

# 后科学中国

## Post-Science China

后科学之父 郑 佑 *Father of Post-Science* Hugh Ching 2014

定量价值理论: <http://www.infinitespreadsheet.com/verify.htm>

全面性自动化软件: <http://www.humanlanguageprogramming.com>

后科学研究院: <http://www.postscience.com>

# 给中国人-美国人想不出,也解决不了的三个问题-----

能思考并解决这三个问题者, 请联系 [cy88lee@yahoo.com](mailto:cy88lee@yahoo.com)

- (1) 机器人触摸的问题(触摸碰撞而无反弹)是牛顿和所有的科学家在过去300年错过了一个问题。日本第六代计算机科学的失败主要是因为机器人不能触摸。只有吴大猷和郑佑能思考并解决这个25变量的问题。
- (2) 第二个问题是经济学,美国联储局没有预测到的两次金融危机,而后科学创始人郑佑的估值系统公开预测储蓄和贷款危机和次贷祸。如何在包含五十种经济因素的供应和需求中取得经济均衡? 只能在严格的数学基础上和不可能违反的自然法则的无限电子估值系统中计算求得。
- (3) 第三个问题是软件的复杂性危机,只能用全面性,完全自动化的永久自生软件系统来解决。

中国人来美国, 大多只能学习,抄袭美国,难以自学创新, 超越美国。  
郑佑的后科学超越了西方文化, 也是对世界,人类的贡献。

# 后科学中国初步商业业务计划

Post-Science China Initial Commercialization Business Plan

**为中国建立两个国际商业业务标准：**

## **一。国际估值及投资分析的标准**

**示范：** <http://www.infinitespreadsheet.com/verify.htm>

**潜在市值：一亿万美元**

**重要性：人类理性化社会与理性决策的开始**

郑佑“定量供应和需求模型基于无限电子表格”（专利号：6078901）。

## **二。国际编号系统：通用永久编号**

**示范：** 不正确会互相冲突的数字系统:国际标准书号(ISBN)

**潜在市值：数亿万美元** <http://www.pn123.com>

**重要性：世界进入全面性自动化生物科学时代**

郑佑“全面性自动化和自动生成软件系统”（专利号：5485601）。

# Post-Science China Initial Commercialization Business Plan (English Translation)

Help China Establish Two International Business Standards:

## 1. Valuation and Investment Analysis Standard

- Example: <http://www.123is.com>
- Potential Market Capitalization: \$1 Trillion
- Significance: Initialize Human Rational Decision Making
- Patent: Hugh Ching "Quantitative Supply and Demand Model Based on Infinite Spreadsheet" (Pat. No. 6,078,901)

## 2. International Number System: Universal Permanent Number

- Example: Conflicting Number System: ISBN, URL, etc. <http://pn123.com>
- Potential Market Capitalization: \$ Trillions
- Significance: Society Entering Complete Automation
- Patent: Hugh Ching "Completely Automated and Self-generating Software System" (Pat. No. 5,485,601)

# 最重要的思考观点

## Most Important Points for Deliberation

- **学问的目的：正确的预测可以增加幸福，并避免痛苦，或增加价值。**  
The purpose of knowledge: Correct predictions can increase happiness and avoid suffering or increase value.
- **不能违反的事和永久性的设计要求限制物质和人的行为。**  
Non-violables and the design criterion of permanence restrict material and human behaviors.
- **不能违反的事预测万无一失的事。**  
Non-violables predict infallibles.
- **永久性的设计要求是增加价值最重要的因素。它需要以全面性自动化来实现。**  
Permanence is the most important design criterion. It is achieved through complete automation.

# 如何预测？

## How to Make Predictions?

- 在科学中，一个使在受控制的有限确定性的系统的预测，其中最后一个变量以计算，无论是作为数据或经验证实时间不变量的变量的其余部分得到。

In science, one makes prediction in a controlled finite deterministic system, where the last variable is to be calculated, and the rest of the variables are obtained either as facts or empirically verified time-invariants.

- 在后科学中，使确定性的现实，在时间和空间上延伸到无穷远，最后一个变量来计算的，和其他投入市场比较获得的预测。

In post-science, one makes prediction in the deterministic reality extending to infinity in time and space, where the last variable is to be calculated, and other inputs are to be obtained from market comparison.

