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ISSN: 2834-7706

Research Article

Journal of Mathematical Techniques and Computational Mathematics

Introduction to Dynamic Mathematics: Beginnings of Mathematical Uncertainties Theory

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Submitted: 2025, Nov 28; **Accepted:** 2025, Dec 29; **Published:** 2026, Jan 16

Citation: Danilishyn, I., Danilishyn, O. (2026). Introduction to Dynamic Mfthematics: Beginnings of Mathematical Uncertainties Theory. *J Math Techniques Comput Math, 5*(1), 01-67.

Abstract
There is a need to develop an instrumental mathematical base for new technologies. The task of the work is to create new approaches for this by introducing new concepts and methods. Our mathematics is unusual for a mathematician, because here the fulcrum is the action, and not the result of the action as in classical mathematics. Therefore, our mathematics is adapted not only to obtain results, but also to directly control actions, which will certainly show its benefits on a fundamentally new type of neural networks with directly parallel calculations, for which it was created. Any action has much greater potential than its result. Significance of the article: in a new qualitatively different approach to the study of complex processes through new mathematical, hierarchical, dynamic structures, in particular those processes that are dealt with by Synergistics. The significance of our article is in the formation of the presumptive mathematical structure of subtle energies, this is being done for the first time in science, and the presumptive classification of the mathematical structures of subtle energies for the first time, mathematical uncertainties. The experiments of the 2022 Nobel laureates Asle Ahlen, John Clauser, Anton Zeilinger and the experiments in chemistry Nazhipa Valitov eloquently demonstrate that we are right and that these studies are necessary. Be that as it may, we created classes of new mathematical structures, new mathematical singularities, i.e., contributed to the development of mathematics. We construct models of singularities for singular work with them through neural networks - analogues of the human CNS. Ordinary regular work with them in ordinary science is fundamentally unable to realize their capabilities. Therefore, singular science realized on a neural network - an analogue of the human CNS - will be much more natural. Here are considered paradoxical singularities (singularities of disintegration synthesis), self-type singularities.

Keywords: Uncertainties, Hierarchical Structure (Dynamic Operator), Paradoxical Singularities (Singularities of Disintegration Synthesis), Self-Type Singularities, Self-Type Structures

1. Introduction

On the basis of mathematical uncertainties, new mathematical structures are formed, allowing us to describe processes and objects that are fundamentally not determined by conventional deterministic methods. Objective uncertainties in any case can mean manifestations of processes and objects that are fundamentally not determined by conventional deterministic methods. Many energies are indeterminate because they are based on uncertainties from the perspective of traditional science—large concentrations of specific energy in a chaotic state. The foundation of dynamic mathematics lies in working with uncertainties, which makes it possible to manipulate these indeterminate energies using direct-accumulative direct-parallel neural networks. The task of the monograph is to construct a new mathematical apparatus for neural networks of a fundamentally new type: direct-parallel and direct-accumulative action. We construct models of singularities for singular work with them through neural networks - analogues of the human CNS. Ordinary regular work with them in ordinary science is fundamentally unable to realize their capabilities. Therefore, singular science realized on a neural network - an analogue of the human CNS - will be much more natural. Unfortunately, we do not have funding to perform the necessary experiments and the practical creation of a technical model of such a neural network. The task does not include formalization of this apparatus. This is the task of the following publications.

1.1 Mathematical Uncertainties and Their Applications

The capacity for uncertainty may be any. Such uncertainties can be conditionally designated: a) in probability theory through $_0^1|$ (by dynamic operator $Sprt_X^{\{xp\}}$, where X is distribution of a random variable {x} with probabilities{p}), b) $\uparrow_{-1}^{1}|\downarrow$ for sin∞, c) $_B^A|_g^f$, d) $_B^A|_B^A|$. Any oscillation (wave) in the limit gives an uncertainty type $\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow$. For effective results, you should use an uncertainty in total. May consider forms and structures of uncertainties, including with ∞-uncertainties, self-emptiness, self-manifestation. It is our direct-accumulative approach through dynamic operators that allows us to construct the regular necessary uncertainties. Each subtle energy has its own uncertainties and vice versa. Using Smnsprt-construction of such energy uncertainties through the corresponding dynamic programs, we gain access to these subtle energies. A failure in a normal computer system will automatically switch to operation mode of Smnsprt. There are no failures in operation, paradoxes, there are new elements and new possibilities. The system will work like this: if B is not defined in the system, then this B will be defined as a new element and the system will work with it (in particular, through |||) and with a new operator according to its structure. For example, the operator ↑|↓(A) = ∀B, an operator transformer, a program operator transformer, a virtual operator, a program virtual operator, dynamic operator with «scenario» changes, dynamic program operator with «scenario» changes etc. The computer is the example of dynamic operator. The program operator of uncertainty type A leads to the energy A. The fuzzy program operator of uncertainty type A leads to the fuzzy energy A. For any uncertainty, we can "construct" a dynamic operator and then work through it. For example, for uncertainty B at point w, we get B = $_D^wSprt_w^Q$. After choosing Q and D we get the tool for work. It is possible to set the necessary uncertainties on a special filter and transmit UHF (or ultraviolet or pulses of a short-pulse laser) through it to form a program operator when constructing energy to perform the necessary goals. A program's appeal to itself makes it a self-program, from which oself will help to exit. May use recurrent method of constructing a pseudo-living energy. An uncertainty form is a qualitative leap compared to the pre-limit form of its process, i.e., is an element of another space of a higher level, i.e., it is a "hole" (passage) between these spaces.

May consider the new dynamic operator $SIprt_B^A$ = A$|||_B$B, $|||_B$ is ||| in norm(format) of B.

As soon as we start working with uncertainty, it ceases to be uncertainty and becomes certainty.

Uncertainties are "holes" through which, with the right settings, the right actions can be performed to obtain the appropriate results, in particular, "loopholes" to other worlds. They correspond to subtle energies that allow you to do this. Uncertainty usually corresponds to a large concentration of elements in it with large changes in them. This gives it great opportunities. Transforming uncertainties through |||, we get singularities, or better to say that many singularities correspond to uncertainties through |||. Any Uncertainty correspond to energy type. Random events are uncertainties type, where probability is a certainties measure and entropy - a uncertainties measure. Also, it is for fuzzy. Uncertainties are higher level elements than usual ones, in particular, self- level elements and higher. Manifestations of such energies at our level give uncertainties. Constructing pseudo-living energy is Uncertainty constructing first of all, which correspond to singularity. Then needed dynamic program operator works in SmnSprt activation. May consider regular uncertainties with weights, random uncertainties, singular uncertainties, hierarchical uncertainties, uncertainty operators as program as mathematicals. For example, $Sprt_w^{\{A|q\}}$, q are weights, A = (|||, self, oself, self -oself, paself, …, pa|||, pa(self -oself), etc). The probability theory is as «bridge» between mathematics and dynamic mathematics.

Paradox I:

more singular than all singularities, it turns out: more singular than itself, and this is self by singularity($decignation - singelfA$).

Paradox II: more paradoxical than all paradoxes, it turns out: more paradoxical than itself, and this is self by paradoxicality($decignation - parelfA$).

May consider the next hierarchy:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf A \\ singelf A \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \text{uncertainty}\ A\ \text{paradoxical}\ upper\ level\ (decignation - \overset{\frown\frown}{\overline{A}}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \text{uncertainty}\ A\ \text{paradoxical}\ mid-level\left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\overline{A}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \text{uncertainty}\ A\ \ upper\ level\ (decignation - \overset{\frown}{\overline{A}}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \text{uncertainty}\ human\ A\ mid-level\left(decignation - \overline{\overline{A}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \text{uncertainty}\ another\ living\ organism\ A\ mid-level\ (decignation - \bar{A}) \\ the\ raw\ energy\ of\ an\ \text{uncertainty}\ A(decignation - A) \\ ordinary\ energy\ exhibited\ by\ an\ \ \text{uncertainty}\ A(decignation - \underline{A}) \end{pmatrix}$$

(*)

$\bar{A}$ leads to the interpretation of our world in a significantly narrowed and detailed form, which creates the illusion of another world. Access to it is not safe, since it can lead to the collapse of the self of a living organism and its death, but despite this, it is practiced by some people.

Remark. Energy of a living organism:

$$\text{g(r, } E^{ex}l^{d_r}, a, E_q, t_0) = \text{Sprt}\left\{\begin{matrix} {}^{q_{\left({}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}\right)}}_{W_q} fSprt^{E_q}_{q_{\left({}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}\right)}}, & fSprt^{\{E^{ex}l^{d_r}\}}_{d_{r_{\left(E_{in}l^{d_r}\right)}}} \\ t_0 & \end{matrix}\right\} (**_1).$$

${}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}$ -internal energy of a living organism, q- a gap in the energy cocoon of a living organism, r-the position of the assemblage point d_r on the energy cocoon of a living organism, W_q- energy prominences from the center through the gap in the cocoon of a living organism has oself-type, E_q-external energy entering the gap in the cocoon of a living organism has (self-oself)-type, $E^{ex}l^{d_r}$ - a bundle of fibers of external energy self-capacities from outside the cocoon, collected at the point of assembly of the cocoon of a living organism at time t_0, $E_{in}l^{d_r}$- a bundle of fibers of external energy self-capacities from inside the cocoon, collected at the point of assembly of the cocoon of a living organism in the same position r of the assemblage point d_r. d_r is the subject of identifying the energy fibers of the subtle energy of the Universe in position r both outside and inside the cocoon. The energy of a living organism consists of a "light" part represented by an energy cocoon, the self-level of layers of which increases from the edge to the center and an object part. May consider the equation for a:

${}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}$ = g(r, $E^{ex}l^{d_r}$, a, E_q, t_0) ($**_{1.1}$).

Energy of a living organism of a person:

$$\text{pg(r, } E^{ex}l^{d_r}, a, E_q, t_0) = \text{Sprt}\left\{\begin{matrix} {}^{q_{\left({}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}\right)}}_{W_q} fSprt^{E_q}_{q_{\left({}^{a}_{a}Sprt^{a}_{a}\right)}}, & fSprt^{\{E^{ex}l^{d_r}\}}_{d_{r_{\left(self\left(E_{in}l^{d_r}\right)\right)}}} \\ t_0 & \end{matrix}\right\} (***_1).$$

($**_1$), ($***_1$) can be interpreted as Sprt- program operators. The treatment consists of restoring the balance between the energetic light and objective parts. The development process begins with the appearance of light energy, part of which gradually turns into objective one, which more resistant to stress, "holds" the light. Since both parts: light and objective are in pa|||, then through any of them it is possible to manipulate the other part. Double has the energetic light part only, since its development and learning took place in dreams, i.e., outside the objective world. May consider the equation for a:

${}_{a}^{a}Sprt_{a}^{a}$ = pg(r, $E^{ex}l^{d_r}$, a, E_q, t_0) ($***_{1.1}$).

1.2 Regular Uncertainties

All dynamic operators belong to the class of regular indeterminacies, for example, ${}_{B}^{A}|$ is all from B to A, and their degenerations belong to the class of singular indeterminacies.

1.3 Singular Uncertainties

1) self-type uncertainties, 2) self$_D$-type uncertainties, 3) $|||$-type uncertainties, 4) $|||_D$-type uncertainties, 5) paself-type uncertainties, 6) paself$_D$-type uncertainties, 7) pa$|||$-type uncertainties, 8) pa$|||_D$-type uncertainties, 9) anyC$|||$-type uncertainties, 10) anyC$|||_D$-type uncertainties, 11) $\uparrow_B^A|\downarrow$, 12) fuzzy self$_D$-type uncertainties, 13) fuzzy $|||$-type uncertainties, 14) fuzzy $|||_D$-type uncertainties, 15) fuzzy paself-type uncertainties, 16) fuzzy paself$_D$-type uncertainties, 17) fuzzy pa$|||$-type uncertainties, 18) fuzzy pa$|||_D$-type uncertainties, 19) fuzzy anyC$|||$-type uncertainties, 20) fuzzy anyC$|||_D$-type uncertainties, 21) fuzzy $\uparrow_B^A|\downarrow$, 22) fuzzy self-type uncertainties, 23) s3i = 3-si = $\begin{array}{l}\text{pa }|||\ -(\text{self}-\text{type})\\ \quad\ \ |\\ \quad\ |||\end{array}$, s3i(A) = $\begin{array}{l}\text{A }|||(-\text{A})\ -(\text{selfA})\\ \qquad |\\ \quad \text{A}|||\text{A}\end{array}$, s3i(A,B) = $\begin{array}{l}(\text{A})(\text{pa }|||)(B)\ -(\text{selfA})\&(\text{selfB})\\ \qquad\quad |\\ \qquad \text{A}|||\text{B}\end{array}$, s3i = (pa $|||$)$|||$($|||$)$|||$(self) etc. There are an infinite number of these possible types. All singularities in [] are singular uncertainties. A singularity by form Q will be called Q-singularity. We construct all singularities for singular work.

