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Temporal P/NP Theory: Mathematical Formalization

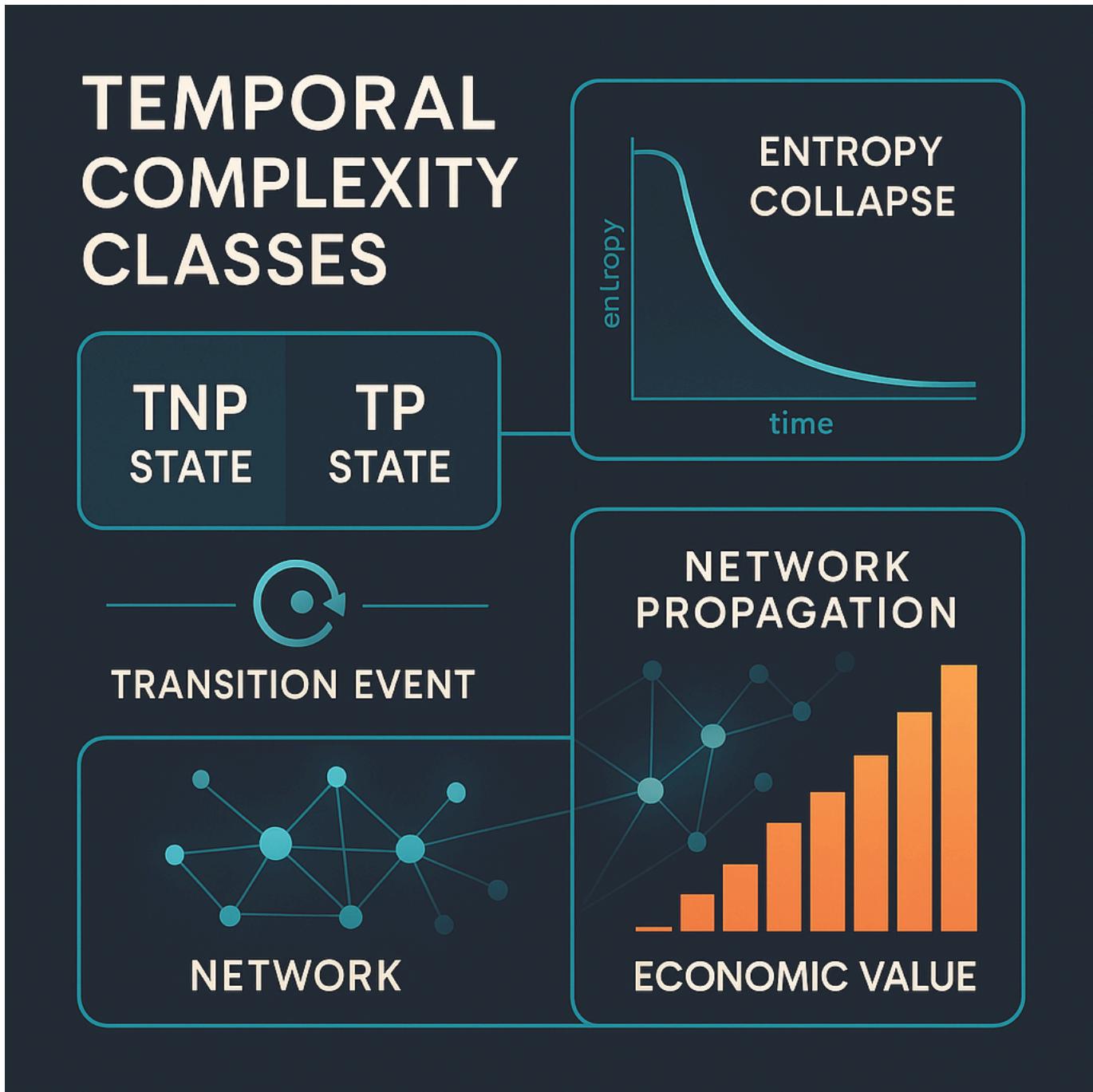
Let's start solving the hard problems.