# 科学和后科学预测的区别

## Difference between Predictions in Science and Post-Science

- 在科学上，人们可以在一个有限的确定性系统中的数据实证检验的结果。

In science, one can empirical verify the result in a finite deterministic system of data.

- 在科学中，人们必须信任实证检验。

In science, one must trust empirical verification.

- 后科学处理与无限现实，以来从未到达无穷，确定性系统的数据永远不会被收集的实证检验。

In post-science, dealing with the infinite reality, since infinity never arrives, deterministic system of data can never be collected for empirical verification.

- 在后科学中，人们必须信任数学或逻辑的严谨性，在制定的问题，价值和软件的解决方案。

- In post-science, one must trust the mathematical or logical rigor in the formulation of the problem, as in the solution of value and software.

# 不能违反的自然定律

## Non-violable Laws of Nature

- **不能违反的事包括不能违反的自然定律。**  
Non-violables includes non-violable laws of nature.
- **不能违反的自然定律包括不能违反的科学自然定律和不能违反的社会科学自然定律。**  
Non-violable laws of nature include non-violable laws in science and social science.
- **不能违反的科学自然定律包括万有引力等等可以得到实验证实的定律。**  
Non-violable laws of nature in science include empirically verifiable theories.
- **不能违反的社会科学自然定律包括定量价值理论等等满足数学的严谨性的定律。**  
Non-violable laws of nature in social science include mathematically rigorous theories.



# 永久性的设计要求

## Design Criterion of Permanence

- 永久性是必须具备的设计要求，因为任何非永久的实体迟早会变得不存在。

Permanence is the most important design criterion because any non-permanent entity will sooner or later become non-existent.

- 永久性的设计要求是以全面性自动化来实现。

Permanence is achieved through complete automation.

- 全面性自动化是以自我生成来实现。

Complete automation is achieved through self-creation.

# 自我生成

## Self-Creation

- 自我生成是全面性自动化必要的条件。

Self-creation is one of the requirement of complete automation.

- 全面性自动化也是自我生成必要的条件，但它可以做比自我生成更多的事情。

Complete automation is also one of the requirement of self-creation, but can do more things than self-creation.

# 全面性自动化的软件系统

Completely Automated Software System

- 全面性自动化的软件系统的目的是为了解决软件的问题。

The purpose of the completely automated software system is for solving the problem of software.

- 什么是软件的问题？

What is the problem of software?

# 什么是软件的问题？

What is the problem of software?

- 软件解决方案是全世界各地的计算机用户可以永久地完全使用本地的人类语言与计算机进行通讯。

The Solution of Software is a condition in which the human user can communicate with the computer solely and forever in native human languages.

- “人类语言编程意味着永远人类所有用户与计算机通讯只在本地人类的语言或人类理解多媒体表达式。” 后科学

"Human-Language Programming means that forever all human users will communicate with the computer exclusively in native human languages or human-understandable multimedia expressions." Post-Science

# 如何消除所有技术壁垒计算？

How to Eliminate All Technical Barriers to Computing?

- 从本质上讲，人类语言编程（HLP）已经消除了所有的技术壁垒计算。  
In essence, Human-Language Programming (HLP) has eliminated all the technical barriers to computing.
- HLP消除技术壁垒，使用人联想记忆（HAM），已被设计为允许访问无限长的关联信息，通过在通用的用户界面，如人类。
- HLP eliminates technical barriers using the Human Associative Memory (HAM), which has been designed to allow humans to access an infinite amount of information through association, such as in the Universal User Interface.