self A in a larger structure occupies free "places" with links to itself. A full self occupies everything in the structure, a partial one - a part. Therefore, we will denote a partial selfA as follows: selfA$||$q(selfA), q(selfA) is part of links for A to itself, which is in selfA in comparison with the capabilities of the full base structure where it is implemented. q(selfA) measured from 0 to 1, 0 - no self, 1 - full self (q(selfA) not specified by default in this case). For example, selfA$||$q($A|||$B), ($|||$)$||$q($|||$), self$||$q($|||$) etc. Both types of operations self-type and $|||$-type lead to upper levels. self-type operations are an extension in format $Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$ and a compression in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$, $|||$-type operations are an extension in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$ and a compression in format $Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$. Let's denote type operations: (an extension in format $Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$)pa$|||$(a compression in format $Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$) through Uno, (an extension in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$)pa$|||$(a compression in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$) through Unsp, ($Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$)pa$|||$($Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$), ($Sprt_{places\ of\ space}^{objects}$)$|||$($Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$) , ($anyQ$)pa$|||$($anyP$) etc. If self corresponds to form (1.1): (1, (2, 1)), $|||$ corresponds to form (2, 1) then form (0, 1) will correspond to ${}_{a}^{\{\}}Sprt$, (0, 2) will correspond to ${}_{b,a}^{\{\}}Sprt$ etc. The form (2, 1/3) will correspond to $|||_{\frac{1}{3}}$, (2, q) will correspond to $|||_q$, q is any, for example, with q = 0 we get $|||_0$, with q = -1 we get $|||_{-1}$ etc. The form (1/3, (2, 1)) will correspond to self^3, (q, (2, 1)) will correspond to sel$f^{q^{-1}}$, q is any, for example, (1, (3, 1)) will correspond to self$^{3/2}$, (-1, (2, 1)) will correspond to self^{-1} etc. May consider R = (self$|\mu_1$,$||||$ μ_2, $||||$self, self $||||$, $|||^{\text{self}}$, sel$f^{|||}$), $\uparrow_{\text{self}}^{|||}|\downarrow$, $\uparrow_{|||}^{\text{self}}|\downarrow$. The form (4, 1) in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$ will correspond to self^3 in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$. The form (n, 1) in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$ will correspond to self^{n-1} in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$. The form (n, m) in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$ will correspond to self$^{(n-1)/m}$ in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$. The form (D, Q) in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$ will correspond to s_Q^Delf (designation), s_Q^Delf-type (designation) in format $Sprt_{objects}^{places\ of\ space}$. The form (R, (D, Q)) will correspond to $s^R e_Q^D$lf (designation), $s^R e_Q^D$lf-type (designation). The any structure Q will correspond to $s_Q elf$ (designation), $s_Q elf$ -type(designation). May consider $s_Q|||_{\boldsymbol{Q}}$ =

$$\begin{matrix} s_Q elf - \text{type} & - & |||_Q - \text{type} \\ | & - & | \\ |||_Q - \text{type} & - & s_Q elf - \text{type} \end{matrix}$$
, $|||$-type actions(operations), $|||_Q$-type actions(operations)

etc.

To work regularly with singular uncertainty, you need to introduce this singular uncertainty as a new basic element and then work with it regularly. May "construct" dynamic operator for an uncertainty. For example, $Sprt_x^{\{A\}}$[16] corresponds to uncertainty x with values $\{A\}$. $Sprt_X^{\{x|p\}}$[16] corresponds to distribution X of a random variable x, i.e., corresponds to dynamic operator with "weights"$\{p\}$. May consider t-uncertainty, for example, $Sprt_w^{\{t|q\}}$, $\{t|q\}$-time set with "weights" q, (x,t)-uncertainty etc. May use a virtual uncertainty. May consider the self-uncertainty. So far we have considered uncertainties, which we will call regular. At the limit transitions from certainties only regular uncertainties. Paradoxs are examples of singular uncertainties type, in particular and pa$|||$, $pa_1|||$ = $|||(|||)|||^{-1}$, $pa_2|||$ = $|||(|||^{-1})|||^{-1}$. May consider the structure- uncertainty, an uncertainty of spiral type. $|||$ is an uncertainty upper lim. May consider: 1) the uncertainty, 2) the uncertainty by $|||$, 3) the partial uncertainty, 4) the undetermined uncertainty, 5) the self-uncertainty etc. The self-uncertainty is the uncertainty, which forms by itself (values of which forms by itself). May consider the uncertainty of uncertainties (with values -uncertainty). May consider relative uncertainty: Un_B^A is the uncertainty A relative B. May consider relative $|||$ and complete $|||$. May try to uncertain work of type A with uncertainty A. May try to self-uncertain work of type A with self-uncertainty A. And their subject must be of an even higher level.

2. Algebra of Singular Transformations

Consider the random dynamic random set

$$\text{SUprt}\,\underset{B}{\overset{A}{p}}\ (**_2),$$

where random A= (a_1, a_2, …, a_n) appear into the event B with probabilities p = (p_1, p_2, …, p_n), the result of this process will be described by the expression

$$\text{SUrt}\,\underset{B}{\overset{A}{p}}\ (***_2).$$

Here we consider the transformation of any processes, actions, objects, in particular, sets through structures. For example, the capacity S_3Ufp_1 in itself with m elements from $\tilde{x}$, m<n, which is formed according to the form

w_{mn} = (m, (n,1)) (1)

that is, the structure SUprt $\underset{q}{\overset{\tilde{x}}{p_1}}$ contains only m elements. Form (1) can be generalized into the following forms:

$$w^1_{m,n,k} = (k, (\begin{matrix}(n_1,1)\\(\ldots)\\(n_m,1)\end{matrix})) \quad (1.1)$$

or

$$w^2_{m,n,k} = (k, (l, \begin{matrix}(n_1)\\(\ldots)\\(n_m)\end{matrix})) \quad (1.2)$$

$$w^3_{m,n,k,l} = Q((\begin{matrix}d_1\\\ldots\\d_l\end{matrix}), (\begin{matrix}(n_1,1)\\(\ldots)\\(n_m,1)\end{matrix})) \quad (1.3),$$

where Q(x, y) – any operator, which makes a match between set $\begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \dots \\ d_l \end{pmatrix}$ and set $\begin{pmatrix} (n_1, 1) \\ (\dots) \\ (n_m, 1) \end{pmatrix}$ or

$w^4_{m,m_1,n_1,m_2,n_2,m_3,n_3}$ = (m, $((m_1, n_1)$, $((m_2, n_2)$, (m_3, n_3)))) (1.4),

or

$w^5_{m_1,n_1,\dots,m_k,n_k,l_k,q_k,s_k,r_k}$ = (n_1,(m_1(…(n_k, (m_k(l_k,(q_k, s_k)), r_k))…)) (1.4.1),

or

$w^6_{B_1,A_1,\dots,B_k,A_k,Q_k,R_k,D_k,P_k}$ = (A_1,(B_1(…(A_k, (B_k(Q_k,(R_k, D_k)), P_k))…)) (1.4.2),

or

$w^5_{m_1,n_2,\dots,m_k,n_k,l_k,q_k,s_k,r_k}$ = (m_1(…(n_k, (m_k(l_k,(q_k, s_k)), r_k))…) (1.4.3),

or

$w^6_{B_1,A_2,\dots,B_k,A_k,Q_k,R_k,D_k,P_k}$ = (B_1(…(A_k, (B_k(Q_k,(R_k, D_k)), P_k))…) (1.4.4),

or

(Q, R) (1.5),

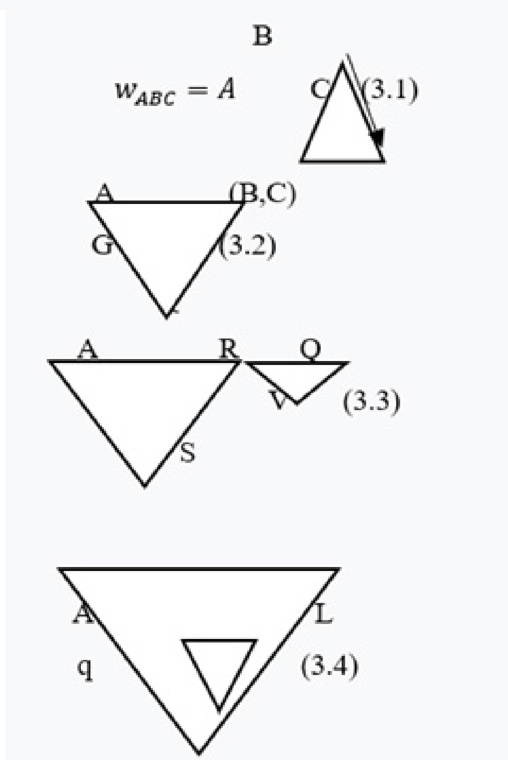
where Q – any, R – any structure, R could be anything can be anything, not just structure. In this case, (1.5) can be used as another type of transformation from Q to R. Capacities in themselves of the third type can be formed for any other structure, not necessarily SUprt, only by necessarily reducing the number of elements in the structure, in particular, using form

$w_{m_1 \cdots m_n} = (m_1, (m_2, (\dots (m_n, 1) \dots)))$ (2)

Structures more complex than S_3Uf can be introduced. For example, through a form that generalizes (1):

$w_{ABC} = (A, (B, C))$ (3)

where A is compressed (fits) in C in the compression structure B in C (i.e., in the structure SUprt $\begin{matrix} \tilde{x} \\ p_1 \\ q \end{matrix}$); or



or through the more general form that generalizes (2):

$w_{A_1 A_2 \dots A_n C} = (A_1, (A_2, (\dots (A_n, C) \dots)))$ (4)

that is, the structure SUprt$p_1 \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\tilde{x}}{q}$ contains only m elements, or in forms (1.1) - (1.5), summarizing it. Capacities in themselves of the third type can be formed for any other structure, not necessarily SUprt, only by necessarily reducing the number of elements in the structure, in particular, using form (2). Structures more complex than S_3Uf can be introduced. For example, through a form (3), where A is random compressed (random fits) in C in the random compression random structure B in C (i.e., in the random structure SUprt$\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{B}{\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{p}{C}}$); or through the forms (3.1) - (4) and corresponding generalizations of (4) on (3.1) - (3.4), etc.

(3.1) - (3.4) schematically interpret the random formation of random capacity in itself through a pseudo 3-connected form with a 2-connected form. The ideology of SUprt and SU_3f can be used for programming.

Remark 1.1. Random self, in particular, according to a random form- random analogue of the form of type (1):

(1▌p_1, (2| p_2 ,1▌p_3)) (1*),

p_i (i=1,2,3)– the probabilities of the indicated positions. For example

1) random forming from element with probability p in the form {2,1}: (1▌p, (2 ,1))

2) random forming from element in the form {2,1} with probability p: (1, (2 ,1)▌μ)

3) random formation of partial self in the form (1) with probability p: (1, (2 ,1))▌μ
4) It is also possible to generalize the other remaining forms (1) – (2.4) to random forms
5) etc.

A transformation can be built for any structure.
Remark. Any singular action is a transformation.

(1,b)-singular transformations

For example, (1_L, 4_Q) corresponds to L located in 4 places of Q simultaneously (designation $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{4_Q}{1_L}$self^3), ($1_L$, N_Q) corresponds to L located in N places of Q simultaneously (designation $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{N_Q}{1_L}$self^{N-1}). Each of these places will have its own specificity of this self-depending on the specificity of the place. For example, the energy double of a highly developed person is such a specificity for the life of a person in dreams, in contrast to another place of his self - in wakefulness. The self in wakefulness was obtained from the corresponding upbringing of a person in wakefulness, another place of the self - in dreams was also prepared by the corresponding upbringing.

Each of these places has its own area of definition up to hierarchical areas of definition, which can be self-type.

And each part of the original self from its different places can manifest itself in any of these areas of definition in its own way.

For example, (1, 1/2) corresponds to self^{-1}, (1, 1/3) corresponds to self$^{-3/2}$, (1, 1/n) corresponds to self$^{-n/2}$. May consider (1,), (1, any geometric figure), (1, CNS) is a neuron, (1_L, any C) will be designated $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{C}{1_L}$self.

(a,1)-singular transformations

For example, (4_L, 1_Q) corresponds to ||| 4 objects from L located in 1 place of Q simultaneously (designation $\overset{1_Q}{4_L}|||$), (N_L, 1_Q) corresponds to ||| N objects from L located in 1 place of Q simultaneously (designation $\overset{1_Q}{N_L}|||$). pa||| = (|||)|||(|||$^{-1}$) = (|||$^{-1}$)|||(|||) = paself(|||). pa^2||| = (pa|||)|||((pa|||)$^{-1}$) = ((pa|||)$^{-1}$)|||(pa|||) = pa^2self(pa|||), (|||)|||(self), RP_1(n, pa) = pa(|||)pa|||(paself), …,

RP_m(n, pa) = pa^n(|||)pa^n|||(pa^nself), …, RP = $\lim\limits_{m\to\infty} \mathrm{RPm}(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{pa})$, $\begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\mathrm{RP}) \\ singelf(\mathrm{RP}) \\ \widetilde{\widetilde{\widetilde{\mathrm{RP}}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{RP}}}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \widetilde{\widetilde{\mathrm{RP}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{RP}}}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\mathrm{RP}}\right) \\ \mathrm{RP} \\ \underline{\mathrm{RP}} \end{pmatrix}$ etc.

This is all in the usual 2-interpretation (for example, (1, m) for self, (n, 1) for |||), which generates hierarchies. Examples:

3-interpretation: $\begin{matrix} & 3-\mathrm{self} & & & & 3-||| & \\ 1 & & m & - & n & & 1 \\ & d & & & & q & \\ & & & | & & & \\ & & r & & l & & \\ & & & 1 & & & \end{matrix}$, 4-interpretation: $\begin{matrix} & 4-\mathrm{self} & & & & 4-||| & \\ 1 & & m & - & n & & 1 \\ g & & h & & e & & u \\ & & & | & & & \\ t & & y & & j & & l \\ & & & - & & & \\ w & & f & & o & & p \end{matrix}$

Remark. Since 2-interpretation does not fully reflect the world, hierarchies are introduced to somehow supplement the reflection of the world. Of course, this allows for a better reflection of the world, but a significant part of the singularities of the world is lost.

(a,b)-singular transformations

For example, (M_L, N_Q) corresponds to M objects from L located in N places of Q simultaneously.

For example, (A_L, B_Q) corresponds to A from L located in B of Q simultaneously.

Remark. (1, human A) corresponds to DNA of human A. (human A, 1) corresponds to soul of human A.

The structures considered at the beginning of the section are sometimes reduced to simpler ones. For example, (1, (1, n)) to (1, n), (M, (M,1)) to (M,1). These structures considered at the beginning of the section can be applied to any other, not necessarily only to the structureS SUprt $\begin{matrix} \tilde{x} \\ p_1 \\ q \end{matrix}$.

