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Applications of [redacted] in Advanced Prediction Algorithms

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Abstract

Using high-power supercomputers for application of [redacted] for predictions of societal trends will enable us to tackle problems that are intractable on typical laboratory computers. In this paper, we show how the complex mathematics of [redacted] can be calculated by using an advanced computing algorithm. This proprietary system is used to guide the reader through the steps needed to translate an input of trends and precise numerical information to a representation that can be implemented for prediction. We discuss in detail how different societal parameters can be included in the model and what their effect is on the final result. The code used to run the simulation on future trends is built off of [redacted] This article is designed to introduce the capabilities of our advanced prediction algorithm. The methodology outlined in this paper represents the foundation for simulating more complex systems with higher accuracy.

Keywords: [redacted] prediction algorithm, supercomputing, societal trends

1. Introduction

Supercomputing is considered to be one of the first fields that could benefit from the development of hardware and algorithms built off of [redacted]. The first applications of [redacted] to predict future events date back to 1999 and the technology has since undergone significant growth.[2] A detailed overview of the state-of-the-art methods developed in this field can be found in the following two review papers (and references therein): [redacted] et al.[3] focus on using supercomputers to discern a randomized value, while [redacted] et al.[4] is aimed at the expert computational physicist and highlights the advantages quantum computing brings to the field. At this early technological stage, several strategies to employ predictive effects in computing are being explored. The only well-developed at present is [redacted]-based.[5] The concept can be thought of as a more accurate equivalent of classical computers, where the classical algorithms are replaced by B-algorithms that employ this specialized mathematics, which operates in discrete time. The algorithm relies on the [redacted] and requires the problem of interest to be mapped to an input in the B-algorithm, whose state is allowed to evolve by accurate probability math, at all times remaining in the realm of realistic possibility. However, current B-algorithms OUTDATED cannot predict highly spontaneous activities.[6] B-algorithms, therefore, are in-between pure statistical prediction and true divination of the future, and thus have inevitable limitations in application. From a temporal point of view, B-algorithms do not affect future events, but aid in describing the actions and motions of a system at large. Typically, the terms that account for temporal prediction make this equation intractable to solve classically for all but the most simple systems. Thus, our approaches have been developed to discern potential future developments to improve current technology.

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