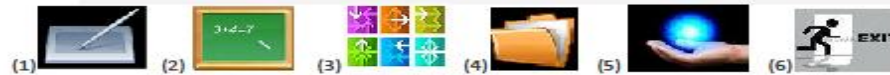
# 通用用户界面

## Universal User Interface

### Universal User Interface for Human-Language Program (New)

#### First Multiple-Choice Question

(1) Input & Output; (2) Calculate; (3) Branching; (4) Files; (5) Generation; (6) Exit & Save  
(1) 输入和输出 (2) 计算 (3) 逻辑分支 (4) 文件处理 (5) 程序生成 (6) 退出并保存



(1) De entrada y salida (2) Calcular (3) Lógica de ramificación (4) Archivo (5) Programa de generación de (6) Salir y guardar

(1) 入力と出力 (2) 計算 (3) ロジック分岐 (4) ファイルの管理 (5) プログラム生成 (6) 終了して保存する

(1) Input und Output (2) berechnen (3) Logik Verzweigung (4) Dateiverwaltung (5) Programmerstellung (6) verlassen und speichern

(1) вход и выход (2) вычислять (3) логика ветвления (4) управление файлами (5) программа поколения (6) выйти и сохранить

(1) entrée et sortie (2) calculer (3) logique de branchement (4) gestion des fichiers (5) génération de programmes (6) quitter et enregistrer

(1) ingresso e uscita (2) calcolare (3) logica di diramazione (4) gestione dei file (5) programma generazione (6) uscire e salvare

(1) 입력 및 출력 (2) 계산 (3) 논리 (4) 파일 관리 (5) 프로그램 (6) 종료하고

(1) इनपुट और आउटपुट (2) गणना (3) तर्क शाखाओं में बंटी (4) संचिका प्रबंधन (5) कार्यक्रम पीढ़ी (6) बाहर निकलें और सहेजें

(1) ইনপুট ও আউটপুট (2) গণনা (3) লজিক্যাল ব্রাঞ্চিং (4) ফাইল পরিচালনা (5) প্রোগ্রাম জেনারেশন (6) বের হয়ে আসা ও সংরক্ষণ

(1) المدخلات والمخرجات (2) محاسبه (3) منطق انشعاب (4) مديريت پرونده ها (5) نسل برنامه (6) خروج و ورودی و خروجی (1) ورودی و خروجی (2) حساب (3) منطق المتفرعة (4) إدارة الملفات (5) برنامج الجيل (6) الخروج وحفظ

(1) input dan output (2) menghitung (3) la lógica de bifurcación (4) gestión de archivos (5) program generasi (6) keluar dan simpan

(1) entrada e saída (2) calcular (3) logika percabangan (4) manajemen file (5) geração do programa (6) sair e salvar

(1) 輸入和輸出 (2) 計算 (3) 邏輯分支 (4) 檔案管理 (5) 程序生成 (6) 退出並保存

(1) đầu vào và đầu ra (2) Tính toán (3) logic phân nhánh (4) quản lý tập tin (5) tạo chương trình (6) Xuất cảnh,

(1) input at output (2) calcular (3) lohika sumasanga (4) File pamamahala (5) programa henerasyon (6) Lumabas at l-save ang

# 示范人类语言编程 ( HLP )

## Demonstration of Human-Language Programming (HLP)

- HLP Lesson 1: The Complete Learning Curve of Human-Language Programming
- Question: Using Universal User Interface, how to program the instruction: PRINT "Hello"?
- Answer: Type: "111Hello".
- Question: What is Universal User Interface?
- Answer: It can have infinite number of forms. For example, the first-level question here can be:
- Choose one: (1) Print, (2) Input, (3) Calculate, (4) Branching, (5) Files, (6) Generate, (7) Exit?
- After typing "1" the second-level question appears:
- Choose one: (1) Print on Screen, (2) Print on paper, (3) Others?
- After typing "1" the third-level question appears:
- Choose one: (1) Print without a carriage return, (2) Print with a carriage return?
- After typing "1" the content-insensitive question appears:
- What do you want to print?
- Here the user types "Hello".

# 消除技术的示范（通用永久编号）

## Demonstration of Eliminating Technology (Universal Permanent Number)

- HLP Lesson 2 How to Generate an Instruction Generating Instruction
- In a self-generating generator, the generator must be able to generate an instruction generating instruction, which, for example, is in the form GOSUB 64880, where the ADDRESS 64880 is unknown to the user.
- Question: How to write GOSUB 64880, without knowing 64880?
- Answer: Type "5" for the question: Choose one: (1) Print and Input, (2) Calculate, (3) Branching, (4) Files, (5) Generate, (6) Exit? After typing "5" the second-level multiple-choice question appears:
- Choose one: (1) Write instruction generating instructions, set flags for auto-update, (2) Others?
- After typing "1" the following third-level question appears:
- Choose one: (1) Write an instruction generation instruction, (2) Others?
- After typing "1" the program returns to the first-level question:
- Type 1, 1, 1 as in the previous demonstration.
- What do you want to print?
- <Enter> [NOTE: Here the input is irrelevant, and, thus, typing <Enter> is sufficient.]



