

Abstract Submitted
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Refined Neutrosophic Memory FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE,
Univ of New Mexico — According to Sigmund Freud, memory is divided into three parts: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. We reorganize and extend this division by adding the neutral/indeterminate part, that we call “aconscious”, which is neither conscious nor unconscious, but a blend of both. Memory is thus divided into three main parts. It is a symmetric triad of the form ($\langle A \rangle$, $\langle \text{neut}A \rangle$, $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$) as in neutrosophy: 1) Conscious, meaning things that we are currently aware of. (It corresponds to $\langle A \rangle$.) 2) Unconscious, which comprises things that we are not aware of; they are hard to access because they are deep inside our mind. It is the opposite of conscious. (It corresponds to $\langle \text{anti}A \rangle$.) 3) Aconscious. We coin the concept of “aconscious” (adj.), which means: away from conscious and unconscious, or neither conscious nor unconscious, but in between, or a mixture of conscious and unconscious – a vague buffer zone between them. The consciousness, aconsciousness, and unconsciousness are the sources of positive, neutral (or blended), and negative emotions, thoughts, and behaviors throughout our lifespan.

Florentin Smarandache
Univ of New Mexico

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