# ~~Thought~~ Synthesis of Semantic Structures

## Particle model for thought synthesis

### Property signature

Each property to be added to a -particle will be administered by -particle which will be merged with the acceptor -particle. Each P-particle has unique signature which becomes

### Particle Signature

A fixed matrix where is large enough will identify uniquely all distinct particles. In case is a compound particle some properties of the composing sub-particles may be identified from the signature.

### Semantic graph

Thoughts which are related will be represented by semantic graph.

### Semantic tree

Each -particle can be represented by a semantic tree of of sub-particles

Operations on semantic trees :

* semantic operations*: is\_part\_of(another\_thought), infer(another\_thought), relate(another\_tree), compare(another\_thought, max\_dist)*
* data structure operations: *extract(root\_of\_subtree, exclude(subtree), exclude(list\_of\_nodes), merge(another\_tree), is\_subtree(root\_of\_tree), include(list\_of\_nodes)*

### Association Particles

The Association Particles a.k.a as -particles fulfill multiple roles:

* Manage the addition and removal of properties to the compound particle altering the semantics of the compound thought.
* Identify and attract matching particles in the synthesis of new semantic structures
* Transform the compound particle signature such that a subset of properties of the compound particle will be preserved in the signature. This will render possible the comparison and semantic distance evaluation among close semantically particles. This transformation impacts both signature and the semantic tree of the particle hence may alter the result of any of the operations performed on the particle.

*Note:* the state of the -particle instance which will be associated with two -particles will depend on the context, on the particle signatures and on the semantical construct in which those particles appear. -particle may alter the signatures of the surrounding -particles thereby adding new properties pertaining to the compound particle.

The following notation with respect to the association particles of a compound particle Vcomp is adopted:

Here is an association particle which binds its neighbors and .

The last association particle in red depicts the association particle which pertains to the whole compound ; all properties which are related to the compound are added to . Usually is omitted when denoting compound particles as it is implicitly defined for every compound particle.

### Laws of Inference

Let us consider the compound semantic structure represented by the text “*Dimitar’s book*”. We immediately recognize three -particles in this structure:

with = “*Dimitar*”

with = “*’s*”

with = “*book*”

There is a single enclosing context and there is a single thought in it:

*Dimitar is staying at home now. His house is located in Hudson, Massachusetts.*

The following -particles are defined in the global context ():

with =*”book”*

with =*”paper”*

with =*”wood”*

with =*”rectangle”*

with =*”page”*

with =*”letters”*

with =*”has”*

with =*”is”*

with =*”indicates”*

with =*”made of”*

with =*”owner of”*

with =*”ownership”*

with =*”shape of”*

The following thoughts are recorded in :

[ -> *“book is made of paper”*

[] -> *“paper is made of wood”*

[] -> *“book has shape of rectangle”*

[] -> *“book is made of pages”*

General Form for the Rules of inference for a set of -particles

//TODO: Finish this

### Recombination Particles and Conservation Laws

//TODO: Finish this

### Affinities and Affinity Sets

Let us consider a particle denoted by . Let us consider the case when the particle combines from the right with another compound particle as shown below

The affinity for each of the two -particles gets calculated and information about the affinity value gets recorded inside the -particle which is intermediary for the two -particles. In this case the intermediary is which stores information on chosen combination . Any new attempt to combine the particle with another compound particle will involve -particle clone of . This clone already has learned ’s affinity for and will encourage recombining with such -particles which have close enough semantic distances to .

Now, let us consider the compound particle . This particle has been initially combined with another compound particle where is not close to semantically.

Example: Let us consider the compound particle *“Dimitar’s book”*, represented by

Here:

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