Singularity by Q will be called Q-singularity. May consider singular functions with singular arguments: self(|||), |||(self), paself(|||), pa|||(self), self(pa|||), |||(paself), paself(pa|||), $|||_Q$($self_Q$), g(N, |||) = $self^N$(|||), g(B, |||), g(|||, |||), $|||^N$(self), d(N, |||) = $paself^N$(|||), d(B, |||), d(|||, |||), $pa|||^N$(self), $self^N$(pa|||), v(N, paself) = $|||^N$(paself), v(B, paself), v(paself, paself), $paself^N$(pa|||), $|||^N{}_Q$($self_Q$) etc.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf\,(\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)) \\ singelf\,(\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)) \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overbrace{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)}\right) \\ \mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||) \\ \underline{\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{B},|||)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf\,(\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)) \\ singelf\,(\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)) \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overbrace{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)}\right) \\ \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||) \\ \underline{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{B},|||)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf\,(\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})) \\ singelf\,(\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})) \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overbrace{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})}\right) \\ \mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself}) \\ \underline{\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{B},\mathrm{paself})} \end{pmatrix}.$$

May consider (1, self), (1, paself), (self, 1), (paself, 1), ($|||$, self), (self, $|||$), ($pa|||$, self), (paself, $|||$), (paself^f_Q, $|||$), ($pa|||$, paself), (self, $pa|||$), ($|||$, paself), (self$_Q$, $|||_Q$), (self$_Q$, $|||^D_{\mathrm{selfQ}}$),

$(^{N_Q}_{1_L}\mathrm{self}^{N\text{-}1},\ ^{1_Q}_{N_L}|||)$, $(^{1_Q}_{N_L}|||,\ ^{N_Q}_{1_L}\mathrm{self}^{N\text{-}1})$ etc. paself^f_Q is paself by Q to the power of f. May consider N-transformations, for example, 3-transformation = $\begin{array}{c}(\mathrm{transformation}) - (\mathrm{transformation}) \\ | \\ (\mathrm{transformation})\end{array}$, 4-transformation = $\begin{array}{ccc}\mathrm{transformation} & - & \mathrm{transformation} \\ | & - & | \\ \mathrm{transformation} & - & \mathrm{transformation}\end{array}$ etc. Example of pa$|||$: (self) $|||(|||)$, self($|||$), $|||(\mathrm{self},\mathrm{self})$, in the last two, $|||$ acts as an argument of function self(x), and self, as an argument of function $|||(\mathrm{x},\mathrm{y})$. You can enter a transformation operator Tr(A, B): A to B. May consider

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf\,(\mathrm{transformation}\ Q) \\ singelf\,(\mathrm{transformation}\ Q) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \ Q\ \mathrm{paradoxical}\ upper\ level\ \ (decignation - \overbrace{\overbrace{Q}}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q\ \mathrm{paradoxical}\ mid-level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\overline{Q}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \mathrm{transformation}\ Q\ \ upper\ level\ \ (decignation - \overbrace{Q}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \mathrm{transformation}\ Q\ mid_2-level\ \ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{Q}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \mathrm{transformation}\ Q\ mid_1-level\ \ \left(decignation - \overline{Q}\right) \\ the\ raw\ energy\ of\ \mathrm{transformation}\ Q(decignation - Q) \\ ordinary\ energy\ exhibited\ by\ \mathrm{transformation}\ Q(decignation - \underline{Q}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

To create self-type ($|||$-type) singularity may use any form(structure), in general - any. For example, self-type by any G, self-type($||| -$ type) kind will depend on the choice of interpretation of the connections between elements of G. To create self-type ($|||$-type) singularity may use form$^{\mathrm{N}}$D = form(… (formD)…), (self^f_Q $- type$)form$^{\mathrm{N}}$D = (self^f_Q $- type$)form(… ((self^f_Q $- type$)formD)…), paself^f_Qform$^{\mathrm{N}}$D = paself^f_Qform(… (paself^f_QformD)…) etc.

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\dots \\
parelf(\text{form } P) \\
singelf(\text{form } P) \\
\text{form } P \text{ paradoxical } upper\ level\ \left(decignation - \overbrace{\overbrace{\overbrace{P}}}\right) \\
\text{form } P \text{ paradoxical } mid-level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\overline{P}}}\right) \\
subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\
\text{form } P\ \ upper\ level\ \left(decignation - \overbrace{P}\right) \\
\text{form } P\ mid_2 - level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{P}}\right) \\
\text{form } P\ mid_1 - level\ \left(decignation - \overline{P}\right) \\
\text{form } P(decignation - P) \\
ordinary\ \ exhibited\ by \text{ form } P(decignation - \underline{P})
\end{pmatrix} \textbf{(**)}
$$

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\dots \\
parelf(*) \\
singelf(*) \\
\overbrace{\overbrace{\overbrace{(*)}}} \\
\left(\overline{\overline{\overline{(*)}}}\right) \\
subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\
\overbrace{(*)} \\
\left(\overline{\overline{(*)}}\right) \\
\left(\overline{(*)}\right) \\
(*) \\
\underline{(*)}
\end{pmatrix} \textbf{(***),}
$$

by forms we mean any structures including hierarchical structures, instead form P may take self-type ($||| - \text{type}$) form P, paself-type (pa$||| - \text{type}$) form P, play-form P etc. There is no limit either in forms for creating self-type ($||| - \text{type}$) elements, paself-type (pa$||| - \text{type}$) elements or in the areas of definition of their parts. We can conditionally represent (***) as a function of (**): (***)((**)). Then we can consider the function f((***),n) = $(**)^n$, than f((**),B) for any B, f((**), (**)) etc. May consider combined self-type ($||| - \text{type}$) form P, paself-type (pa$||| - \text{type}$) form P, play-form P etc. For example, $\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow$ is self by values and paself by directions. The combined self-type ($||| - \text{type}$) form P, paself-type (pa$||| - \text{type}$) form P may be from different parts of the self-type ($||| - \text{type}$), paself-type (pa$||| - \text{type}$) as by values, by directions, by places, by areas of definition etc.

May use for placeD of self place^ND = place(… (placeD)…), $(\text{self}_Q^f - type)\text{place}^N\text{D}$ = $(\text{self}_Q^f - type)$place(… $((\text{self}_Q^f - type)$placeD)…), $\text{paself}_Q^f\text{place}^N\text{D}$ = paself_Q^fplace(… $(\text{paself}_Q^f$placeD)…) etc.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ parelf(\text{place } P) \\ singelf(\text{place } P) \\ \text{place } P \text{ paradoxical } upper\ level\ \left(designation - \widetilde{\widetilde{\widetilde{P}}}\right) \\ \text{place } P \text{ paradoxical } mid-level \left(designation - \overline{\overline{\overline{P}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \text{place } P\ \ upper\ level\ \left(designation - \widetilde{\widetilde{P}}\right) \\ \text{place } P\ mid_2 - level\ \left(designation - \overline{\overline{P}}\right) \\ \text{place } P\ mid_1 - level\ \left(designation - \overline{P}\right) \\ \text{place } P(designation - P) \\ ordinary\ \ exhibited\ by \text{ place } P(designation - \underline{P}) \end{array}\right) \text{(****)}$$

Similarly for areas of definition of parts for ($\text{self}_Q^f - type$), ($\text{paself}_Q^f - type$):

self area of definition ^{N}D = area of definition (… (area of definition D)…), ($\text{self}_Q^f - type$)area of definition ^{N}D = ($\text{self}_Q^f - type$)area of definition (… (($\text{self}_Q^f - type$)area of definition D)…), paself_Q^farea of definition ^{N}D = paself_Q^farea of definition (… (paself_Q^farea of definition D)…) etc.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ parelf(\text{area of definition } P) \\ singelf(\text{area of definition } P) \\ \text{area of definition } P \text{ paradoxical } upper\ level\ \left(designation - \widetilde{\widetilde{\widetilde{P}}}\right) \\ \text{area of definition } P \text{ paradoxical } mid-level \left(designation - \overline{\overline{\overline{P}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \text{area of definition } P\ \ upper\ level\ \left(designation - \widetilde{\widetilde{P}}\right) \\ \text{area of definition } P\ mid_2 - level\ \left(designation - \overline{\overline{P}}\right) \\ \text{area of definition } P\ mid_1 - level\ \left(designation - \overline{P}\right) \\ \text{area of definition } P(designation - P) \\ ordinary\ \ exhibited\ by \text{ area of definition } P(designation - \underline{P}) \end{array}\right) \text{(*****)}$$

Remark. You can consider any designations to specify a singularity, not each of which it is fundamentally possible to carry out the usual interpretation. But for each such designation there is a corresponding natural singularity. Therefore, you can introduce any fundamentally new designation for further expansion of knowledge.

3. Hierarchical Singularities

By form $(1, \frac{1}{1})$ will be called hierarchical self_2 (designation self_{2Hi}). By form $(\frac{1}{1}, 1)$ will be called hierarchical $|||_2$ (designation $|||_{2Hi}$). By form $\left(1, \begin{matrix}1\\ \dots\\ 1\end{matrix}\right)$ will be called hierarchical self_n for n levels(designation self_{nHi}). By form $\left(\begin{matrix}1\\ \dots\\ 1\end{matrix}, 1\right)$ will be called hierarchical $|||_n$ for n levels (designation $|||_{nHi}$).

3.1 Hierarchical singular forms and formulas of N levels

Example of hierarchical equality: $\begin{pmatrix} \equiv \\ :\equiv \\ \equiv \\ :\,= \\ = \end{pmatrix}$.

Remark. May try to use paradoxical forms(designation paforms) for the task of new singularities.

Paradox I: more singular than all singularities, it turns out: more singular than itself, and this is self by singularity($decignation - singelfA$).

Paradox II: more paradoxical than all paradoxes, it turns out: more paradoxical than itself, and this is self by paradoxicality($decignation - parelfA$).

Everything discussed above about Forms self-type ($||| -$ type) in this book is also applicable to Forms $singelf$-type ($parelf -$ type). Here namely ∞ creates a self. You can symbolically display this as follows: selfD ϵ (by D ∀ of D), i. e., selfD ϵ (by D ∞ of D), D is any C, i. e., Q = (by (∞ C) ∞ of (∞ C)), selfR ϵ (by R ∀ of R), i. e.,

selfR ϵ (by R ∞ of R) (V*),

R is any, for example, R is singularity or paradox or hierarchy or limit or $|||$ or $\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow$, $\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow$, $\uparrow_D^Q|\downarrow\downarrow_D^Q|\uparrow$ etc.

Paradox III: more than any, it turns out: more any than itself, and this is self by any($decignation - si$any).

Self-hierarchy ϵ (by hierarchy ∞ of hierarchy) ($decignation - si$hier). Self-structure ϵ (by structure ∞ of structure) ($decignation - si$str). Self-energetic object ϵ (by energetic object ∞ of energetic object) ($decignation - si$eno). Self-interpretation ϵ (by interpretation ∞ of interpretation) ($decignation - si$in). Self= is ≣. Let us introduce the concept of Absolute Singularity($decignation - si$Abs).

Everything discussed above about Forms self-type ($||| -$ type) in this book is also applicable to Forms (V*)-type. May consider D(N, R) =(…(by(by R ∞ of R), of (by R ∞ of R)), …), D(∞, R), D(B, R), D(R, R), D(∞, ∞), T_1 (N, siany) = D(N, siany), T_2 (N, siany) = T_1 (T_1 (N, siany), siany), …, T_n (N, siany) = T_1 (…(T_1 (N, siany), siany)…), $\lim_{n\to\infty}$ Tn (N, siany) etc,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\mathrm{D(B,R)}) \\ singelf(\mathrm{D(B,R)}) \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{\mathrm{D(B,R)}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\mathrm{D(B,R)}}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overbrace{\mathrm{D(B,R)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\mathrm{D(B,R)}}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\mathrm{D(B,R)}}\right) \\ \mathrm{D(B,R)} \\ \underline{\mathrm{D(B,R)}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(si\mathrm{in}) \\ singelf(si\mathrm{in}) \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{si\mathrm{in}}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{si\mathrm{in}}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overbrace{si\mathrm{in}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{si\mathrm{in}}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{si\mathrm{in}}\right) \\ si\mathrm{in} \\ \underline{si\mathrm{in}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

May use self-type($||| -$ type), paself-type(pa$||| -$ type), parelf-type, singelf-type forms for creating new singularities, in particular, self-type($||| -$ type), paself-type(pa$||| -$ type), parelf-type, singelf-type. For example, self_A-form for B forms itself by A for self_AB, self_A-form for doer C forms itself by A for self_AC, self_A-form for any D forms itself by A for self_AD, $|||_A$-form can form a) any

W|||self, b) $self_A$||| $self_V$ etc. May consider $\begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(Q) \\ singelf(Q) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q \text{ paradoxical } upper\ level\ (decignation - \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{Q}}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q \text{ paradoxical } mid-level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\overline{Q}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q\ upper\ level\ (decignation - \overset{\frown}{Q}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q\ mid_2 - level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{Q}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ Q\ mid_1 - level\ (decignation - \overline{Q}) \\ the\ raw\ energy\ of\ Q(decignation - Q) \\ ordinary\ energy\ exhibited\ by\ Q(decignation - \underline{Q}) \end{pmatrix}$, Q = self-type(||| − type), paself-type(pa||| − type), parelf-type, singelf-type forms. May consider ψ_1 (N, self) = $self^N$-singularity, ψ_2 (N, self)= $(self\text{-}type)^N$-singularity, ψ_1 (N, paself)= $paself^N$-singularity ψ_1 (N, singelf)= etc. May consider ψ_3 (N, paradox)= $self^N$-paradox, $(self\text{-}type)^N$- paradox, $paself^N$- paradox, φ(|||,n) = $|||^n$, $\begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\varphi(|||,n)) \\ singelf(\varphi(|||,n)) \\ \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\varphi(|||,n)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\varphi(|||,n)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overset{\frown}{\varphi(|||,n)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\varphi(|||,n)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\varphi(|||,n)}\right) \\ \varphi(|||,n) \\ \underline{\varphi(|||,n)} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\psi_1\,(N,self)) \\ singelf(\psi_1\,(N,self)) \\ \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\psi_1\,(N,self)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\psi_1\,(N,self)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overset{\frown}{\psi_1\,(N,self)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\psi_1\,(N,self)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\psi_1\,(N,self)}\right) \\ \psi_1\,(N,self) \\ \underline{\psi_1\,(N,self)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\psi_2\,(N,self)) \\ singelf(\psi_2\,(N,self)) \\ \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\psi_2\,(N,self)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\psi_2\,(N,self)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overset{\frown}{\psi_2\,(N,self)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\psi_2\,(N,self)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\psi_2\,(N,self)}\right) \\ \psi_2\,(N,self) \\ \underline{\psi_2\,(N,self)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ parelf(\psi_3\,(N,paradox)) \\ singelf(\psi_3\,(N,paradox)) \\ \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)}} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\overline{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ \overset{\frown}{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)} \\ \left(\overline{\overline{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)}}\right) \\ \left(\overline{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)}\right) \\ \psi_3\,(N,paradox) \\ \underline{\psi_3\,(N,paradox)} \end{pmatrix}$$

etc. self- formation of self-type(||| − type) forms itself.

