Mathematics: realisation of tasks

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I. Definitions.

<u>Def:</u>
Let $A_{Dt}=\{$ a of $\mathscr{A}$ / it exists x of $\mathscr{P}$ so that x(a)=1 $\}$
$\mathscr{A}$ = { action(s) }
$\mathscr{P}$ = { person(s) }
A_{Dt} is the task during Dt.

<u>Def:</u>
$\{$ a_{ti} / i of $\mathscr{N}$ $\}$ is the numerotation of actions corresponding to the task A_{Dt}.

<u>Prop:</u>
For all x of $\mathscr{P}$ taht have task A_{Dt}, it exists y of P_{BDt} so that it exists C of $\mathscr{L}$ function of «coding» of actions so that $C(B_{Dt'})$ = A_{Dt}.

Let:
$C(B_{Dt'})$ <= ($\{p_i\}$ of y) = $_T$ ($\{p_j\}$ of x) => A_{Dt}

T: function of correspondances / translation.

<u>Def:</u>
Let x of P that has task A_{Dt}, it exists P_{Dt} of T, relatives thoughts during Dt.

<u>Def:</u>
Let the triple of realisation of a task (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined this way.

<u>Def:</u>
Let (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined.
So P = P_u U P_s so that:
- for all p of P_u, (x, A_{Dt}, P-{p}) isn't defined.
- for all p of P_s, (x, A_{Dt}, P-{p}) is defined.
P_s thoughts not usefull during the task.

Let (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined.
P = P_u U P_s.
We define the function of transport fP_g that leads to P_s during the task A_{Dt}.

Prop:
Let (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined.
P = P_u U P_s.
For all b of P_s, it exists a of A, a not of A_{Dt}, p of P et fP_g so that $fP_g(a,p)=b$

Def:
Let a of A_{Dt}, t(a) of Dt=[t1..t2].
The anteriority of action of a compared to b is defined this way : t(a)<t(b)

II. Optimisation of (x, A_{Dt}, P).

Def:
Let (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined.
It exists p of P so that (x, A_{Dt}, P), $fP_g(p)$ of P so that (x, A_{Dt}, P-{p}) do not be defined, so p is essential to the realisation of A_{Dt}.
Thinking of invention or of creation.

Def:
Let (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined.
P = P_u U P_s.
p of P is an action thought if $fP_g(p)$ => A_{Dt}.
p of P is a creation thought if $fP_g(p)=P_u$.

Prop:
Let P_c et P_a a set of thoughts of creation and of action of (x, A_{Dt}, P) defined, so:
(x, A_{Dt}, P') is a triple of realisation optimised of (x, A_{Dt}, P) by $P_{a'}$ if : $n(P_a) < n(P_{a'})$
and P = P_a U P_c et P = $P_{a'}$ U P_c.

($n(P_a)$ number of thoughts leading to P_a)

III. Algorithmics of invention.

<u>Def:</u>
Let (x, A_{Dt}, P_1) defined.
If it exists p of Enum(P_1, $P_{2'}$) of P_2 so that (x, $B_{Dt'}$, P_2) and $\mathit{f}P2_g$(p) of P_2 so that (x, B_{Dt}, $P_2-\{p\}$) is not defined with P_2 containing $P_{2'}$, so (x, $B_{Dt'}$, P_2) is an invention.