On the signature matrix of semantic property

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Notation

L: the number of semantic dimensions

K: the number of semantic dimensions in a property represented as K-polytope

N: number of semantic aspects in a property

 \mathcal{P} : set of points forming the K-polytope of a semantic property

 A_i : denotes the *i*-th semantic aspect of a semantic property

 P_i : denotes semantic property

 V_i : denotes primitive semantic particle

 \vec{p}_c : in the context of a property: the center of mass of the property
In the context of an ensemble of properties: the center of mass of the ensemble

 $\vec{p_i}$: In the context of a property: semantic position of the aspect A_i In the context of an ensemble of properties: the center of mass of the property

 l_i : the type of the aspect A_i

 θ_i : angle between the current aspect and semantic axis x_i

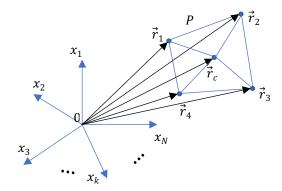
 $oldsymbol{ heta}$: a vector with all angular coordinates of the current aspect to the semantic axes

Matrix Representation of Semantic Property

$$\vec{r}_{c} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} m_{i} \vec{r}_{i}}{\sum_{l=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} m_{l}}$$
 (1)

If
$$\mathfrak{m}_l = \mathfrak{m} = const$$

$$\vec{r}_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} \vec{r}_i}{|\mathcal{P}|} \tag{2}$$



$$\vec{p}_i = \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_c \tag{3}$$

$$\vec{p}_{i} = \left(1 - \frac{m_{i}}{\sum_{l=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} m_{l}}\right) \vec{r}_{i} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{|\mathcal{P}|} \frac{m_{j}}{\sum_{l=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} m_{l}} \vec{r}_{j}$$
(4)

With
$$\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_i = \frac{\mathfrak{m}_i}{\sum_{l=1}^{|\mathcal{P}|} \mathfrak{m}_l}$$
 we write:

$$\vec{p}_i = (1 - \widehat{\mathbf{m}}_i)\vec{r}_i - \sum_{i=1, j \neq i}^{|\mathcal{P}|} \widehat{\mathbf{m}}_j \vec{r}_j$$
 (5)

In a matrix form:

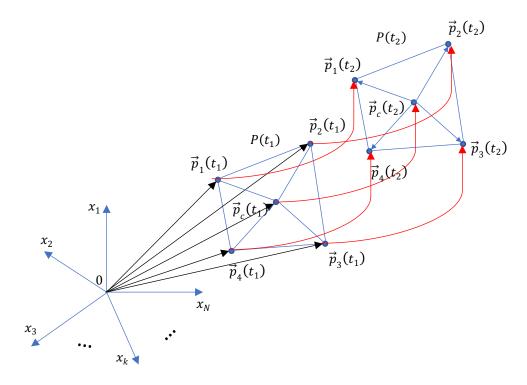
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_1 & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_2 & \cdots & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_N \\ -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_1 & 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_2 & \cdots & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_1 & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_2 & \cdots & 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{r}_1 \\ \vec{r}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{r}_N \end{pmatrix}$$
(6)

or succinctly

$$P = MX$$
 (7)

where
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{1} & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{2} & \cdots & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{N} \\ -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{1} & 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{2} & \cdots & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{1} & -\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{2} & \cdots & 1 - \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}_{N} \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \cdots & x_{1,L} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \cdots & x_{2,L} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \cdots & x_{N,L} \end{bmatrix}$$
(8)

While P is traversing the semantic space each aspect A_i retains its properties – this means that each \vec{p}_i is invariant when P traverses semantic space. That is - l_i and θ_i remain invariant.



The last statement, obviously, implies that there does not exist inverse matrix M^{-1} as the set of $N \times N$ matrices X which map to a given matrix P is a continuum.

Thus, we conclude that each semantic property is uniquely defined by the pair of two quantities: the semantic signature matrix P and the mass vector of the property $\mathbf{m} = \{m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_N\}$.

In Situ Position of Semantic Property

Definition: *In-situ position of semantic property*

This is the initial position in Semantic Space from which each semantic property starts its travel to bound state.

Each semantic property will be mapped to a portion of semantic space which will contain its initial / insitu position. In order to determine the portion of semantic space which will map to semantic property we will look into the singular value decomposition of the property signature matrix P given with

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1,1} & p_{1,2} & \cdots & p_{1,L} \\ p_{2,1} & p_{2,2} & \cdots & p_{2,L} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ p_{N,1} & p_{N,2} & \cdots & p_{N,L} \end{bmatrix}$$
(9)

In (9) each row corresponds to an aspect definition encoding the aspect type l_i and its angular coordinates θ_i . Thus, we will be looking for factorization in the form:

$$P = U\Sigma V^T \quad (10)$$

where U is $N \times N$ orthonormal matrix, V is $L \times L$ orthonormal matrix and Σ is $N \times L$ diagonal matrix with at most N non-zero values on the main diagonal.