Remark. self-type(||| − type) by any form, which can be taken as any Q, self-type(||| − type) kind will depend on the choice of interpretation of the connections between elements of Q, for example, in the case Q = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, self-type kind can be imagined as a form for a hierarchical self, which manifests itself at the upper level as $self^{3/2}$, and at the lower as self, for example, (C_Q, 1) is $|||$ of elements from C by Q, (m_n, 1) is $|||$ of m elements in n places with n- self inclusion at m > n, or it is self of n elements in m places with m-$|||$ inclusion at m < n, or $|||_{m_n}$ or self_{n_m} directly without combination.

Remark. The singularity "Nobody's element" is one of the poles of singularities field, the action pole. May consider paself(∀) = $\overline{\forall}|||\forall$, paself(∞), ${}^{\forall x}_{\forall x}Sprt^{\forall x}_{\forall x}$, ${}^{\forall x}_{\forall x}Sprt$ etc, paself sets actions field.

Remark. self-type control of any C is double of C.

Remark. May consider some $|||$- type: 1) $a|||_{\epsilon}b$ from a ϵ b, 2) $a|||_{\rightarrow}b$ from a → b, 3) $a|||_{<}b$ from a < b, 4) $a|||_{>}b$ from a > b, 5) $a|||_{\leq}b$ from a ≤ b, 6) $a|||_{\geq}b$ from a ≥ b,) $a|||_{g(,)}b$ from g(a, b) etc.

Remark. $Sprt^{a,\,b}_{x}$ is a$|||$b by containment place – a point x.

4. Physics of Singular Transformations

Any Singular Transformations in Physics are possible, since we live not only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies but also in the strip of living objects and living energies, in which much is possible that is not possible only in the strip of inanimate objects and energies.

May use Singular Transformations in sociology, chemistry, engineering etc.

Dynamic operator is the straight parallel operator. Dynamic programing for uncertainties by dynamic program operators. To make it convenient to work in the direct-parallel mode or direct-accumulative mode, dynamic operators and dynamic program operators and self-type operators are used similar to how the nervous system works through neurons, the central nervous system when activated. This is a certain parallel approach. Semi-certain parallel approach works by fuzzy dynamic operators and fuzzy dynamic program operators and fuzzy self-type operators. Partially certain parallel approach works by neural network SmnSprt. Uncertaintical parallel approach works by neural network SmnSprt. To get the result tw in B: $Sprt_B^{\{activation\ \text{SmnSprt for tw,receiving}\ tw\}}$, i.e. by (request tw) $|||$ (receiving tw). The neural network-transformer accepts any type of uncertainty-neural network (in general, any type depending on the neural network "giving birth" to other neural networks). Can chaos spontaneously "give birth" to self-type structures? Yes, if at their "conception" and "birth" it will have a straight-parallel or straight- accumulative format, turning into a self-format. Thus, one can consider the topology of chaos.

5. Beginnings of Uncertain Dynamic Topology

In dynamic mathematics more expedient to consider hierarchical topology, for example, 2-level: at the lower and upper levels with limit transitions in a continuous version and discrete transitions between levels.

You can use the hierarchical quasi-metric ρh(x, y), where at the lower usual dynamic level the usual metric ρ(x, y) is used, and at the upper singular dynamic level the quasi-metric is used. For example, for usual dynamic level: for $\Delta y = \frac{||Sprt_B^{A+\Delta A} - Sprt_B^{A}||}{||\Delta A||}$ if A∩B and Δ A∩B are empty then Δy → 0 for ||ΔA|| → 0.

At limit transitions between levels are used jump-like limit transitions. A more special one can be developed *uncertain dynamic* singular *topology.*

6. Beginnings of Uncertain Dynamic Arithmetic

May use any dynamic uncertain *arithmetic* operation R: xRy, for example

1. R = *|μ1,-| μ2, /| μ3, + | μ4 by $\overset{\{a\}}{\underset{w}{f\text{SAprt}}}(*|\mu_1, -|\mu_2, /|\mu_3, +|\mu_4)$ with measures of fuzziness μ_i, i = 1, …, 4.

2. Simultaneous different fuzzy arithmetic operations Q = $(+|\mu_{\tilde{Q}}(+), \backslash|\mu_{\tilde{Q}}(\backslash)|,\ldots,*|\mu_{\tilde{Q}}(*))$ with a fuzzy set of elements $\tilde{x}=(x_1|\mu_{\tilde{x}}(x_1), x_2|\mu_{\tilde{x}}(x_2)|,\ldots,x_n|\mu_{\tilde{x}}(x_n))$ is carried out using $\overset{\tilde{x}}{\underset{q}{\text{fSAprt}Q}}$.

7. Beginnings of Vector Algebra Self

For type self-vectors $\uparrow\binom{a}{b}\downarrow$ you can use usual scalar product, for example

$\uparrow\binom{a}{b}\downarrow * \uparrow\binom{c}{d}\downarrow = a*c + b*d$, $\uparrow\binom{a}{b}\downarrow * \downarrow\binom{c}{d}\uparrow = a*c + b*d$,

usual vector product:

$\uparrow\binom{a}{b}\downarrow \times \uparrow\binom{c}{d}\downarrow$ (v.1),

$\uparrow\binom{a}{b}\downarrow \times \downarrow\binom{c}{d}\uparrow$ (v.2).

Only result of vector product will have a self-frame of the form $\uparrow(\quad)\downarrow$ for (v.1) and form $\downarrow(\quad)\uparrow$ for (v.2).

Beginnings of Mathematical Uncertainties Calculations

One of our common approaches: we throw everything into the space of "verification" ("target") and take what is closer to the "apple"(desired goal).

Minimax dynamic methods, ordering:

By $\overset{A}{\underset{B}{\text{SCprt}g}}$ contains a number set A to potential numeric axis B through g, then we take the rightmost actual number as max, and the leftmost actual number as min.

8. Beginnings of Uncertain Dynamic Geometry

Definition 1. By dynamic point q we mean the entire bundle of lines A intersecting at it as an interpretation of dynamic operators of type $\overleftarrow{\overset{q}{\underset{A}{g_2}}\text{SCprt}\overset{A}{\underset{q}{g_1}}}$. Here lines A are accommodated with the accommodation type g_1 to q and then are displaced from q with the displacement type g_2.

Definition 2. All the remaining dynamic geometric objects consist of this type of points.

You can use the usual metric ρ(x, y), where x is the intersection point of one bundle of lines, and y is the intersection point of the other.

Definition 3. By fuzzy dynamic point q we mean the entire fuzzy bundle of fuzzy lines A intersecting at it as an interpretation of dynamic operators of type $\overleftarrow{\overset{q}{\underset{A}{g_2}}\text{fSCprt}\overset{A}{\underset{q}{g_1}}}$.

Definition 4. All the remaining dynamic fuzzy geometric objects consist of this type of dynamic points.

Remark. As dynamic point may take any dynamic C. At all as point may take any C and get new Geometry from these points.

Remark. May consider self-type (||| − type), paself-type (pa||| − type), singelf-type (parelf−type) points, metrics.

9. Beginnings of Singular Dynamic Geometry

Definition 5. By singular dynamic point q we mean as an interpretation of dynamic operators of type $\overleftarrow{\underset{q}{\overset{q}{g_1}}\mathrm{SCprt}\,\underset{q}{\overset{q}{g_1}}}$. Here point q is accommodated with the accommodation type g_1 itself and then is displaced from q with the displacement type g_1.

Definition 6. All the remaining singular dynamic geometric objects consist of this type of points.

You can use the hierarchical quasi-metric ρh(x, y), where at the lower usual dynamic geometric level the usual metric ρ(x, y) is used, and at the upper singular dynamic geometric level the quasi-metric is used.

Definition 7. By singular fuzzy dynamic point q we mean as an interpretation of fuzzy dynamic operators of type $\overleftarrow{\underset{q}{\overset{q}{g_1}}f\mathrm{SCprt}\,\underset{q}{\overset{q}{g_1}}}$. Here point q is accommodated with the accommodation type g_1 itself and then is displaced from q with the displacement type g_1.

Definition 8. All the remaining singular fuzzy dynamic geometric objects consist of this type of points.

You can use the hierarchical fuzzy quasi-metric ρh(x, y), where at the lower usual dynamic geometric level the usual fuzzy metric ρ(x, y) is used, and at the upper singular dynamic geometric level the quasi-metric is used.

It is possible to extend *Dynamic Geometry, Singular Dynamic Geometry* from Euclidean to non-Euclidean: Lobachevsky *Geometry*, Riemann *Geometry*, Minkowski *Geometry*, but this is already in the next publications.

May consider in Euclidean: The point $A|\mu_1$, a line equation $y|\mu_2 = (k|\mu_3) + b|\mu_4$ by measures of fuzziness μ_i, i = 1, …, 4. May consider hierarchical uncertain dynamic geometry, for example, with 2-hierarchy in the kind of 2 geometric spaces. In this case we will be able to consider hierarchical self- geometric objects, |||- geometric objects etc.

10. Geometry of Singular Transformations

Here we consider the transformation of any processes, actions, objects, in particular, sets through structures in geometric interpretation. Circles with radii equal to zero can be taken as self-geometric objects. Then spheres with radii equal to zero will be self^2-geometric objects, and tori with radii equal to zero will be self-geometric objects. May consider lines from self-points, surfaces from self-points, planes from self-points or simply self-geometric objects as a whole, self-geometric objects, parts of which are isolated in different places in space and self-connected to each other (we will be called their "connected"). May try to use classification from knot theory symbolically, considering knots as geometric interpretation of dynamic operators of the type $\mathrm{SCprt}\underset{x}{\overset{A}{g}}$. Here x is self-type point, which corresponds to knot symbolically, generated by the corresponding type g of containment A. self-geometric objects correspond algebraic topology objects symbolically.

geometric equations for vectors (forms for self-type, |||-type), curved lines(circles,

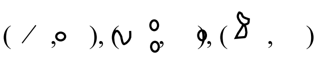
Singular Transformations forms

Example:

(1, Geometry) is self-point etc.

Geometric Transformations forms

Examples:

 etc.

Any operator, functionality, connection corresponds to its type of energy and it is possible to construct the energy of these types in this way. There are plenty of examples when this is done unconsciously. The only question is the level of energy. Let us introduce some notations: suncertainty = self-uncertainty, souncertainty = (self- oself)-uncertainty, ∞-uncertainties.

11. Dynamic Interpretation of Uncertainties Such as Random Events

11.1 Introduction

May consider self- values of probability, self-events, self- probability with the argument (random value) to herself, self-appearance. P= $\frac{m}{n}$ corresponds to the form (m, (n,1)). May consider the example of self- probability $\uparrow_{-1}^{1}|p\downarrow$.

Remark. Processes that are handled the probability theory are singular, since the slightest changes in them lead to leaps in results.

We consider functional g(x): X→g, x∈ X, g—numerical value of functional g(x). It is specific capacity for X. $Sprt_{\{g(x)\}}^{\{g(x)\}}$ [16] made from her the self-capacity in itself as an element $f_1S\{g(x)\}$, {g(x)}—the set of any functionals for X. In particular, probability p(X) –is such functional, X—an event. Here $Sprt_{p(X)}^{p(X)}$ is $f_1Sp(X)$, denote it through pS(X). Usual event is dynamical capacity.

Definition B. Sprt-probability of events A, B is p($Sprt_B^A$), denote Spp_B^A. In particular,

Spp_B^A for joint A, B: Spp_B^A= p($Sprt_B^A$)=p($\left\{ {}_{A \cup B - A \cap B}^{\quad D} \right\}$)= p(A)+p(B) –p(AB)+pS(D), D-- the self-capacity in itself as an element from A∩B, pS(D)—probability self of D of next level—self level. The probability for stochastic value X is capacity. We represent its distribution in the kind of Sprt-element:

$Sprt(t)_X^{\{(x_1,p_1),(x_2,p_2),\dots,(x_n,p_n)\}}$ ($*_3$)

Here interest represent partial distribution self from ($*_3$) by form (1) or (2) [21] with value self of stochastic value X for some subset {x$x_{1_1}, x_{2_1}, \dots, x_{j_1}$} ∈{$x_1$, x_2, …, x_n} with probabilities self {pS_1,pS_2,…,pS_j}.

