



BLOCKCHAIN

Ubiquu Data

1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	c d 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	c e 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	a e 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	f d 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	f e 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	a a 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
a c e	e a b	a b e
f b a	c d e	c d f
1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	c d 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	a c 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	e f 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	e a 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	a a 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	a f 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0
1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1
e f a	a e e	f f d
b c d	f f d	e a b
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1
1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1	a a 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	c e 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	b b 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	f a 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1
1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	c d 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	a f 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0
1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1
1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0

Immutable Data



BLOCKCHAIN DE LOUSA

Curso de Blockchain Prandiano



```
d989d9aa059d7e54
9b05e0ff817f1641
941a6648712d2d0a
78ef599e6548c14f
```

SHA X 256

```
bf53c10ec1b5cdbe
7601204935f16b71
83cccedc9da01467
9bf1de03cf68eba4
```



Curso de Blockchaim Prandiano

Mess With One Messed With Everyone



SUBFACTORIAL

A B C D

X

$$|n = n \cdot |(n-1) + (-1)^n$$

X

BADC CADB DABC
 BDAC CDBA DCBA
 BCDA CDAC DCAB

Número de Desarranjos



n Arranjos X Desarranjos n

$$\underline{1} = 1, \underline{\underline{1}} = 0$$

A

$$\underline{2} = 2, \underline{\underline{2}} = 1$$

AB
◦BA

$$\underline{3} = 6, \underline{\underline{3}} = 2$$

ABC ◦BCA
ACB ◦CAB
BAC ◦CBA

$$\underline{4} = 24, \underline{\underline{4}} = 9$$

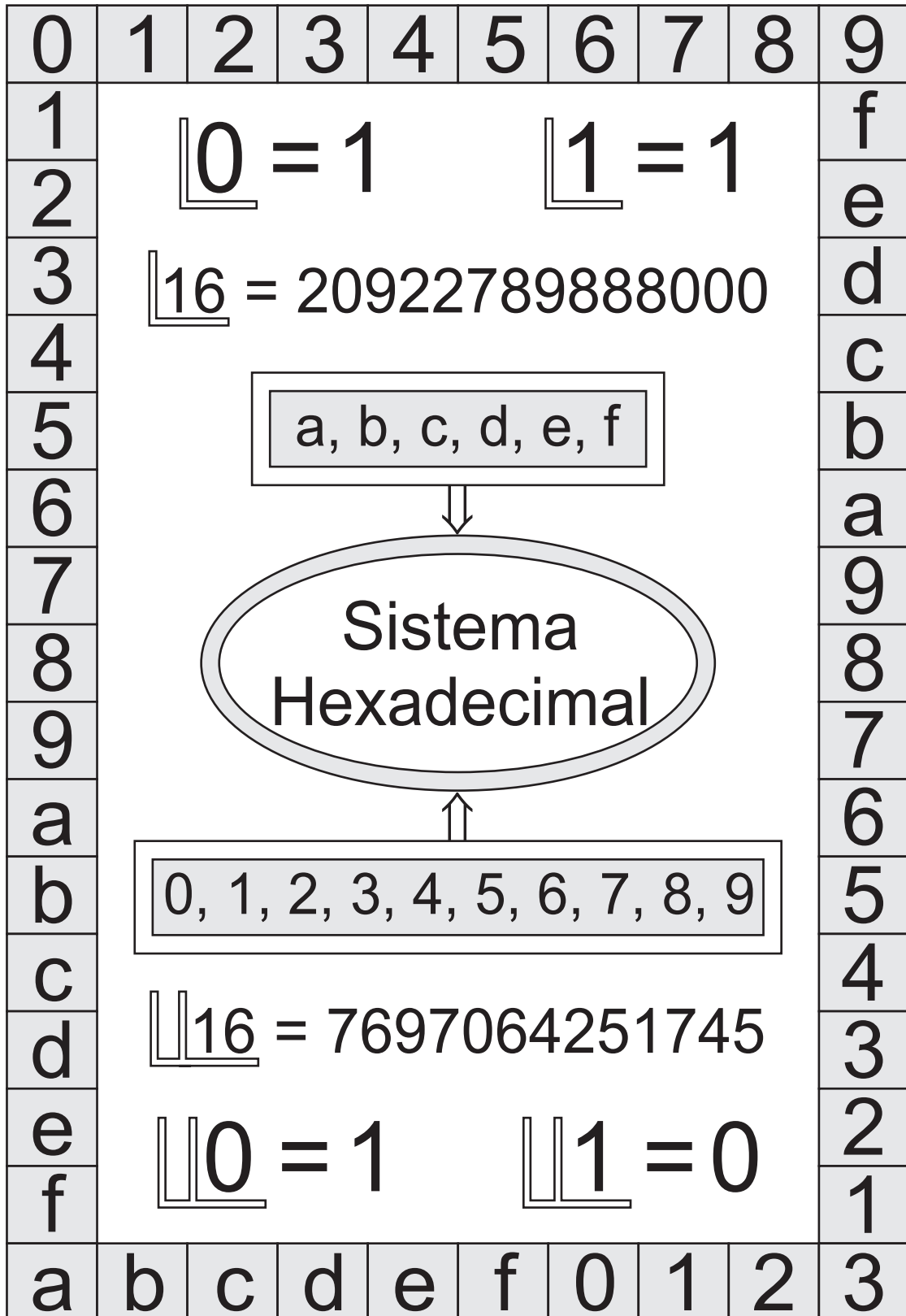
ABCD ABDC ACBD ACDB ADBC ADCB	BACD ◦BADC BCAD ◦BCDA ◦BDAC BDCA	CABD ◦CADB CBAD ◦CBDA ◦CDAB CDBA	◦DABC DACB DBCA DBAC ◦DCAB ◦DCBA
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$$\underline{5} = 120, \underline{\underline{5}} = 44$$

