Finding structure in a meditative state

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I have been experimenting with meditation for a long time, but just recently I seem to have come across another being in there. It may just be me looking at me, but whatever it is, it is showing me some really interesting arrangements of colored balls. At first, I thought it was just random colors and shapes, but it became very ordered. It was like this being (me?) was trying to talk to me but couldn't, so was showing me some math in pictures. I have gone in many times now and am trying to write things down here. Has anyone else ever seen this? My best guess so far is he is showing me a machine that might be useful to rapidly factor integers. I detail this in the analysis below. There is a lot of extra structure that I am currently disregarding, but is probably also something interesting. I will report more when I know more.

1 Early encounters

I saw objects sort of like molecules, balls of different colors joined by bars. Pairs of objects were placed in some kind of machine with four buttons, labeled \star , \triangle , ∇ and \dagger . After the pressing one of the buttons the original objects were gone, replaced by a new object. He showed me many demonstrations of this, pressing different buttons, with differently colored balls coming out



Figure 1: The white ball.



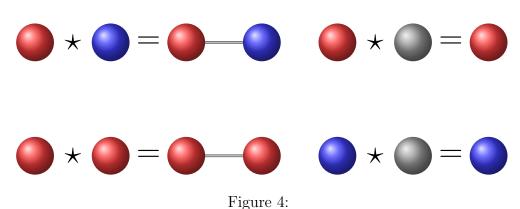
Figure 2: Two white balls in the machine produced a red ball when the † button was pressed.

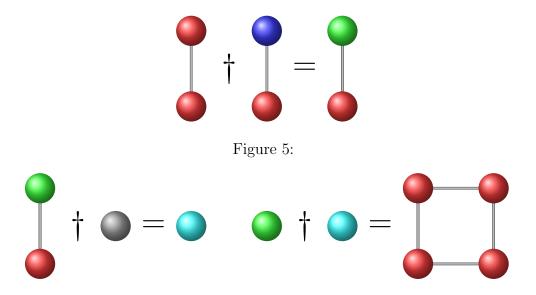


Figure 3: A white and a red ball in the machine produced a blue ball when the † button was pressed.

connected in various ways. It was clear that he we trying to show me what this machine did, the look on his face said "you see, yes?" I tried to write down as much as I could afterwards, hoping that he would show me more next time. The colors definitely have meaning, there is a structure there. Two white balls make a red ball when you push \dagger and a red and white ball make a blue ball when you push \dagger (whether you blue white in the first or second slot does not appear to matter). He showed me a few with the \star button as well. A red and blue ball with \star makes just joins the balls by a black bar.

I thought I was starting to see the pattern, but then he showed me that a white and blue ball with \star gives just a blue ball. Then things started to get really weird, with new ball colors appearing with no immediately apparent





pattern. He showed my more images than I readily reproduce without it becoming overwhelming.

2 Possible patterns?

After four or five more encounters with this being, I was starting to have some guesses at some basic rules he was trying to communicate through all these examples. Pressing the buttons appears to start some sort of reaction inside the machine that combines the two objects. So, it makes sense to view \star and † as binary operations. In all the examples I have seen, these operation have nice properties in that they are both associative and commutative. Actually based on the complete structures, they are not quite commutative, but if we consider two objects the same if they have the same number of balls of each color, then the operations are commutative. There is further structure in how the balls are connected by bars that does not behave commutatively, but I don't yet have enough information to even guess at how the operations work with this structure. For now, I am going to call two objects the same if they have the same number of balls of each color.

Figure 6:

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† is associative

† is commutative

† is distributive

* is associative

* is commutative

† is distributive

* is associative

* is commutative

| a \dagger (b \dagger c) = (a \dagger b) \dagger (a \star c)

| a \star (b \dagger c) = (a \star b) \dagger (a \star c)

| a \star (b \star c) = (a \star b) \star c
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Figure 7: Some plausible rules I will assume until proven wrong.

Definition 1 A ball sequence is a sequence of natural numbers. Each slot gives the number of balls of a given color in order (white, red, blue, green, yellow, cyan, magenta, ...). Of course, these are just approximations of the colors I saw and there were many more. We will add to the list as needed.

Conjecture 1 The only ball sequence with a white ball is $(1,0,0,0,\ldots)$.

Conjecture 2 The ball sequence $(1,0,0,0,\ldots)$ has no effect when using \star , that is $(1,0,0,0,\ldots) \star b = b$ for all ball sequences b. In the absence of white balls, \star button just adds the values in each slot. That is,

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(0, \mathbf{a_2}, \mathbf{a_3}, \ldots) \star (0, \mathbf{b_2}, \mathbf{b_3}, \ldots) = (0, \mathbf{a_2} + \mathbf{b_2}, \mathbf{a_3} + \mathbf{b_3}, \ldots).
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In particular, \star never creates new colors.

3 The † button is sort of like nuclear fission

The \dagger operation appears much more complicated than \star . I have seen applications of \dagger produce many balls from just a few. Figure 3 shows an example of this. It is almost as if the red balls are the simplest element and \dagger breaks down cyan and yellow balls into many more red balls somehow. I don't know how the machine is performing \dagger , but I have a conjecture as to what it is doing. The idea doesn't account for the extra structural properties I mentioned before that make \dagger not actually commutative. But, if we forget about that extra structure for now, I think he might be showing me numbers, or rather factored numbers. Here is the idea: interpret the white ball as 1, the red ball as 2, the blue ball as 3, the green ball as 5, the yellow ball as 7 and cyan ball as 11. Now the \star operation is multiplication and \dagger is addition. Let me do it more formally.

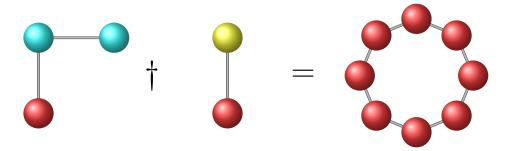


Figure 8: Some sort of splitting?

Conjecture 3 The ball sequence $(1,0,0,\ldots)$ represents the number 1. A ball sequence $(0,a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4,a_5,\ldots)$ represents the number $2^{a_1}3^{a_2}5^{a_3}7^{a_4}11^{a_5}\cdots$. The \star button multiplies the two numbers and the \dagger button adds the two numbers.

This works for all the demonstrations I can remember (disregarding the non-commutative structure). I have seen massive objects put into the machine and the operations always seems to be instantaneous. For a lot of these larger demonstrations, I don't remember the objects precisely, so I can't check the conjecture. But if the conjecture is true and the machine is using some efficient physical operation to do †, I think we could use the machine to do fast integer factorization. The universe can factor efficiently using Shor's quantum algorithm, so maybe the machine is doing something similar? I am working on trying to get the being to let me give him objects to try in the machine, but no luck yet. It would be rather amusing to break encryption by going into a deep meditative state and use this being's machine to factor integers.