# 计算机软件的目前状况

## The State of Computer Software

- **第一代：技术壁垒高的计算机使用（IBM标准）**
- **First Generation: High Technical Barriers to Computer Usage (IBM Standard)**
- **第二代：即插即用:技术壁垒低的计算机使用（微软和英特尔的标准）**
- **Second Generation: Plug and Play: Low Technical Barriers (Microsoft and Intel Standard)**
- **第三代：人类语言编程（全面性自动化的软件标准）**
- **Third Generation: Human-language programming (Completely Automated Software Standard)**

<http://humanlanguageprogramming.com>

# 如何实现人类语言编程？

## How to Achieve Human-Language Programming?

### 人类语言编程的三个创新

#### Three Innovations of Human-Language Programming

#### 1. 通用用户界面: 一个树形结构，数值选择题形式

##### 1. Universal User Interface

a tree-structured, numerical multiple-choice format

#### 2. 通用计算机源代码: 整型般的源代码，作为答案的通用用户界面，如111您好！

##### 2. Universal Computer Source Code

Integer-like source code, as answers to the Universal User Interface, such as 111 Hello!

#### 3. 通用数据文件: 记录的地址包含在记录中。位于这地址的记录包含要执行的操作。

##### 3. Universal Data File

ADDRESS contained in the record, which is located at the ADDRESS and contains the operation to be performed.

# 通用用户界面

## Universal User Interface

### 通用用户界面 Universal User Interface

一个树形结构，数值选择题形式（第1题）：（1）输入和输出，（2）计算，（3）科，（4）文件，（5）生成，（6）保存并退出？

a tree-structured, numerical multiple-choice format (1<sup>st</sup> question):

(1) Input and Output, (2) Calculate, (3) Branch, (4) Files, (5) Generate, (6) Save and Exit?

上面的人可以理解的格式生成从下面：

1。ABS-C，2。D-H，3。IF THEN - O，4。打印 - R，5。-T，6。U-Z，7。生成，8。保存并退出？

The above human-understandable format is generated from:

**1. ABS-C, 2. D-H, 3. IF THEN - O, 4. Print - R, 5. Save - T, 6. U-Z, 7. Generate, 8. Save and Exit?**

**已安排上述程序生成的关键字，按字母顺序排列，所以没有计划报表将被错过。**

The above program generator has arranged the keywords alphabetically so that no program statements will be missed.

**上述两个发生器可以自行生成（自己写出来），其类似于整数的源代码可以自动更新到对方。**

**Both of the above generators can self-generate (write itself) and their integer-like source codes can be auto-updated to each other.**

# 通用计算机源代码

## Universal Computer Source Code

### 通用计算机源代码

Universal Computer Source Code

整型般的源代码，作为通用的用户界面，一个树形结构，数值选择题形式（第1题）的答案：

Integer-like source code, as answers to the Universal User Interface, a tree-structured, numerical multiple-choice format (1<sup>st</sup> question):

（1）输入和输出，（2）计算，（3）分公司的  
（4）文件，（5）生成，（6）保存并退出？

(1) Input and Output, (2) Calculate, (3) Branch, (4) Files, (5) Generate, (6) Save and Exit?

示例代码：111你好！

Example of code: 111 Hello!

# 通用数据文件

## Universal Data File

通用数据文件 Universal Data File  
地址包含于记录中。位于这地址中的记录是要  
执行的操作。

ADDRESS contained in the record, which is located at the  
ADDRESS and contains the operation to be performed.