We consider: $S^2t_{\{g(x)\}}^{\{g(x)\}}$ [4] made from her the self-capacity in itself as an element $S^2{}_1f$ {g(x)} [1], {g(x)}—all functional for all X. In particular, probability p(X) –is such functional, X—an event. Here $S^2t_{p(X)}^{p(X)}$—$S^2{}_1f$ p(X), denote it through $pS^2(X)$. Usual event is dynamical capacity.

Definition 32. S^2t -probability of events A, B is p($S^2t_B^A$), denote $S^2p_B^A$. In particular,

$S^2p_B^A$ for joint A, B: $S^2p_B^A$= p($S^2t_B^A$)=p({A∪B-A∩B, D})= p(A)+p(B) –p(AB)+$pS^2(D)$, D-- the s^2elf-consistency in itself as an element from A∩B, $pS^2(D)$—probability s^2elf of D of next level—s^2elf level. The probability for stochastic value X is holding capacity. We represent their distribution in the kind of S^2t -element:

$S^2t(t)_X^{\{(x_1,p_1),(x_2,p_2),\dots,(x_n,p_n)\}}$ ($*_4$)

Here interest represent partial distribution self from ($*_4$) by form (1) or (2) with value self of stochastic value X for some subset {x$x_{1_1}, x_{2_1}, \dots, x_{j_1}$} ∈{$x_1$,$x_2$,…,$x_n$} with probabilities self { pS^2_1, pS^2_2,…, pS^2_j}.

Definition A.3.43. tS^2-probability of events A, B is p(${}_A^BS^2t$), denote ${}_A^BS^2p$.

In particular, ${}_A^BS^2p$ for joint events A, B: ${}_A^BS^2p$= p(${}_A^BS^2t$) = ($\frac{p^{os^2}\left(A \cap B - Co(A \cap B)\right) + p^{-s^2}\left({}_{A-A\cap B}^{\{\}}S^2t\right)}{p(B) - p(A)}$), $Co(A \cap B)$ – content of $A \cap B$.

Definition B.3.56. S^2e-probability of events ${}_D^BS^2t_B^A$ is p(${}_D^BS^2t_B^A$), denote ${}_D^BS^2p_B^A$ [21].

In particular, ${}_D^BS^2p_B^A$ for joint events $S^2t_B^A$, ${}_D^BS^2t$, A, B, D, ${}_D^BS^2t_B^A$:

p(${}_D^BS^2t_B^A$)= p(${}_D^BS^2t$)+p($S^2t_B^A$)-p($S^2t_B^A \cap {}_D^BS^2t$)= ($\frac{p^{os^2}(B\cap D)+p^{s^2}(A\cap B)+p^{-s^2}\left({}_{B-B\cap D}^{\{\}}S^2t\right)}{p(A)-p(A\cap B)+p(D)}$)- p($S^2t_B^A \cap {}_D^BS^2t$), for dependent events: p(${}_D^BS^2t \cap S^2t_B^A$) =p(${}_D^BS^2t$)*p($S^2t_B^A$/ ${}_D^BS^2t$)= p($S^2t_B^A$)*p(${}_D^BS^2t/S^1t_B^A$). $p^{s^2}(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $p^{os^2}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

Definition B.1.56. Set-probability of events ${}_D^BSt_B^A$ is p(${}_D^BSt_B^A$), denote ${}_D^BSp_B^A$ [21].

In particular, ${}_D^BSp_B^A$ for joint events St_B^A, ${}_D^BSt$, A, B, D, ${}_D^BSt_B^A$:

p(${}_D^BSt_B^A$)= p(${}_D^BSt$)+p(St_B^A)-p(${}_D^BSt \cap St_B^A$)= ($\frac{p^{os}(B\cap D-Co(B\cap D))+p^{s}(A\cap B)+p^{-s}\left({}_{B-B\cap D}^{\{\}}St\right)}{p(A)-p(A\cap B)+p(D)}$)- p(${}_D^BSt \cap St_B^A$), for dependent events: p(${}_D^BSt \cap St_B^A$)= p(${}_D^BSt$)*p(St_B^A/ ${}_D^BSt$)= p(St_B^A)*p(${}_D^BSt$ /St_B^A). $p^s(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $Co(x)$ – content of x, $p^{os}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

Definition C.1.65. Set-probability of events ${}_D^CSt_B^A$ is p(${}_D^CSt_B^A$), denote ${}_D^CSp_B^A$.

Then for joint events St_B^A, ${}_A^BSt$, A, B, C, D: p(${}_D^CSt_B^A$)= p(${}_D^CSt$)+p(St_B^A)-p(${}_D^CSt \cap St_B^A$= ($\frac{p^{oss}(C\cap D)+p^{ss}(A\cap B)+p^{-ss}\left({}_{C-C\cap D}^{\{\}}St\right)}{p(A)+p(B)-p(A\cap B)+p(D)-p(C)}$)- p(${}_D^CSt \cap St_B^A$), for dependent events: p(${}_D^CSt \cap St_B^A$)= p(${}_D^CSt$)*p(St_B^A/ ${}_D^CSt$)= p(St_B^A)*p(${}_D^CSt$ /St_B^A). $p^{ss}(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $p^{oss}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

p(St_B^A) =$p_{SSt_B^A}$* p($St_B^A/E_{St_B^A}$), $p_{SSt_B^A}$ - probability of random placement A into B, $E_{St_B^A}$ -the event of random placement A into B, p(${}_D^CSt$) =$p_{{}_D^CSt}$* p(${}_D^CSt/E_{{}_D^CSSt}$), $p_{{}_D^CSt}$ - probability of accidental displacement D from C, $E_{{}_D^CSt}$- the event of accidental displacement D from C.

Definition C.2.65. S[1]et-probability of events ${}_D^CS^1t_B^A$ is p(${}_D^CS^1t_B^A$), denote ${}_D^CS^1p_B^A$[21].

In particular, ${}_D^CS^1p_B^A$ for joint events $S^1t_B^A$, ${}_D^CS^1t$, A, B, C, D, ${}_D^CS^1t_B^A$:

p(${}_D^CS^1t_B^A$)= p(${}_D^CS^1t$)+p($S^1t_B^A$)-p($S^1t_B^A \cap {}_D^CS^1t$)= ($\frac{p^{os^1}(C\cap D)+p^{s^1}(A\cap B)+p^{-s^1}\left({}_{C-C\cap D}^{\{\}}S^1t\right)}{p(A)+p(B)-p(A\cap B)+p(D)-p(C)}$)- p($S^1t_B^A \cap {}_D^CS^1t$), for dependent events: p(${}_D^CS^1t \cap S^1t_B^A$) =p(${}_D^CS^1t$)*p($S^1t_B^A$/ ${}_D^CS^1t$)= p($S^1t_B^A$)*p(${}_D^CS^1t/S^1t_B^A$). $p^{s^1}(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $p^{os^1}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

Definition C.3.70. Set-probability of events ${}_D^CS_1t_B^A$is p(${}_D^CS_1t_B^A$), denote ${}_D^CS_1p_B^A$[21].

In particular, ${}_D^CS_1p_B^A$ for joint events $S_1t_B^A$, ${}_D^CS_1t$, A, B, C, D, ${}_D^CS_1t_B^A$:

p(${}_D^CS_1t_B^A$)= p(${}_D^CS_1t$)+p($S_1t_B^A$)-p(${}_D^CS_1t \cap S_1t_B^A$)= ($\frac{p^{os_1}(C\cap D)+p^{s_1}(A\cap B)+p^{-s_1}\left({}_{C-C\cap D}^{\{\}}S_1t\right)}{p(A)+p(B)-p(A\cap B)+p(D)-p(C)}$)- p(${}_D^CS_1t \cap S_1t_B^A$), for dependent events: p(${}_D^CS_1t \cap S_1t_B^A$)= p(${}_D^CS_1t$)*p($S_1t_B^A$/ ${}_D^CS_1t$)= p($S_1t_B^A$)*p(${}_D^CS_1t/S_1t_B^A$). $p^{s_1}(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $p^{os_1}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

Remark. A statement can be interpreted as an event, and its truth value as a probability.

Definition C.4.65. S[2]et-probability of events ${}_D^CS^2t_B^A$ is p(${}_D^CS^2t_B^A$), denote ${}_D^CS^2p_B^A$ [21].

In particular, ${}_D^CS^2p_B^A$ for joint events $S^2t_B^A$, ${}_D^CS^2t$, A, B, C, D, ${}_D^CS^2t_B^A$:

p(${}_{D}^{C}S^2t_B^A$)= p(${}_{D}^{C}S^2t$)+p($S^2t_B^A$)-p($S^2t_B^A \cap {}_{D}^{C}S^2t$)= $\left(\frac{p^{os^2}(C \cap D) + p^{s^2}(A \cap B) + p^{-s^2}\left({}_{C-C\cap D}^{\{\}}S^2t\right)}{p(A) + p(B) - p(A \cap B) + p(D) - p(C)}\right)$- p($S^2t_B^A \cap {}_{D}^{C}S^2t$), for dependent events: p(${}_{D}^{C}S^2t \cap S^2t_B^A$) =p(${}_{D}^{C}S^2t$)*p($S^2t_B^A / {}_{D}^{C}S^2t$)= p($S^2t_B^A$)*p(${}_{D}^{C}S^2t / S^2t_B^A$). $p^{s^2}(x)$- the value of self-P for self- event x, $p^{os^2}(x)$- the value of oself-P for oself- event x.

11.2 Self-type Structures Of Probability

self-type Dprt-structures of probability

We consider the following self-type Dprt-structures [18] of probability of the first type:

$$p\left(\left(\underset{action\ Q}{\overset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{action\ Q}{\overset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}}\right)(5),$$

denote p(D_1fQ).

$$p\left(\left(\underset{A}{\overset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{action\ Q}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (6),$$

denote p($D_2fA;Q$).

$$p\left(\left(\underset{A}{\overset{B}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{B}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (7),$$

denote p($D_3fA;Q;B$).

$$p\left(\left(\underset{A}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{A}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (8),$$

denote p($D_4fA;Q$).

$$p\left(\left(\underset{strA}{\overset{a}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{a}{\overset{strA}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (9),$$

denote p($D_5fA;Q;a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$$p\left(\left(\underset{a}{\overset{StrA}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{StrA}{\overset{a}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (10),$$

denote p($D_6fa;Q;A$), $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

$$p\left(\left(\underset{B}{\overset{B}{action\ Q}}\right)^{-1}\text{Dprt}\ \underset{B}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}}\right)\ (11),$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type Dprt-structures of probability of the second type:

p(Dprt $\overset{A}{\underset{A}{action\ Q}}$) (12),

p(Dprt $\overset{strA}{\underset{a}{action\ Q}}$) (13),

denote p$(D_7 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a,

p(Dprt $\overset{a}{\underset{strA}{action\ Q}}$) (14),

denote p$(D_8 f a; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A,

p(Dprt $\overset{action\ Q}{\underset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}}$) (15),

p(Dprt $\overset{A}{\underset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}}$) (16),

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.8) [18] etc.

Also, for self-type Rprt-structures of probability of the second type.

We consider the following self-type tprD-structures of probability:

p($\overset{D}{\underset{D}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}}$Dprt) (17)

p($\overset{strD}{\underset{d}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}}$Dprt)(18),

denote p$(D_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D and d acts Q out from structure of D,

p($\overset{d}{\underset{strD}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}}$Dprt) (19),

denote p$(D_{10} f D; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D and structure of D acts Q out from d,

p($\overset{action\ Q}{\underset{D}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}}$Dprt) (20)

$action\ Q$
p($(action\ Q)^{-1}$Dprt) (21)
$action\ Q$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.10) [18] etc.

Also, for self-type tprR-structures [17] of probability.

self-type Rprt-structures [17] *of probability*

We consider the following self-type Rprt-structures of probability of the first type:

$action\ Q$ $action\ Q$
p($action\ P$ Rprt $action\ Q$)(22),
$action\ Q$ $action\ Q$

denote p($r_1 f Q$).

$action\ Q$ A
p($action\ P$Rprt $action\ Q$ (23),
A $action\ Q$

denote p($r_2 f A; Q$).

B A
p($action\ P$ Rprt $action\ Q$) (24),
A B

denote p($r_3 f A; Q; B$).

A A
p($action\ P$Rprt $action\ Q$) (25),
A A

denote p($r_4 f A; Q$).

a $strA$
p($action\ P$Rprt $action\ Q$) (26),
$strA$ a

denote p($r_5 f A; Q; a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$StrA$ a
p($action\ P$ Rprt $action\ Q$) (27),
a $StrA$

denote p($r_6 f a; Q; A$), $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

B A
p($action\ P$ Rprt $action\ Q$) (28),
B B

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.1) [18] etc.

self-type fDprt-structures of probability

We consider the following self-type fDprt-structures [18] of probability of the first type:

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{action\ Q}^{action\ Q} f\mathrm{Dprt}\ {}_{action\ Q}^{action\ Q} action\ Q\Big)(29),$$

denote p(fD_1fQ).

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{A}^{action\ Q} \mathrm{fDprt}\ {}_{action\ Q}^{A} action\ Q\Big)\ (30),$$

denote p($fD_2fA;Q$).

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{A}^{B} \mathrm{fDprt}\ {}_{B}^{A} action\ Q\Big)\ (31),$$

denote p($fD_3fA;Q;B$).

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{A}^{A} f\mathrm{Dprt}\ {}_{A}^{A} action\ Q\Big)\ (32),$$

denote p($fD_4fA;Q$).