ABCDE ABCED ABDCE ABDEC ABECD ABEDC ACBDE ACBED ACDBE ACDEB ACEBD ACEDB ADBCE ADBEC ADCBE ADCEB ADEBC ADECB AEBCD AEBDC AECBD AECDB AEDBC AEDCB	BAEDC ◦BAECD BACDE BACED BADCE ◦BADEC BCADE ◦BCAED BCDAE ◦BCDEA ◦BCEAD BCEDA BDACE ◦BDAEC BDCAE BDCEA ◦BDEAC ◦BDECA BEADC ◦BEACD BECAD BECDA ◦BEDAC ◦BEDCA	CABDE ◦CABED CADBE ◦CADEB ◦CAEBD CAEDB CBAED CBADE CBDAE CBDEA CBEAD CBEDA CDABE ◦CDAEB CDBAE ◦CDBEA ◦CDEBA ◦CDEAB CEADB ◦CEABD ◦CEBAD CEBDA ◦CEDAB ◦CEDBA	DABCE ◦DABEC DACBE DACEB ◦DAEBC ◦DAECB DBACE DBAEC DBC AE DBCEA DBEAC DBECA ◦DCAEB DCABE DCBAE ◦DCBEA ◦DCEAB ◦DCEBA ◦DEACB ◦DEABC ◦DEBAC ◦DEBCA DECBA DECAB	EACBD EACDB ◦EABCD EABDC ◦EADBC ◦EADCB EBCAD EBCDA EBACD EBADC EBDAC EBDCA ◦ECABD ECADB ◦ECBAD ◦ECBDA ECDBA ◦ECDAB EDCAB EDCBA ◦EDACB ◦EDABC ◦EDBCA ◦EDBAC
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Secure Hash Algorithm



SHA



4.0 Arremate Epistêmico do Fazer Sínico

$$\lfloor \lfloor 0 = \lfloor 0 = 1$$

$$\lfloor \lfloor 1 = \lfloor 1 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lfloor 0} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 1} \right] = 0$$

$$\lfloor \lfloor 2 = \lfloor 2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lfloor 0} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 1} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} \right] = 1$$

$$\lfloor \lfloor 3 = \lfloor 3 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lfloor 0} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 1} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 3} \right] = 2$$

$$\lfloor \lfloor 4 = \lfloor 4 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lfloor 0} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 1} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 4} \right] = 9$$

$$\lfloor \lfloor 5 = \lfloor 5 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lfloor 0} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 1} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 4} - \frac{1}{\lfloor 5} \right] = 44$$



$$\lfloor \lfloor n = \lfloor n \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{\lfloor k} \right]$$