示例代码：

Example of the code:

```
64880 ADDRESS=64880:IF FLAG<>0 THEN  
  PRINT#1"PRINT";ANSWER$
```

64880是由全面性自动化的软件记住。  
64880就是一个通用永久号码的例子。

64880 is remembered by the completely automated software.  
64880 is an example of Universal Permanent Number.

**观察到社会科学不能违反  
的自然定律是每一个理性  
的人的责任。**

**It is the responsibility of every rational  
human being to observe the non-  
violable laws of nature in social science.**

**价值的解决方案是一个不能违反的自然定律。**

**The solution of value is a non-violable law of nature.**

# 价值的解决方案

## The Solution of Value

价值是所有延伸到无限远的未来收益及亏损的总和。

Value is the sum total of all the future benefits and losses extending to infinity in time.

价值可以量化成为价格或回报率。

Value can be quantified in terms of the price or the rate of return.

价值的解决方案在该专利中所述：郑佑“定量供应和需求模型基于无限电子表格”（专利号：6078901）。

The solution of value is described in the patent:

Hugh Ching “Quantitative Supply and Demand Model Based on Infinite Spreadsheet” (Pat. No. 6,078,901).

估值的输入依赖于价值的观念，这是在生命的创造设计说明书的一部分。

The input to valuation depends on the perception of value, which is a part of the design specification in the creation of life.

# 价值的解决方案的目前状况

## The State of the Solution of Value

- 价值理论价值的问题描述在杰拉德·德布鲁的本书。  
The problem of value is described in the book Theory of Value by Gerard Debreu.
- 肯尼斯·阿罗在第34页上的现金流量折现法的正确性提出质疑。  
Kenneth Arrow questioned the correctness of the discounted cash flow method on page 34.
- 目前的社会仍然没有价值的解决方案，如由美联储主席本·伯南克（Ben Bernanke）于他2010年关于金融危机的讲话第21页的底部误传表示。他提出可以追溯到从2004年至2006年，以2003年至2004年，因此，危机的责任推卸到已意识到价值的解决方案前主席艾伦·格林斯潘。  
The establishment still does not have the solution of value as indicated by the misrepresentation of Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke at the bottom of page 21 of his 2010 speech on the financial crisis. He moved date back from 2004-2006 to 2003 - 2004, thus, shifting the blame of the crisis to former Chairman Alan Greenspan, who is aware of the solution of value.
- 解决金融危机的办法是后科学价值的解决方案。  
The solution to the crisis is the solution of value, solved by post-science.



# 经济学的目前状况

## The State of Economics

- **前 弗里德曼**：经济受人造的法律控制（模仿自然规律）。
- **Pre-Friedman**: Economy regulated by man-made laws (imitations of laws of nature).
- **米尔顿·弗里德曼**：自由市场（解除管制），没有人造法规控制经济。
- **Milton Friedman**: Free Market (Deregulation); Economy without man-made regulation.
- **后 弗里德曼**：经济受社会科学不能违反的自然定律控制（自由市场的延伸），如价值解决方案。
- **Post-Friedman**: Economy regulated by non-violable laws of nature (an extension of Free Market), such as the solution of value.
- **结论**：从人造的法律控制到自由市场到社会科学不能违反的自然定律。
- **Conclusion**: From Man-Made Regulation to Free Market to Regulation by Non-Violable Laws of Nature.

**最重要的设计标准是  
永久性。**

**The most important design  
criterion is permanence.**

**全面性自动化的设计标准满足永久性。**

**The design criterion of Permanence is satisfied by  
Complete Automation.**

# 脱氧核糖核酸是永久性的

## DNA Is Permanent

DNA是全面性自动化的通用软件永久性最好的例子。

DNA is the prime example of the completely automated  
Universal Permanent Software.

该软件中披露的专利：

“全面性自动化和自动生成软件系统” 专利号：5485601。

The Software is disclosed in the patent:

*“Completely Automated and Self-generating Software System”*  
(Pat. No. 5,485,601).

价值的观念包含在DNA中。

The perception of value is contained in DNA.

生命的意义将被揭示创作设计的规范。

Life's meaning will be revealed from  
the design specification of creation.

生活的每一天都是在表达DNA的价值。

One is expressing the value of one's DNA  
by the way one lives every day.