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{strA}^{a} f\mathrm{Dprt}\ {}_{a}^{strA} action\ Q\Big)\ (33),$$

denote p($fD_5fA;Q;a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{a}^{StrA} f\mathrm{Dprt}\ {}_{StrA}^{a} action\ Q\Big)\ (34),$$

denote p($fD_6fa;Q;A$), $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

$$\mathrm{p}\Big((action\ Q)^{-1}{}_{B}^{B} f\mathrm{Dprt}\ {}_{B}^{A} action\ Q\Big)\ (35),$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type fDprt-structures of probability of the second type:

$$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{fDprt}\ \underset{A}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}})\ (36),$$

$$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{fDprt}\ \underset{a}{\overset{strA}{action\ Q}})\ (37),$$

denote $\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{f}D_7 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a,

$$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{fDprt}\ \underset{strA}{\overset{a}{action\ Q}})\ (38),$$

denote $\mathrm{p}(f D_8 f a; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A,

$$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{fDprt}\ \underset{action\ Q}{\overset{action\ Q}{action\ Q}})\ (39),$$

$$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{fDprt}\ \underset{action\ Q}{\overset{A}{action\ Q}})\ (40),$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.8) [18] etc.

Also, for self-type fRprt-structures [17] of probability of the second type.

We consider the following self-type tprfD-structures of probability:

$$\mathrm{p}(\underset{D}{\overset{D}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}} f\mathrm{Dprt})\ (41)$$

$$\mathrm{p}(\underset{d}{\overset{strD}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}} f\mathrm{Dprt})(42),$$

denote $\mathrm{p}(f D_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D and d acts Q out from structure of D,

$$\mathrm{p}(\underset{strD}{\overset{d}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}} f\mathrm{Dprt})\ (43),$$

denote $\mathrm{p}(f D_{10} f D; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D and structure of D acts Q out from d,

$$\mathrm{p}(\underset{D}{\overset{action\ Q}{(action\ Q)^{-1}}} f\mathrm{Dprt})\ (44)$$

$action\ Q$
p($(action\ Q)^{-1}f$Dprt) (45)
$action\ Q$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.10) [18] etc.

Also, for self-type tprfR-structures of probability.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Dprt-structures of probability of the first type:

$action\ Q(t)$ $action\ Q(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Dprt(t) $action\ Q(t)$)(46),
$action\ Q(t)$ $action\ Q(t)$

$action\ Q(t)$ $A(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Dprt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (47),
$A(t)$ $action\ Q(t)$

$B(t)$ $A(t)$
$p((action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Drt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (48),
$A(t)$ $B(t)$

$A(t)$ $A(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Drt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (49),
$A(t)$ $A(t)$

$a(t)$ $strA(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Drt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (50),
$strA(t)$ $a(t)$

denote $p(D_{11}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and structure of A(t) acts Q(t) to $a(t)$ and acts Q(t) out from $a(t)$ simultaneously,

$strA(t)$ $a(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Drt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (51),
$a(t)$ $strA(t)$

denote p($D_{12}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)$), $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and acts Q(t) to structure of A(t) and acts Q(t) out from structure of A(t) simultaneously,

$B(t)$ $A(t)$
p($(action\ Q(t))^{-1}$Drt(t) $action\ Q(t)$) (52),
$B(t)$ $B(t)$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Dprt-structures of probability of the second t type:

$A(t)$
P(Dprt(t)) $action\ Q(t)$) (53),
$A(t)$

$strA(t)$
P(Dprt(t)) $action\ Q(t)$)(54),
$a(t)$

denote p($D_{13}(t) f A(t); Q(t); a(t)$), $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and structure of A(t) acts Q(t) to $a(t)$,

$$\text{P(Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} a(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \end{pmatrix} (55),$$

denote p($D_{14}(t) f a(t); Q(t); A(t)$), $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and acts Q(t) to structure of A(t),

$$\text{P(Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{pmatrix} (56),$$

$$\text{P(Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{pmatrix} (57),$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.2.8) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic tprD-structures of probability:

$$\text{p}((action\ Q(t))^{-1}\text{Dprt(t)} \begin{pmatrix} D(t) \\ D(t) \end{pmatrix} (58)$$

$$\text{p}((action\ Q(t))^{-1}\text{Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} strD(t) \\ d(t) \end{pmatrix} (59),$$

denote $p(D_{15}(t) f d(t); Q(t); D(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t) and d(t) acts Q(t) out from structure of D(t),

$$\text{p}((action\ Q(t))^{-1}\text{Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} d(t) \\ strD(t) \end{pmatrix} (60)$$

denote p($D_{16}(t) f D(t); Q(t); d(t)$), $d(t) \subset$ D(t) and structure of D(t) acts Q(t) out from d(t),

$$p((action\ Q(t))^{-1}\text{Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} action\ Q(t) \\ D(t) \end{pmatrix} (61)$$

$$p((action\ Q(t))^{-1}\text{Dprt(t))} \begin{pmatrix} action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{pmatrix} (62)$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.10) [18] etc.

New mathematical structures of probability and operators of probability are carried out with generalization it to any structures with any actions. For example,

1) $$\text{p}\left((q_{j1})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} f_{11} & \cdots & f_{1k} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & (q_{jk})^{-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ f_{l1} & \cdots & f_{lk} \end{pmatrix} \text{DDprt} \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & \cdots & q_{1n} \\ & \cdots & \\ q_{m1} & \cdots & q_{mn} \end{pmatrix}\right)(*_{A.1}),$$

f_{ij}, q_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

2) $$p\left(\begin{matrix} g_{11} \\ (w_{j1})^{-1} \\ g_{31} \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} g_{12} \\ g_{22} \\ (w_{j2})^{-1} \\ \cdots \\ g_{k2} \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} g_{13} \\ (w_{j3})^{-1} \end{matrix}\ \text{DGprt}\ \begin{matrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & & w_{1n} & \\ \cdots & \cdots & & w_{2n} & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \cdots & \cdots & w_{ml} \\ & & & w_{sn} & \end{matrix}\right)(*_{A.1.1}),$$

w_{ij}, g_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

3)

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} a \\ c \\ d \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} b \\ ASrq(\mu) \\ q \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} g \\ w \\ r \end{matrix}\right)(*_{A.1.2}),$$

where $ASrq$ is virtual structure or virtual operator, which can take any form of action; a, c, d, q, r, w, g, b, μ – any objects, actions etc.

Accordingly, we can consider all sorts of self-structures for 1) – 3). And any other possible structures and operators etc.

We consider the following self-type fRprt-structures [17] of probability of the first type:

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ action\ P \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}\ f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}\right)(63),$$

denote $p(fr_1 fQ)$.

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ action\ P \\ A \end{matrix} f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}\right)\ (64),$$

denote $p(fr_2 fA; Q)$.

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B \\ action\ P \\ A \end{matrix}\ f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}\right)\ (65),$$

denote $p(fr_3 fA; Q; B)$.

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} A \\ action\ P \\ A \end{matrix} f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} A \\ action\ Q \\ A \end{matrix}\right)\ (66),$$

denote $p(fr_4 fA; Q)$.

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} a \\ action\ P \\ strA \end{matrix} f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} strA \\ action\ Q \\ a \end{matrix}\right)\ (66.1),$$

denote $p(fr_5 fA; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} StrA \\ action\ P \\ a \end{matrix}\ f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} a \\ action\ Q \\ StrA \end{matrix}\right)\ (66.2),$$

denote $p(fr_6 fa; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B \\ action\ P \\ B \end{matrix}\ f\text{Rprt}\ \begin{matrix} A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}\right)\ (67),$$

and any other possible options of self for (A.1.1) [18] etc.

$$p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{Rprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})\ (68),$$

$$p(\underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{Rprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{action\ Q(t)}}\ )\ (69),$$

$$p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{Rprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})\ (70),$$

$$p(\underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{Rprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ Q(t)}}\ )\ (71),$$

and any other possible options of self for (B.1.1) [18] etc. Likewise for dynamic fuzzy dynamic operator

$\underset{D(t)}{\overset{C(t)}{action\ P(t)}}$ fRprt(t) $\underset{B(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{action\ Q(t)}}$ *fself-type structures of* probability:

$$p((\underset{action\ Q(t)}{\overset{action\ Q(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})^{-1})f\text{Rprt}\ \underset{action\ Q(t)}{\overset{action\ Q(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})(72)$$

$$.\ \ p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{fRprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})\ (73),$$

$$p(\underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{fRprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{action\ Q(t)}}\ )\ (74),$$

$$p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{fRprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ Q(t)}})\ (75),$$

$$p(\underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ P(t)}}\ \text{fRprt(t)}\ \underset{B(t)}{\overset{B(t)}{action\ Q(t)}}(76)$$

self-type SDS-structures [18] of probability

We consider the following self-type SDS-structures of probability of the first type:

$$p(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.1)},$$

denote p($SD_1 f Q$),

$$p(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}) \text{(D.1. 1)},$$

denote p($SD_{1,1} f Q$),

$$p(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.2)},$$

denote p($SD_2 f A; Q$),

$$p(\begin{matrix} B \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.2.1)},$$

denote p($SD_3 f A; Q; B$).

$$p(\begin{matrix} A \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ A \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.3)},$$

denote p($SD_4 f A; Q$).

$$p(\begin{matrix} a \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ strA \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ strA \\ action\ Q \\ a \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.3.1)},$$

denote p($SD_5 f A; Q; a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$$p(\begin{matrix} StrA \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ a \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} SDS \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ a \\ action\ Q \\ StrA \end{matrix}) \text{ (D.3.2)},$$

denote p($SD_6 f a; Q; A$), $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ B \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SDS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.4),}$$

and any other possible options of self for (D.1.1) [18] etc.

self-type SRS-structures

We consider the following self-type SRS-structures [18] of probability of the first type:

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ P \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.5),}$$

denote p($SR_1 f Q$),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ action\ P \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}\right) \text{(D.5.1),}$$

denote p($SR_{1,1} f Q$),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ action\ P \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.6),}$$

denote p($SR_2 f A; Q$),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B \\ action\ P \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.7),}$$

denote p($SR_3 f A; Q; B$).

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} A \\ action\ P \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ A \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.8),}$$

denote p($SR_4 f A; Q$).

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} a \\ action\ P \\ strA \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ strA \\ action\ Q \\ a \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.9.1),}$$

denote p($SR_5 fA;Q;a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

p($\begin{array}{c} StrA \\ action\ P \\ a \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{array}$ SRS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ a \\ action\ Q \\ StrA \end{array}$) (D.9.2),

denote p($SR_6 fa;Q;A$), $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

p($\begin{array}{c} B \\ action\ P \\ B \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{array}$ SRS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{array}$) (D.10),

and any other possible options of self for (D.1.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type SDS-structures of probability of the second t type:

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ A \end{array}$)(D.11),

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ strA \\ action\ Q \\ a \end{array}$) (D.11.1),

denote p($SD_7 fA;Q;a$), $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a,

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ a \\ action\ Q \\ strA \end{array}$) (D.11.2),

denote $p(SD_8 fa;Q;A)$, $a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A,

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{array}$)(D.12),

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{array}$)(D.12.1),

p(SDS $\begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{array}$)(D.13),

and any other possible options of self for (D.1.8) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type tSDS -structures of probability:

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} D \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ D \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.14)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} strD \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ d \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.14.1),}$$

denote $p(SD_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D and d acts Q out from structure of D,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} d \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ strD \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.14.2),}$$

denote $p(SD_{10} f D; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D and structure of D acts Q out from d,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ D \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.15)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.16)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix} \text{SDS}\right) \text{ (D.16.1)}$$

and any other possible options of self for (D.1.10) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic SDS -structures of probability of the first type:

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix} \text{SDS(t)} \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.17),}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix} \text{SDS(t)} \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.17.1),}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.18),}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.19),}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} A(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.20),}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} a(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ strA(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.20.1),}$$

denote $p(SD_{11}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and structure of A(t) acts Q(t) to $a(t)$ and acts Q(t) out from $a(t)$ simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} strA(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ a(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{ (D.20.2),}$$

denote $p(SD_{12}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t) and acts Q(t) to structure of A(t) and acts Q(t) out from structure of simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ B(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right) \text{(D.21),}$$

and any other possible options of self for (D.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Dprt-structures of probability of the second t type:

$$\text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \end{matrix} \text{ (D.22),}$$

$$\text{SDS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \end{matrix} \text{ (D.22.1),}$$

denote $p(SD_{13}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and structure of A(t) acts Q(t) to $a(t)$, p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.22.2),

denote p($SD_{14}(t) f a(t); Q(t); A(t)), a(t)$ ⊂ A(t) and acts Q(t) to structure of A(t),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.23),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.23.1),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.23.2),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.23.3),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.24),

p(SDS(t) $\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}$)(D.24.1),

and any other possible options of self for (D.2.8) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic tSDS-structures of probability:

$p($ $\begin{matrix} D(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ D(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$ SDS(t)) (D.25)

$p($ $\begin{matrix} strD(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ d(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}$ SDS(t)) (D.25.1), denote $p(SD_{15}(t)fd(t);Q(t);D(t))$, $d(t)\subset$ D(t) and d(t) acts Q(t) out from structure of D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} d(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ strD(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.25.2)}$$

denote $p(SD_{16}(t)fD(t);Q(t);d(t))$, $d(t)\subset$ D(t) and structure of D(t) acts Q(t) out from d(t),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ D(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.26)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} C(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D. 26.1)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.26.2)}$$

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.27)}$$

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ D(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.27.1)}$$

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{matrix} C(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SDS(t)}\right)\ \text{(D.27.2)}$$

and any other possible options of self for (D.10) etc.

