File 20100925.1125: Notes for WAR this week: after last Friday, I went back and reviewed [1] on Pentagon procurement policies.

Notes for confirmation report: because the risk market is not weird enough, I need to go back in and add options. On writing the confirmation report, keep it low-key and professional. 'Here are the problems'. If Ivan is one of my assessors, I should follow his advice to point out what your problems are. Don't wait for the assessors to find them and bring them up. Bring them up yourselves. (Phrase: 'It might be argued that...'. Translation: 'I have such a good answer for this objection that I shall now raise it.')

Additional risks: my supervisor is still a bit dubious that the Risk Market will work.

Notes from when I was thinking about this during a blues concert by Ted at the Parker library: implement the numerical simulation as a second-order model using multi-tonne masses and ideal springs; assume a frictionless (?) surface (or constant C_F) normal to the plane.

There is no energy input to the system (or is there?) so it must converge. I think I can find a justification for the preceding statement in [2] or possibly in [3] or one of the references therein.

CT&E fixes the initial positions, by the existence of an evaluated configuration. Accreditors who join after CT&E may cause dynamic readjustments. For example, coalition partners in a dynamic coalition CDS.

Bids are springs. There is no need for an accreditor to make a bid if the risk is already where he or she wants it to be. Accreditors are fixed points in the plane. Risks move.

This is called the *Crossroads* solution.

Plot the time behaviour of the system. What does the initial position really signify? What does the final position signify? What significance is the position at each time step in between? The mass of a risk is the time-integrated amount of work needed to mitigate or at least completely characterise it. It takes a while for inertial masses to move. What does that mean? These are all questions that need to be answered.

There was a *Scientific American* article years ago about analogue physical computation [2].

I began the simulator in Scheme, but quickly migrated to use of MATLAB because all of the discrete time simulation framework was already there and did not have to be debugged.

Starcher Hudson is one of Ted's bands in Glenwood Springs. The *King's Stand Band* is the other band he is in. *Pink Floyd* was named after a mailbox. A good book about Robert Johnson, titled *King of the Blues*, was made into a terrible movie called *Crossroads* starring Steve Vai as the devil. Ted recommends the movie only for its ending.

> Run, rabbit, run.
> Dig that hole, forget the sun.
> And when at last the work is done,
> Don't give in—it's time to dig another one.

References

[1] James G. Burton. *The Pentagon Wars: Reformers Challenge the Old Guard*. Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Maryland, 1993. First printing.

[2] A. K. Dewdney. On the spaghetti computer and other analog gadgets for problem solving. *Scientific American*, 250(6):19–26, June 1984.

[3] Susan Stepney. The neglected pillar of material computation. *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena*, 2008.