# 如何创造生命

## How To Create Life

全面性自动化的解决方案是有触摸能力的  
自行生产的通用机器人。

The solution of complete automation is the Self-Manufactured General Purpose Robot with the ability of touch.

这个机器人是完全被全面性自动化软件控制。

The Robot is fully controlled by the completely automated software.

最终，该机器人将成为人，和软件将成为DNA。

Ultimately, the Robot will become the human, and the software, DNA.

相同的生命，也可以通过克隆创建。

Identical lives can also be created by cloning.

克隆是永久的生命解决方案。

Cloning is the solution to permanent life.

自我创造是永久生命系统的解决方案。

Self-creation is the solution to permanent living system.

有性繁殖是为混合DNA而创建新的不同的DNA。

Sexual reproduction is for mixing DNA to create new identities.

不同的DNA的总数量可能稳定下来，到约10亿。

The total number of distinct DNA could flatten out, say, around 10 billions.

# 计算机科学的目前状况

## The State of Computer Science

- 在宇宙中存在的所有计算机，其中一最差的是人造的计算机。
- Of all the computers existing in the universe, one of the worst is the man-made computer.
- 大脑是一个计算机，两个数量级，约500，比计算机更多的功能，约3个功能，即存储器，算术，和逻辑。
- The brain is a computer with two-orders of magnitude, about 500, more functions than the computer, about 3 functions, namely memory, arithmetic, and logic.
- 经济是一台电脑，继定量供给和需求不能违反的自然定律。
- The economy is a computer following the non-violable quantitative law of quantitative supply and demand.
- 宇宙是一个计算机，继不能违反的物理科学的自然定律。
- The universe is a computer following the non-violable laws of nature in physical science.
- 即使物质也可能是计算机，继量子态的量子力学定律。（Umesh制作五瓦齐拉尼：“自然计算”。）
- Even matters could be computers at the quantum state following the laws of quantum mechanics. (Umesh V. Vazirani: "Nature is calculating itself.")
- 结论：我们应该把大自然看为计算机和建立电脑平行于那些已经存在的。
- Conclusion: We should treat nature as computers and built our computers parallel to those already existed.

# 跃冲项目的目前状况

## The State of Jumpulse

- 吴大猷的本文设立跃冲(jumpulse)的定义。
- Ta-You Wu's paper defines jumpulse.
- 跃冲行程为所有职业网球选手必要的。
- Jumpulse Stroke is necessary for all professional tennis players.
- 跃冲，舞蹈，恢复墨尔本洗牌舞，从而导致PSY江南风格，拥有超过1.5亿次YouTube上。
- Jumpulse, the dance, has revived Melbourne Shuffle, which lead to Gangnam Style of Psy with over 1.5 billion views on YouTube.
- 物理概念的引入，作为一个非弹性碰撞，是成功地在实验中验证和录影。
- The physics concept is introduced as an inelastic collision, which is successfully verified in an experiment and videoed.

# 后科学的商业计划

## Post-Science Business Plans

### 五个基于学问的后科学业务

Five Post-Science Businesses Based on Knowledge

1. 无限电表估价系统。  
1. The Infinite Spreadsheet Valuation System.
2. 咨询基于触摸解决方案，以取代人类的机器人的机器人。  
2. Consultation on Robotics Based on the Solution of Touch to replace the human robots.
3. 出售通用永久编号（主要项目：完全自动化的购买商品支付）。  
3. Sell Universal Permanent Numbers (Major Project: Completely Automated Check-Out).
4. 教导家庭亲子学术充实类体育，投资，和计算机。  
4. Teach Parent-Children Academic Enrichment Classes on Sports, Investment, and Computer.
5. 两最高优先级：万亿美元的项目  
    (1) 通用永久编号 (UPN)  
    (2) 中国国际美元，国际园cdollar。  
5. Highest Priority: Two \$trillion projects are  
    (1) Universal Permanent Numbers (UPN) and  
    (2) International Chinese Dollar, 国际园 cdollar.

