and does reality checks.
- When you go through a homework or test questions and don't go back to check your work, you're acting like a person who's refusing to use parts of the brain.

Left hemisphere:

- Interprets the world for us but with a tendency for rigidity, dogmatism, and egocentricity.
- May lead to overconfidence. Ex: believing dismissively that your answers are corrects.

Best practices:

- Always step back and recheck to takes advantages of abilities of both-hemispheres interactions.
- Brainstorm and find focused people to analyze your work with.
- Your errors are sometimes easier to be found by others.
- Explaining yourself to others helps you understand more.
- Studying in a team helps you catch what you missed, or what you can't see.
- Don't fool yourself. Don't blindly believe in your intellectual abilities. Having a team can bring those projections down.

Test Checklist:

- Did you make a serious effort to understand the text? If you had a study guide, did you go through it?
- Did you attempt to outline every homework problem solution?
- Did you understand all your homework problems' solutions? If not, did you ask for explanations?
- Did you work with classmates on homework problems? Have they checked your solutions?
- Did you consult your instructor/teacher when you had a problem with something?
- Did you sleep well the night before the test?

Test Taking Technique: Hard Start - Jump to easy: (Try this strategy with homework problems first)

18. Take a quick look at the test when it's handed to you to get a sense of what it involves.
19. Start with the hardest problem. Pull yourself out if you get stuck for over 2 minutes. *Starting with a hard problem loads your focused mode first and then switches attention away from it. This allows the diffused mode to start its work.*
20. Turn next to an easy problem. Solve what you can, then move back to a hard one. *This allows the different part of your brain to work simultaneously on different thoughts.*

Taking Test Tips:

- Being Stressed before a test is normal. The body releases chemicals when it's under stress. How you interpret the body reaction to those chemicals makes all the difference.
- Shift your thinking from "I am afraid of this test" to "I am excited to do my best".
- If you are stressed during a test, turn your attention to breathing. Relax, put your hand on your stomach and slowly draw some deep breaths. This will calm you down.
- Relax your brain on the last day before a test. Have a quick final look at the materials. Feeling guilty the last day is a natural reaction even if you prepared well. So relax.
- Good worry motivates you. Bad worry wastes your energy.
- Double check your answers. Look away, shift your attention, and then recheck.

From <https://www.reddit.com/r/GetMotivated/comments/5950tm/text_i_just_finished_the_online_coursera_course/>

Mine for cool ideas to include or write off as too smart

https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=10819355

http://mcntyr.com/52-concepts-cognitive-toolkit/

http://www.ludism.org/mentat

Not used

Cool things Scivive could tell you about, but won't because there's better stuff to learn

Mind competitions

The magic of the abacus.

Symbolic shortcuts

There should be symbolic shortcuts for before, after, then, and, if, or, but, with, etc. (I think there is in the programming language symbolic, and in math.)

Could make things faster to read and write

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mathematical_symbols

Outline (yy probably only used for reference)

Creativity

Knowledge

Learning

Abstraction

Memory

Problem solving

- Reaction time
- Spatial intelligence
- Spiritual intelligence
- Understanding
- Verbal intelligence
- Visual processing
- Capacities
  - Creativity
  - Emotion
  - Language
  - Imagination
  - Intellectual giftedness
  - Introspection
  - Memory
    - Meta-memory
    - Pattern recognition
  - Metacognition
  - Mental imagery
  - Perception
  - Reasoning
    - Abductive reasoning
    - Deductive reasoning
    - Inductive reasoning

IQ genetic

- Genetic influence on human intelligence https://arxiv.org/abs/1408.3421