$$\lfloor \lfloor n = n \cdot \lfloor \lfloor n-1 + (-1)^n$$



$$\lfloor \lfloor n \quad | \quad \lfloor \lfloor n$$

Perceptos ou Unidades de Sentido



DUPLO FATORIAL

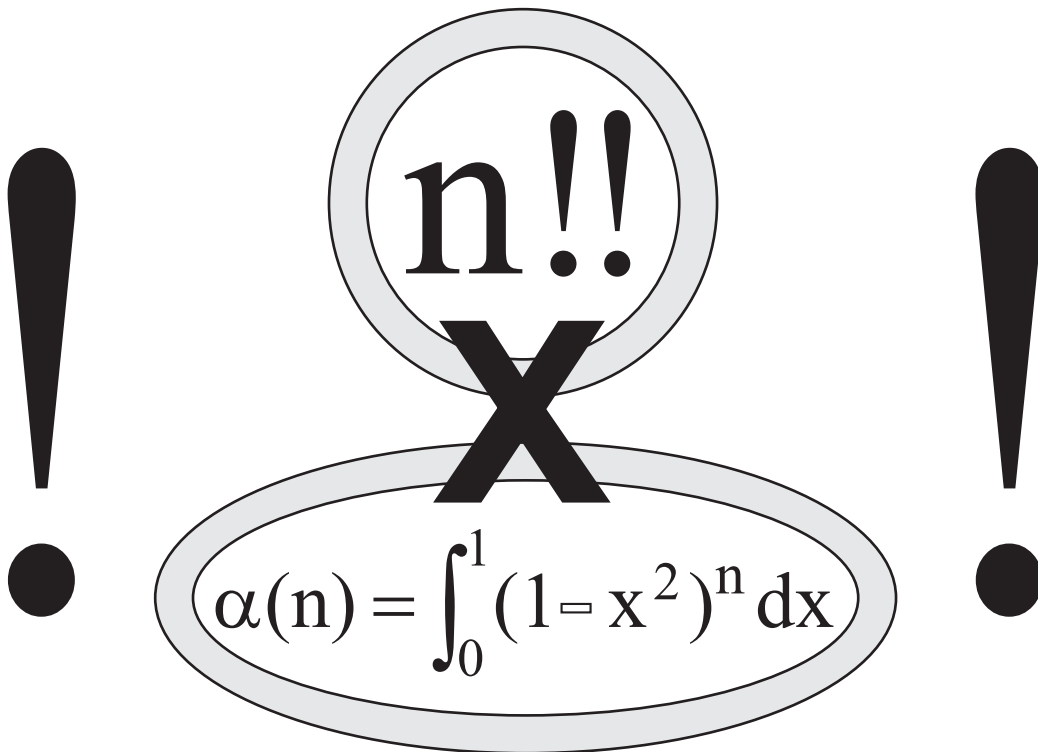
$$1!! = 1$$

$$3!! = 3 \circ 1$$

$$5!! = 5 \circ 3 \circ 1$$

$$7!! = 7 \circ 5 \circ 3 \circ 1$$

$$9!! = 9 \circ 7 \circ 5 \circ 3 \circ 1$$



$$2!! = 2$$

$$4!! = 4 \circ 2$$

$$6!! = 6 \circ 4 \circ 2$$

$$8!! = 8 \circ 6 \circ 4 \circ 2$$

$$10!! = 10 \circ 8 \circ 6 \circ 4 \circ 2$$

Função Integral Alfa



3.0 Combinatória Fatorial Enumerativa

$$\alpha(n) = \left(\frac{2n}{2n + 1} \right) \circ \alpha(n-1)$$

Função Alfa

$$\alpha(1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\alpha(2) = \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\alpha(3) = \frac{6}{7} \circ \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\alpha(4) = \frac{8}{9} \circ \frac{6}{7} \circ \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\alpha(5) = \frac{10}{11} \circ \frac{8}{9} \circ \frac{6}{7} \circ \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

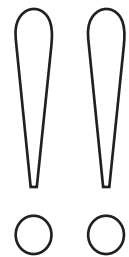
$$\alpha(6) = \frac{12}{13} \circ \frac{10}{11} \circ \frac{8}{9} \circ \frac{6}{7} \circ \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\alpha(7) = \frac{14}{15} \circ \frac{12}{13} \circ \frac{10}{11} \circ \frac{8}{9} \circ \frac{6}{7} \circ \frac{4}{5} \circ \frac{2}{3}$$

Feitura

α

Sígnica



$$\alpha(n) = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n + 1)!!}$$

Unidade de Sentido (Percepto)

Formatação do Duplo Fatorial



5.0 Possível Formatação do NONCE

5.1 Função Hiperfatorial H(n)

$$H(n) = \prod_{k=1}^n k^k = 1^1 \circ 2^2 \circ 3^3 \circ \dots \circ n^n$$

Produtória de Potências

5.2 Arbitrando um Possível NONCE (a, b)

Sorteia-se do conjunto $N^* = N - \{0\}$ os números a, b, que são aplicados na Função Alfa: $[\alpha(a)$ e $\alpha(b)]$; sendo PN e PD os maiores Primos formadores do Numerador e do Denominador de $\alpha(n)$, respectivamente gera-se o NONCE com o “Hiperfatorial Aleatório” incompleto:

$$NO = [PN\alpha(\mathbf{a})]^a \circ [PD\alpha(\mathbf{b})]^b \circ \circ$$

Nonce = Nonce (Primo Numerador, Primo Denominador)

5.3 Exemplo de um NONCE (a = 3 , b = 4)

$$NO = [PN\alpha(\mathbf{3})]^3 \circ [PD\alpha(\mathbf{4})]^4$$

$$NO = [(\mathbf{3})]^3 \circ [(\mathbf{7})]^4 = 64827$$

NUMBER + ONCE ≡ NONCE