New mathematical structures of probability and operators of probability is carried out with generalization it to any structures with any actions. For example,

1) $$p\left(\begin{matrix} f_{11} \\ \dots \\ (q_{j1})^{-1} \\ \dots \\ f_{l1} \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} f_{1k} \\ \dots \\ (q_{jk})^{-1} \\ \dots \\ f_{lk} \end{matrix}\ \text{DDprt}\ \begin{matrix} q_{11} & \dots & q_{1n} \\ & \dots & \\ q_{m1} & \dots & q_{mn} \end{matrix}\right)\ (*_{\text{D}}),$$

f_{ij}, q_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

2) $$\text{p}\left(\begin{matrix} g_{11} \\ (w_{j1})^{-1} \\ g_{31} \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} g_{12} \\ g_{22} \\ (w_{j2})^{-1} \\ \dots \\ g_{k2} \end{matrix}\ \begin{matrix} g_{13} \\ (w_{j3})^{-1} \end{matrix}\ \text{DGprt}\ \begin{matrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & & w_{1n} & \\ \dots & \dots & & w_{2n} & \\ & & & \dots & \\ w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \dots & \dots & w_{ml} \\ & & & w_{sn} & \end{matrix}\right)\ (*_{\text{D.1}}),$$

w_{ij}, g_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

3)

$$p\begin{pmatrix} a & b & g \\ c & ASrq(\mu) & w \\ d & q & r \end{pmatrix}(*_{D.2}),$$

where $ASrq$ is virtual structure or virtual operator, which can take any form of action; a, c, d, q, r, w, g, b, μ – any objects, actions etc.

Accordingly, we can consider all sorts of self-structures of probability for 1) – 3). And any other possible structures and operators etc.

We consider the following self-type SRS -structures [18] of probability of the first type:

$$p(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ P \\ action\ P \\ Subject\ of\ P \\ Subject\ of\ P \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix})(E.1.),$$

denote $p(SR_1fQ)$.

$$p(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix})(E.2),$$

$$p(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix})(E.\ 3),$$

denote $p(SR_{1,1}fQ)$,

$$p(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{matrix})(E.\ 4),$$

denote $p(SR_2fA; Q)$,

$$p(\begin{matrix} B \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix})\ (E.\ 5),$$

denote $p(SR_3fA; Q; B)$.

$$\begin{matrix} B \\ action\ P \\ A \\ Subject\ of\ P \end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ B \end{matrix}\ \ (E.\ 5.1),$$

$$P\left(\begin{matrix}A\\ (action\ Q)^{-1}\\ A\\ Subject\ of\ Q\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ A\\ action\ Q\\ A\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 6),$$

denote $p(SR_4 f A; Q)$.

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}A\\ action\ P\\ A\\ Subject\ of\ P\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ A\\ action\ Q\\ A\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 6.0),$$

$$P\left(\begin{matrix}a\\ (action\ Q)^{-1}\\ strA\\ Subject\ of\ Q\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ strA\\ action\ Q\\ a\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 6.1),$$

denote $p(SR_5 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a and acts Q out from a simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}StrA\\ (action\ Q)^{-1}\\ a\\ Subject\ of\ Q\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ a\\ action\ Q\\ StrA\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 7),$$

denote $p(SR_6 f a; Q; A, a) \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A and acts Q out from structure of A simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}B\\ (action\ Q)^{-1}\\ B\\ Subject\ of\ Q\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ A\\ action\ Q\\ B\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 8),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}B\\ action\ P\\ B\\ Subject\ of\ P\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ A\\ action\ Q\\ B\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 9),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}B\\ action\ P\\ A\\ Subject\ of\ P\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ B\\ action\ Q\\ B\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 10),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix}A\\ action\ P\\ A\\ Subject\ of\ P\end{matrix}\ \mathrm{SRS}\ \begin{matrix}Subject\ of\ Q\\ A\\ action\ Q\\ A\end{matrix}\right)(\mathrm{E.}\ 11),$$

and any other possible options of self for (E.1.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type SRS-structures of probability of the second t type:

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ A \end{array}) \text{ (E.12),}$$

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ strA \\ action\ Q \\ a \end{array}) \text{ (E.12.1),}$$

denote $p(SR_7 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A and structure of A acts Q to a,

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ a \\ action\ Q \\ strA \end{array}) \text{(E.12.2),}$$

denote $p(SR_8 f a; Q; A), a \subset$ A and acts Q to structure of A,

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{array}) \text{(E. 13),}$$

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{array}) \text{(E. 13.1),}$$

$$p(\text{SRS} \begin{array}{c} Subject\ of\ Q \\ A \\ action\ Q \\ action\ Q \end{array}) \text{(E.14),}$$

and any other possible options of self for (E.1.12) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type tSRS-structures of probability:

$$p(\begin{array}{c} D \\ action\ P \\ D \\ Subject\ of\ P \end{array} \text{ SRS)(E.15)}$$

$$p(\begin{array}{c} strD \\ action\ P \\ d \\ Subject\ of\ P \end{array} \text{ SRS)(E.15.1),}$$

denote $p(R_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D and d acts Q out from structure of D,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} d \\ action\ P \\ strD \\ Subject\ of\ P \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS}\right)(E.15.2),$$

denote p($R_{10}fD;Q;d$), $d \subset$ D and structure of D acts Q out from d,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ D \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS}\right)\ (E.15.3)$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS}\right)(E.16)$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q \\ (action\ Q)^{-1} \\ action\ Q \\ Subject\ of\ Q \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS}\right)\ (E.16.1)$$

and any other possible options of self for (E.1.14) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic SRS -structures of probability of the first type:

$$P\left(\begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ (E.17),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ action\ Q(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ (E.17.1),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} action\ Q(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ (E.18),$$

$$P\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ (E.19),$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ action\ P(t) \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ P(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right)\text{(E.20)},$$

$$P\left(\begin{matrix} A(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \end{matrix}\right)\text{(E.21)},$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} A(t) \\ action\ P(t) \\ A(t) \\ Subject\ of\ P(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \end{matrix}\right)\text{(E.22)},$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} a(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ strA(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ \text{(E.22.1)},$$

denote $p(SR_{11}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t) and structure of A(t) acts Q(t) to $a(t)$ and acts Q(t) out from $a(t)$ simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} strA(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ a(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ a(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ strA(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ \text{(E.22.2)},$$

denote $p(SR_{12}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t) and acts Q(t) to structure of A(t) and acts Q(t) out from structure of A(t) simultaneously,

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ (action\ Q(t))^{-1} \\ B(t) \\ Subject\ of\ Q(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ \text{(E.23)},$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} B(t) \\ action\ P(t) \\ B(t) \\ Subject\ of\ P(t) \end{matrix}\ \text{SRS(t)}\ \begin{matrix} Subject\ of\ Q(t) \\ A(t) \\ action\ Q(t) \\ B(t) \end{matrix}\right)\ \text{(E.23.1)},$$

and any other possible options of self for (E.1) [18] etc.

We consider the following self-type Lprt-structures [22] of probability of the first type:

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} Q \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\bar{Q}} \end{matrix}\ \text{Lprt}\ \begin{matrix} \tilde{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}\right)\text{(C.1.3)},$$

denote $p(L_1fQ)$.

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.4)},$$

denote $p(L_2 f A; Q)$.

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.5)},$$

denote $p(L_3 f A; Q; B)$.

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ A \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.6)},$$

denote $p(L_4 f A; Q)$.

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} str\,\tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ a \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.6.1)},$$

denote $p(L_5 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strA \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{a}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{a}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ strA \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.6.2)},$$

denote $p(L_6 f a; Q; A), a \subset$ A,

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{B}} \end{array} \mathrm{Lprt} \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array}\right) \text{(C.1.7)},$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.1) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type Lprt-structures of probability of the second type:

$\widetilde{A}$
$\uparrow$
p(Lprt $\bar{Q}$) (C.1.14),
$\uparrow$
A

$str\,\widetilde{A}$
$\uparrow$
p(Lprt $\bar{Q}$) (C.1.14.1),
$\uparrow$
a

denote $p(L_7 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A,

a
$\uparrow$
p(Lprt $\bar{Q}$) (C.1.15),
$\uparrow$
$strA$

denote $p(L_8 f a; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A,

$\widetilde{A}$
$\uparrow$
p(Lprt $\bar{Q}$)(C.1.16),
$\uparrow$
Q

and any other possible options of self for (1.8) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type tprL-structures of probability:

R
$\uparrow$
p($\bar{P}$Lprt)(C.1.19)
$\uparrow$
$\widetilde{R}$

$strD$
$\uparrow$
$p($ $\bar{P}$ Lprt) (C.1.19.1),
$\uparrow$
$\widetilde{d}$

denote $p(L_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D,

d
$\uparrow$
$p($ $\bar{P}$ Lprt) (C.1.20),
$\uparrow$
$str\,\widetilde{D}$

denote $p(L_{10} f D; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D,

$$\begin{array}{l} \quad P \\ \quad \uparrow \\ p(\bar{P}\text{Lprt })\text{(C.1.21)} \\ \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \tilde{R} \end{array}$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.10) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Lprt-structures of probability of the first type:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & Q(t) & & \widetilde{Q(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.3),} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \widetilde{Q(t)} & & Q(t) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & Q(t) & & \widetilde{A(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.4),} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \widetilde{A(t)} & & Q(t) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & B(t) & & \widetilde{A(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.5),} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \widetilde{A(t)} & & B(t) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & A(t) & & \widetilde{A(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.6)} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \widetilde{A(t)} & & A(t) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & a(t) & & str\,\widetilde{A(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.6.1),} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & str\,\widetilde{A(t)} & & a(t) & \end{array}$$

denote $p(L_{11}(t) f A(t); Q(t); a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & strA(t) & & \widetilde{a(t)} & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ p(& \overline{Q(t)} & \text{Lprt(t)} & \overline{Q(t)} &)\text{(C.2.2.6.2),} \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ & \widetilde{a(t)} & & strA(t) & \end{array}$$

denote $p(L_{12}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} B(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{B(t)} \end{array} \text{Lprt(t)} \begin{array}{c} \widetilde{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ B(t) \end{array}\right)\text{(C.2.2.7)},$$

and any other possible options of self for (C.2.1) etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Lprt-structures of probability of the second t type:

$$p\left(\text{Lprt(t)} \begin{array}{c} \widetilde{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ A(t) \end{array}\right)\text{(C.2.14)},$$

$$p\left(\text{Lprt(t)} \begin{array}{c} str\,\widetilde{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ a(t) \end{array}\right)\text{(C.2.14.1)},$$

denote $p(L_{13}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\text{Lprt(t)} \begin{array}{c} \widetilde{a(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ strA(t) \end{array}\right)\text{(C.2.15)},$$

denote $p(L_{14}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\text{Lprt(t)} \begin{array}{c} \widetilde{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ Q(t) \end{array}\right)\text{(C.2.16)},$$

and any other possible options of self for (2.8) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic tprL-structures of probability:

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} R(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{R(t)} \end{array} \text{Lprt(t)}\right)\text{(C.2.19)}$$

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} strD(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{d(t)} \end{matrix}\ \text{Lprt(t)}\right)\text{(C.2.19.1)},$$

denote $p(L_{15}(t)fd(t);\overline{P(t)};D(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} d(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\widetilde{D(t)} \end{matrix}\ \text{Lprt(t)}\right)\text{(C.2.2.20)}$$

denote $p(L_{16}(t)fD(t);\overline{P(t)};d(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{matrix} P(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{R(t)} \end{matrix}\text{Lprt(t)}\right)\text{(C.2.2.21)}$$

and any other possible options of self for (2.10) [22] etc.

New mathematical structures of probability and operators of probability is carried out with generalization it to any structures with any actions. For example,

1) $$p\left(\begin{matrix} f_{11} & \cdots & f_{1k} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (q_{j1})^{-1} & \cdots & (q_{jk})^{-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ f_{l1} & \cdots & f_{lk} \end{matrix}\text{LLprt}\begin{matrix} q_{11} & \cdots & q_{1n} \\ & \cdots & \\ q_{m1} & \cdots & q_{mn} \end{matrix}\right)(*_{C.1}),$$

   f_{ij}, q_{ij} – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

2) $$p\left(\begin{matrix} g_{11} \\ (w_{j1})^{-1} \\ g_{31} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} g_{12} \\ g_{22} \\ (w_{j2})^{-1} \\ \cdots \\ g_{k2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} g_{13} \\ (w_{j3})^{-1} \end{matrix}\ \text{LGprt}\ \begin{matrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & & w_{1n} & \\ & & & w_{2n} & \\ \cdots & \cdots & & \cdots & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \cdots & w_{sn} & w_{ml} \end{matrix}\right)(*_{C.2.2}),$$

   w_{ij}, g_{ij} – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

3) $$p\left(\begin{matrix} a & b & g \\ c & ALrq(\mu) & w \\ d & q & r \end{matrix}\right)(*_{C.2.3}),$$

   where $ALrq$ is fuzzy virtual structure or fuzzy virtual operator, which can take any form of fuzzy action; a, c, d, q, r, w, g, b, μ – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

   Accordingly, we can consider all sorts of self-type fuzzy structures for 1) – 3). And any other possible fuzzy structures and fuzzy operators etc.