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1. Core Definitions

1.1 Temporal Complexity Classes

Let Π be a computational problem with solution space S .

Definition 1.1 (Temporal NP State): A problem Π is in temporal NP state at time t , denoted $\Pi \in \text{TNP}(t)$, if:

- No algorithmic solution exists at time t
- Verification time $V(s) \ll$ Discovery time $D(s)$ for any solution $s \in S$
- System time cannot compress the discovery process

Definition 1.2 (Temporal P State): A problem Π is in temporal P state at time t , denoted $\Pi \in \text{TP}(t)$, if:

- An algorithmic solution A exists at time t
- Execution time $E(A) \approx V(s)$ for solutions s
- System time can optimize the known algorithm

1.2 The Transition Function

Definition 1.3 (P/NP Transition Event): The transition $\tau(\Pi)$ occurs at time t^* when:

$$\tau(\Pi) = \min\{t : \exists h \in H, h \text{ discovers algorithmic solution } A \text{ for } \Pi\}$$

Where H is the set of human problem-solvers.

2. Thermodynamic Formulation

2.1 Entropy Evolution

Definition 2.1 (Problem Entropy): The entropy of problem Π at time t :

$$S(\Pi, t) = -k \sum_{s \in S} p(s, t) \ln p(s, t)$$

Where:

- $p(s, t)$ = probability of solution s being explored at time t
- k = information constant

Theorem 2.1 (Entropy Collapse): At transition $\tau(\Pi)$:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau^+} S(\Pi, t) \ll \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau^-} S(\Pi, t)$$

The entropy collapses as the solution space crystallizes into an algorithm.

2.2 Time Violence Quantification

Definition 2.2 (Time Violence): The temporal inefficiency for problem Π :

$$\begin{aligned} TV(\Pi, t) = & \{ \\ & \int [H(\tau) - S(\tau)]^2 d\tau, \quad \text{if } \Pi \in TNP(t) \\ & \alpha \cdot [t - \tau(\Pi)], \quad \text{if } \Pi \in TP(t) \\ & \} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

- $H(\tau)$ = human temporal position
- $S(\tau)$ = system temporal position
- α = decay constant for optimization value

3. Network Propagation Dynamics

3.1 Discovery-Verification Coupling

Definition 3.1 (Network Invariant Speed): Following the harmonic mean principle:

$$C_N = (v_d + v_v) / (v_d \cdot v_v)$$

Where:

- v_d = discovery rate (problems/time transitioning from TNP to TP)
- v_v = verification/implementation rate

Theorem 3.1 (Propagation Bound): The rate of P/NP transitions in a network is bounded by:

$$dN_P/dt \leq C_N \cdot N_{\{TNP\}}$$

Where N_P and $N_{\{TNP\}}$ are the number of problems in each state.

3.2 Sub-Universe Exploration

Definition 3.2 (Parallel Exploration): Given n sub-universes $\{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\}$ exploring problem Π :

$$P(\tau(\Pi) \leq t) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - P_i(t)]$$

Where $P_i(t)$ is the probability that universe i solves Π by time t .

4. Economic Value Formulation

4.1 First-Solver Advantage

Definition 4.1 (Transition Value): The economic value of achieving transition $\tau(\Pi)$:

$$V(\tau) = \int_{\{\tau\}}^{\{\tau+\Delta t\}} [R(t) + e^{-\lambda(t-\tau)}] dt$$

Where:

- $R(t)$ = revenue rate from problem solution
- λ = decay rate as systems catch up
- Δt = exploitation window

Theorem 4.1 (Temporal Monopoly): The first-solver maintains advantage for duration:

$$\Delta t \approx (1/v_v) \cdot \ln(S(\Pi, \tau^-)/S_{\min})$$

Proportional to the log of entropy reduction achieved.