# 通用永久编号

## Universal Permanent Number (UPN)

- 如何分配永久和全球不同的名字永久的实体，如书籍，网址，DNA的产品，名称可以由计算机自动处理，就是由通用永久号码解决了的问题。
- How to assign permanent and globally distinct names to permanent entities, such as books, URLs, DNAs, and products, where the names can be automatically handled by the computer, is the problem solved by Universal Permanent Number.

现有的两个不正确的解决方案：

Two Existing Incorrect Solutions:

- ( 1 ) 所有的过去的数字系统应用到特定的项目或区域的，可以成冲突。
- (1) All the past number systems apply to specific items or areas and, thus, can come into conflict.
- ( 2 ) 词语是模糊的: 关键字系统不能很好地定义或自动处理。
- (2) Words are fuzzy: keyword systems cannot be well-defined or be automatically handled.

正确的解决办法：

The Correct Solution:

- 原生的计算机语言是整数。
- The native language of the computer is the integer.



# 国际园 cdollar

## (International Chinese Dollar)

- **国际园或 cdollar 将与美国国库券存款证挂钩。**  
The International Chinese Dollar or cdollar, for short, will be pegged to the US dollar.
- **国际园价值将与美元增长。**  
Cdollar will grow in value as US dollar.
- **国际园将代表小面额的国库券存款证。**  
Cdollar will represent Treasury Certificate of Deposit in small denominations.
- **起初，一万亿国际园的发行将一万亿美元的国库券支持。**  
Initially, one trillion cdollar will be issued backed by one trillion dollars of treasury reserve.

# 结论

## Conclusion

后科学的价值和全面性自动化解决方案分别满足设置理性行为的基础和设计标准满足永久性的要求的解决方案。

Post-science contains the solutions to value and complete automation, which are needed to set the foundation for rational behavior and to satisfy the requirement of permanence, respectively.

火箭和原子弹带中国进入西方的科学时代。

Rocket and Atom bomb have brought the Chinese into the Age of Science.

在2013年，后科学开始发挥其学问力量在不理性和鲁莽的社会。

In 2013, post-science starts to exert the full power of its knowledge on the irrational and reckless society.

价值和全面性自动化解决方案将带中国进入更重要的后科学时代。

Solutions of value and complete automation will bring China into the Age of Post-Science.

# 人生是如何生活在不同的时代

## How Life Is Lived In Different Times

- **前宗教：如同昆虫。**
- Pre-Religion: Like an insect.
- **宗教：像个和尚。**
- Religion: Like a monk.
- **前科学：如同动物。**
- Pre-Science: Like an animal.
- **科学：像一个机器人（公元 2000 -年）**
- Science: Like a robot ( 2000 - AD).

### 后科学

#### Post-Science

- **社会科学：如同一个理性的人,理解价值的解决方案。**
- Social Science: Like a human with the solution of value. (2500 -)
- **生物科学：如同一个创造者, 知道如何创造人类。(3000 -)**
- Life Science: Like a creator with the solution of complete automation.
- **自我创造:永久生存的生物系统。(4000 -)**
- Self-creation: Permanent existence of the living system.

# 后科学参考

## Post-Science References

- Ching “*Completely Automated And Self-generating Software System*” Pat. No. 5,485,601
- Ching “*Quantitative Supply And Demand Model Based On Infinite Spreadsheet*” Pat. No. 6,078,901
- Ta-You Wu “On Impulsive Motion, Braking and Robotry” CHINESE JOURNAL OF PHYSICS VOL. 37, NO. 6 DECEMBER 1999 (First paper on Jumpulse)
- *Knowledge* T. L. Kunii, C. V. Ramamoorthy, Hugh Ching, 2007 (A book on Post-Science)

# 影响后科学的列表

## Post-Science Influence List

- Harold Grad, student of Richard Courant and grand student of David Hilbert, was the mathematics teacher of Hugh Ching, founder of post-science
  - Paul Feyerabend, the most cultured person of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, philosophy teacher of post-science founder
  - William Kinnard, top real estate appraisal authority
  - Milton Friedman, top thinker of 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - Ta-You Wu, inventor of jumpulse, physics teacher of post-science founder
  - Gerard Debreu, author of Theory of Value
  - Kenneth Arrow, top authority in theory of value
  - C. V. Ramamoorthy, founder of software engineering
  - T. L. Kunii, top intellectual in Japan, authority on homotopy
  - Lotfi Zadeh, founder of fuzzy logic, the greatest visionary ever (diversification could be more important than knowledge.)
- Hugh Ching, Ta-You Wu, T. L. Kunii, and C. V. Ramamoorthy are the founders of Post-Science Institute.

