

## On the Gaussian Inverse Semantic Energy Well

$$y(x) = M \cdot v^2 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}}\right) \quad \text{when } x > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( M \cdot v^2 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}}\right) \right) = 2f^2 e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}} Mx \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( M \cdot v^2 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}}\right) \right) = 2a^2 M \left( -\frac{2f^2 e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}} x^2}{v^2} + e^{-\frac{f^2 x^2}{v^2}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2f^2 Mx(1 - y) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{2f^2}{v^2} (Mv^2 - y) \left(1 - 2\frac{f^2}{v^2} x^2\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Let } \kappa = \frac{f}{v} \quad (6)$$

Then (5) becomes:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2\kappa^2 (Mv^2 - y)(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2) \quad (7)$$

The RHS of (7) can be expanded as:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2\kappa^2 Mv^2(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2) - 2\kappa^2(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2)y \quad (8)$$

which is finally rewritten as:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2\kappa^2(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2)y = 2\kappa^2(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2)Mv^2 \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Let is denote } K(x) = 2\kappa^2(1 - 2\kappa^2 x^2) \quad (10)$$

Then finally:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + K(x)y(x) = K(x)Mv^2 \quad \text{when } x > 0 \quad (11)$$

Note that  $\kappa$  can be absorbed into  $x$  with

$$\xi = \kappa x \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{K(\xi)} \frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + y(\xi) = Mv^2 \quad (13)$$

$$K(\xi) = 2(1 - 2\xi^2) \quad (14)$$

With the constraint  $\xi > 0$  (15)

The dimension of  $\kappa$  is the inverse of a semantic metric unit (**sme**<sup>-1</sup>).  $\xi$  and  $K$  are dimensionless quantities.  $y$  has the units of semantic energy (**smu**  $\times \frac{\text{sme}^2}{\text{stu}^2}$ ).

From (12) and (14) it follows that

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \text{ iff } x = \frac{v}{2f} \quad (16)$$

### Interpretation of the ODE leading to Gaussian Semantic Energy Well

The semantic energy is in steady state away from the center of mass of the semantic particle