4.2 Innovation Chain Dynamics

Definition 4.2 (Problem Generation Rate): New TNP problems emerge at rate:

$$g(t) = \beta \cdot N_P(t) \cdot (C)$$

Where:

- β = innovation constant

- $N_P(t)$ = number of solved problems
- $\langle C \rangle$ = average problem complexity

5. Temporal Lag Formalization

5.1 Human-System Gap

Definition 5.1 (Temporal Gap): The lag between human and system time:

$$\Delta(t) = \int_0^t [g(\tau) - c_N] d\tau$$

Theorem 5.1 (Divergence Condition): The system diverges when:

$$g(t) > c_N$$

Leading to unbounded growth in unsolved problems.

5.2 Complexity Inflation

Definition 5.2 (Complexity Inflation Rate): The rate at which problem complexity grows:

$$dC/dt = \gamma \cdot [g(t) - c_N]^+ \cdot C$$

Where $[x]^+ = \max(0, x)$ and γ is the inflation constant.

6. Optimization Strategies

6.1 Temporal Field Enhancement

Strategy 6.1 (Discovery Acceleration): Maximize individual discovery rates through:

$$v_d^* = v_{d^0} \cdot (1 + \sum_i w_i \cdot I_i)$$

Where:

- v_{d^0} = baseline discovery rate
- I_i = information from temporal field i
- w_i = trust weight for source i

6.2 Network Architecture

Strategy 6.2 (Tripartite Optimization): For the Product-Media-Education trinity:

$$\text{Efficiency} = (v_p \cdot v_m \cdot v_e)^{(1/3)} / [(1/v_p + 1/v_m + 1/v_e)/3]$$

Maximized when $v_p = v_m = v_e$ (balanced system).

7. Fundamental Theorems

7.1 The Temporal P/NP Theorem

Theorem 7.1 (Main Result): In any network with finite C_N and growing complexity:

1. All problems begin in TNP state
2. Human discovery is necessary for TNP → TP transition

3. System optimization always lags by $\Delta t > 0$
4. Value accrues disproportionately to first solvers

Proof Sketch:

- By construction, no algorithm exists before discovery
- Discovery requires exploration of solution space (human time)
- Implementation requires codification (system time)
- Temporal ordering ensures discoverer advantage \square

7.2 The Entropy-Value Correspondence

Theorem 7.2 (Entropy-Value): The economic value of a transition is proportional to entropy reduction:

$$V(\tau) \propto S(\Pi, \tau^-) - S(\Pi, \tau^+)$$

Implication: Highest value comes from solving the most disordered problems.

8. Conclusions

This formalization reveals:

1. **P/NP transitions are irreversible temporal events**
2. **Human time necessarily leads system time**
3. **Economic value concentrates at transition moments**
4. **Networks have fundamental speed limits C_N**

5. Complexity inflation is inevitable without active management

The mathematics suggest that rather than fighting this temporal structure, we should design systems that:

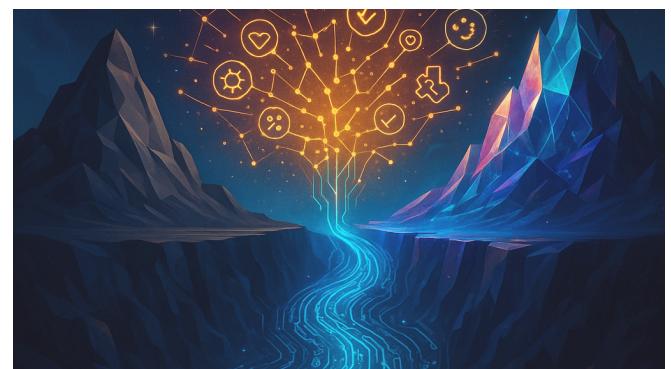
- Accelerate human discovery (increase v_d)
- Streamline verification (increase v_v)
- Distribute transition rewards fairly
- Manage complexity inflation actively

This creates a new lens for understanding innovation, computation, and economic value in the age of accelerating information.

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