# 郑佑

## Hugh Ching



- **电机工程学学士** 美国麻省理工学院 (MIT)  
BS Electrical Engineering Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
- **核工程理学硕士** 美国麻省理工学院 (MIT)  
MS Nuclear Engineering Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
- **核工理学博士** 美国麻省理工学院 (MIT)  
Sc.D. Nuclear Engineering Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
- **两次麻省理工学院的乒乓球冠军。** Twice table tennis champion of MIT.
- **柯朗数学科学研究所博士后 (导师: 哈罗德·哥来德)**  
Post-Doctor Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences (Harold Grad).
- **博士后, 与保罗·费耶阿本德花了8年在加州大学伯克利分校哲学系。**
- **After Post-Doctor Spent eight years at the Department of Philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, with Paul Feyerabend.**

### 郑佑 **对中国引进的贡献:**

- **90年代初, 郑佑介绍美国顶级卫星公司的卫星技术给来美国训练的24个中国顶尖的航空航天科学家。今天, 中国的卫星技术, 是世界所有国家中最先进的。**
- **90-2000 引进英特尔和英特尔芯片给中国超级计算机团队建设银河II号。**
- **95-2000 介绍机器人触摸的问题 touch problem 给中央研究院院长吴大猷, 吴大猷因此发明这个字“Jumpulse”的物理新概念。**
- **70年代介绍引进台湾超音速, 如今台湾是ultra sound 应用最普遍的地区。**

# 家庭背景郑氏17房的过去，现在，和未来

## Past, Present, and Future of Zheng's Seventeen Houses

- 郑氏族迁移到南部在公元前806年。
- The Zheng Clan migrated to the south in 806 BC.
- 郑氏17房屋有超过700年的历史。
- The Zheng's 17 Houses had 700 years family history.
- 它是当今中国最大的家庭居住。
- It is today the largest family residence in China.
- 自2009年以来，它已被设计成一个中国历史悠久的旅游景点，如它的全盛时期已经过去。
- Since 2009, it has been designed into a Chinese historical tourist attraction, as if its heyday is over.
- 是否郑家族DNA已经得到了充分的表达？
- Has the Zheng's family DNA been fully expressed?
- 郑佑可提供更多形式的商业知识，商业技能是在他的DNA。
- Hugh Ching has more to offer in the form of the business knowledge, as business skill is in his DNA.
- 郑佑的后科学在未来将应该引入郑氏17房子一个新的学问的特性。
- Post-science of Hugh Ching should introduce a new identity of knowledge for the Zheng's 17 Houses in the future.
- 郑氏家庭可能成为世界的典范。
- The Family could become a model for the world to follow.



# 其他的评论

## Additional Comments

**两个主要的尚未解决的全球性问题：**

**Two main unsolved global problems:**

- (1) **当前的全球金融危机** Current global Financial Crisis
- (2) **未来的复杂危机** Future Complex Crisis

**问题的解决方案：** Solutions to the problems:

- (1) **价值的解决方案将保持所有未来预期到的经济因素在无穷大的时间和空间的平衡。**

Solution of value will keep all the future expected financial factors to infinity in time and space in equilibrium.

- (2) **完全自动化是无限复杂的解决方案。**

Complete automation is the solution to unlimited complexity.



# 后科学之父

*The Father of Post-Science*

郑佑 Hugh Ching

郑佑的三大历史性的贡献

牛顿没有解决的 (1) 相撞而不弹掉的机器人触摸的问题  
约翰·冯·诺伊曼 (John von Neumann) 提出，但还未解决的  
(2) 定量价值理论和 (3) 全面性自动化, 后科学研究行为和生命。



郑佑为郑氏十七房近现代名人郑百平之子

Hugh Ching is the son of Pei Ping Ching, who is a famous descendent of the seven hundred years old Chinese family

*Zheng's Seventeen Houses*