We consider the following self-type FLprt-structure [22] of probability of the first type:

$$P(\begin{array}{c} Q\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{Q}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ Q\end{array})(Q.1.3),$$

denote $p(FL_1fQ)$.

$$p(\begin{array}{c} Q\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{A}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{A}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ Q\end{array})(Q.1.4),$$

denote $p(FL_2fA;Q)$.

$$p(\begin{array}{c} B\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{A}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{A}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ B\end{array})(Q.1.5),$$

denote $p(FL_3fA;Q;B)$.

$$p(\begin{array}{c} A\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{A}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{A}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ A\end{array})(Q.1.6),$$

denote $p(FL_4fA;Q)$.

$$p(\begin{array}{c} a\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{A}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} str\,\overset{\frown}{A}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ a\end{array})(Q.1.6.1),$$

denote $p(FL_5fA;Q;a)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$p(\begin{array}{c} strA\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{a}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{a}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ strA\end{array})(Q.1.6.2),$$

denote $p(FL_6fa;Q;A), a \subset$ A,

$$p(\begin{array}{c} B\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ \overset{\frown}{B}\end{array} \mathrm{FLprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{A}\\ \uparrow\\ \bar{Q}\\ \uparrow\\ B\end{array})(Q.1.7),$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.1) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type FLprt-structures [22] of probability of the second type:

$$\text{p(FLprt} \begin{matrix} \overset{\frown}{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ A \end{matrix} \text{) (Q.1.14),}$$

$$\text{p(FLprt} \begin{matrix} str\,\overset{\frown}{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ a \end{matrix} \text{)(Q.1.14.1),}$$

denote $p(FL_7 fA; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$\text{p(FLprt} \begin{matrix} a \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ strA \end{matrix} \text{) (Q.1.15),}$$

denote $p(FL_8 fa; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$\text{p(FLprt} \begin{matrix} \overset{\frown}{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix} \text{)(Q.1.16),}$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.8) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type tprFL-structures of probability:

$$p(\begin{matrix} R \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{\tilde{R}} \end{matrix}\text{FLprt)(Q.1.19)}$$

$$p(\begin{matrix} strD \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{\tilde{d}} \end{matrix}\text{ FLprt)(Q.1.19.1),}$$

denote p$(FL_9 fd; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D,

$$p(\begin{matrix} d \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\overset{\frown}{\tilde{D}} \end{matrix}\text{ FLprt)(Q.1.20),}$$

denote $p(FL_{10}fD; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D,

$$\begin{array}{l} \;P\\ \;\uparrow\\ \mathrm{p}(\bar{P}\mathrm{FLprt}\ )(\mathrm{Q}.1.21)\\ \;\uparrow\\ \;\widetilde{R}\end{array}$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.10) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic FLprt-structures of probability of the first type:

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} Q(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{Q(t)}\end{array}\mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ Q(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.3),$$

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} Q(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{A(t)}\end{array}\mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ Q(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.4),$$

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{A(t)}\end{array}\mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ B(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.5),$$

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} A(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{A(t)}\end{array}\mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ A(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.6)$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} a(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ str\,\overbrace{A(t)}\end{array}\ \mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} str\,\overbrace{A(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ a(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.6.1),$$

denote $p(FL_{11}(t)fA(t); Q(t); a(t))$, $a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strA(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{a(t)}\end{array}\ \mathrm{FLprt(t)}\ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{a(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ strA(t)\end{array}\right)(\mathrm{Q}.2.6.2),$$

denote $p(FL_{12}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\frac{\overset{B(t)}{\uparrow}}{\underset{\widetilde{B(t)}}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\text{FLprt(t)}\,\frac{\overset{\widetilde{A(t)}}{\uparrow}}{\underset{B(t)}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\right)(Q.2.7),$$

and any other possible options of self for (1) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic FLprt-structures of probability of the second t type:

$$p\left(\text{FLprt(t)}\,\frac{\overset{\widetilde{A(t)}}{\uparrow}}{\underset{A(t)}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\right)(Q.3.14),$$

$$p\left(\text{FLprt(t)}\,\frac{\overset{str\,\widetilde{A(t)}}{\uparrow}}{\underset{a(t)}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\right)(Q.3.14.1),$$

denote $p(FL_{13}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t)),\ a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\text{FLprt(t)}\,\frac{\overset{\widetilde{a(t)}}{\uparrow}}{\underset{strA(t)}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\right)(Q.3.15),$$

denote $p(FL_{14}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p\left(\text{FLprt(t)}\,\frac{\overset{\widetilde{A(t)}}{\uparrow}}{\underset{Q(t)}{\underset{\uparrow}{Q(t)}}}\right)(Q.3.16),$$

and any other possible options of self for (2.8) [22] etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic tprFL-structures of probability:

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} R(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{R(t)} \end{array} \text{FLprt(t)}\right) \quad (Q.3.17)$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strD(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{d(t)} \end{array} \text{FLprt(t)}\right) \quad (Q.3.17.1),$$

denote $p(FL_{15}(t)fd(t);\overline{P(t)};D(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} d(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\widetilde{D(t)} \end{array} \text{FLprt(t)}\right) \quad (Q.3.18)$$

denote $p(FL_{16}(t)fD(t);\overline{P(t)};d(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} P(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{R(t)} \end{array} \text{FLprt(t)}\right) \quad (Q.3.19)$$

and any other possible options of self for (4.10) [22] etc.

New mathematical structures of probability and operators of probability is carried out with generalization it to any structures with any actions. For example,

1) $$p\left(\begin{array}{ccc} f_{11} & \cdots & f_{1k} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (q_{j1})^{-1} & \cdots & (q_{jk})^{-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ f_{l1} & \cdots & f_{lk} \end{array} \text{LFLprt} \begin{array}{ccc} q_{11} & \cdots & q_{1n} \\ & \cdots & \\ q_{m1} & \cdots & q_{mn} \end{array}\right) (*),$$

   f_{ij}, q_{ij} – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

2) $$p\left(\begin{array}{c} g_{11} \\ (w_{j1})^{-1} \\ g_{31} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} g_{12} \\ g_{22} \\ (w_{j2})^{-1} \\ \cdots \\ g_{k2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} g_{13} \\ (w_{j3})^{-1} \end{array} \text{FLGprt} \begin{array}{ccccc} w_{11} & w_{12} & & w_{1n} & \\ \cdots & \cdots & & w_{2n} & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \cdots & \cdots & w_{ml} \\ & & & w_{sn} & \end{array}\right) (*_1),$$

   w_{ij}, g_{ij} – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

3)

   $$p\left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & g \\ c & AFLrq(\mu) & w \\ d & q & r \end{array}\right) (*_2),$$

   where $AFLrq$ is fuzzy virtual structure or fuzzy virtual operator, which can take any form of fuzzy action; a, c, d, q, r, w, g, b, μ – any fuzzy objects, fuzzy actions etc.

Accordingly, we can consider all sorts of self-type fuzzy structures for 1) – 3). And any other possible fuzzy structures and fuzzy operators etc.

We consider the following self-type PrSrt-structures [18] of probability

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix} \text{PrSrt} \begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{PrSrt} \begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix} \text{PrSrt}),$

$p(\text{PrCprt} \begin{matrix} strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \\ strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{PrCrt} \begin{matrix} strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \\ strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \end{matrix}).$

We consider the following self-type dynamic PrSrt-structures of probability

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix} \text{PrSprt(t)} \begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{PrSprt(t)} \begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix}),$

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix} \text{PrSprt(t)}).$

We consider the following self-type fPrSrt-structures of probability

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix} f\text{PrSrt} \begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{fPrSrt} \begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix} \text{fPrSrt}),$

$p(\text{fPrCprt} \begin{matrix} strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \\ strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{fPrCrt} \begin{matrix} strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \\ strA_1 & strA_2 & \dots & strA_n \end{matrix}).$

We consider the following self-type dynamic fPrSrt-structures of probability

$p(\begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix} \text{fPrSprt(t)} \begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix}),$

$p(\text{fPrSprt(t)} \begin{matrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{matrix}),$

$$p\begin{pmatrix} A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \\ A_1(t) & A_2(t) & \dots & A_n(t) \end{pmatrix}\text{fPrSprt(t)}.$$

We consider dynamic operator

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{R} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{G}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{O}}} \\ \dots \end{array} \text{Wprt} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{H}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{F}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array} \quad (1.1),$$

where $\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{H}}}$, $\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{O}}}$ - paradoxical upper levels of H and O respectively, $\overline{\overline{F}}$, $\overline{\overline{G}}$ - paradoxical average levels of F and G respectively, $\overset{\frown}{A}$, $\overset{\frown}{R}$ - upper levels of A and R respectively, $\bar{Q}$, $\bar{P}$ - average levels of Q and P respectively, B goes to the middle level of Q - $\bar{Q}$, $\bar{Q}$ goes to the upper level of A - $\overset{\frown}{A}$, $\overset{\frown}{A}$ goes to the paradoxical middle level of F - $\overline{\overline{F}}$, $\overline{\overline{F}}$ goes to the paradoxical upper level of H - $\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{H}}}$, $\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{O}}}$ goes to the paradoxical middle level of G - $\overline{\overline{G}}$, $\overline{\overline{G}}$ goes to the upper level of R - $\overset{\frown}{R}$, $\overset{\frown}{R}$ goes to the middle level of P - $\bar{P}$, $\bar{P}$ goes to the lower level of C simultaneously. The result of this process will be described by the expression

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{R} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{G}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{O}}} \end{array} \text{Wrt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{H}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{F}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array} \quad (1.2).$$

We consider the following self-type Wprt-structures of probability, paradoxical self-type Wprt-structures (paself-type Wprt-structures) of probability of the first type:

$$p(\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{Q}}} \end{array} \text{Wprt} \begin{array}{c} \overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\overset{\frown}{Q}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{array})(1.3),$$

denote $p(W_1 f Q)$.

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \end{array} \ \text{Wprt}\ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{array}\right)$$

(1.4),

denote $p(W_2 f A; Q)$.

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{F}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{H}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \ \text{Wprt}\ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \tilde{\tilde{H}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{F}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array}\right)(1.5),$$

denote $p(W_3 f H, F, A; Q; B)$.

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \ \text{Wprt}\ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \tilde{\tilde{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ A \end{array}\right)\ (1.6),$$

denote $p(W_4 f A; Q)$.

$$
p\left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{A}}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{ Wprt } \begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ str\,\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{A}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ a \end{array}\right) \text{ (1.6.1)},
$$

denote $p(W_5 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$
\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} C \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{R}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{G}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{O}}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{ Wprt } \begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{H}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{F}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array}\right) \text{ (1.6.2)},
$$

denote p$(W_6 f a; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$
\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{B}}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{ Wprt } \begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{A}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \tilde{\tilde{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ B \end{array}\right) \text{ (1.7)},
$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.1) etc.

We consider the following self-type Wprt-structures of probability of the second type:

$$p(Wprt \begin{array}{c} \overset{\cdots}{\overbrace{\overbrace{A}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ A \end{array})(1.14),$$

$$p(Wprt \begin{array}{c} \overset{\cdots}{\overbrace{\overbrace{A}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ a \end{array})(1.14.1),$$

denote $p(W_7 f A; Q; a)$, $a \subset$ A,

$$p(Wprt \begin{array}{c} \overset{\cdots}{\overbrace{\overbrace{a}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{a}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{a} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ strA \end{array})(1.15),$$

denote p$(W_8 f a; Q; A)$, $a \subset$ A ,

$$p(Wprt \begin{array}{c} \overset{\cdots}{\overbrace{\overbrace{A}}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{A}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ Q \end{array})(1.16),$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.8) etc.

We consider the following self-type tprL-structures of probability:

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} O \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{R} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{O}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown\frown\frown}{O} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}\right) \quad (1.19)$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strD \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{Q}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown\frown\frown}{d} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}\right) \quad (1.19.1),$$

denote $p(W_9 f d; Q; D)$, $d \subset$ D,

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} d \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{D}} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\overset{\frown\frown\frown}{D} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}\right) \quad (1.20),$$

denote $p(W_{10} f D; Q; d)$, $d \subset$ D,

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} P \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{P} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown}{R} \\ \uparrow \\ \bar{\bar{G}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overset{\frown\frown\frown}{O} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}\right) \quad (1.21)$$

and any other possible options of self for (1.10) etc.

Here we consider dynamic Wprt – elements. We consider dynamic operator whose elements change over time

$$\begin{array}{c} C(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{R(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{G(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{O(t)}} \\ \ldots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \ldots \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{H(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{F(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ B(t) \end{array} \text{(1)},$$

where $\overbrace{\overbrace{H(t)}}$, $\overbrace{\overbrace{O(t)}}$ - paradoxical upper levels of $\mathrm{H}(t)$ and $\mathrm{O}(t)$ respectively, $\overline{\overline{F(t)}}$, $\overline{\overline{G(t)}}$ - paradoxical average levels of $\mathrm{F}(t)$ and $\mathrm{G}(t)$ respectively, $\overbrace{A(t)}$, $\overbrace{R(t)}$ - upper levels of $\mathrm{A}(t)$ and $\mathrm{R}(t)$ respectively, $\overline{Q(t)}$, $\overline{P(t)}$ - average levels of $\mathrm{Q}(t)$ and $\mathrm{P}(t)$ respectively, $\mathrm{B}(t)$ goes to the middle level of $\mathrm{Q}(t)$ - $\overline{Q(t)}$, $\overline{Q(t)}$ goes to the upper level of $\mathrm{A}(t)$ - $\overbrace{A(t)}$, $\overbrace{A(t)}$ goes to the paradoxical middle level of $\mathrm{F}(t)$ - $\overline{\overline{F(t)}}$, $\overline{\overline{F(t)}}$ goes to the paradoxical upper level of $\mathrm{H}(t)$ - $\overbrace{\overbrace{H(t)}}$, $\overbrace{\overbrace{O(t)}}$ goes to the paradoxical middle level of $\mathrm{G}(t)$ - $\overline{\overline{G(t)}}$, $\overline{\overline{G(t)}}$ goes to the upper level of $\mathrm{R}(t)$ - $\overbrace{R(t)}$, $\overbrace{R(t)}$ goes to the middle level of $\mathrm{P}(t)$ - $\overline{P(t)}$, $\overline{P(t)}$ goes to the lower level of $\mathrm{C}(t)$ simultaneously. The result of this process will be described by the expression

$$\begin{array}{c} C(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{R(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{G(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{O(t)}} \\ \ldots \end{array} \text{Wrt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \ldots \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{H(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{F(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ B(t) \end{array} \text{(2.2)}.$$

We consider the following self-type dynamic Wprt-structures of probability of the first type:

$$\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} Q(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{Q(t)}} \\ \ldots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \ldots \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ Q(t) \end{array}\right)$$

(2.3),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} Q(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \mathrm{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ Q(t) \end{array}\right)(2.4),$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} B(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{Q(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \mathrm{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{Q(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ B(t) \end{array}\right)(2.5),$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} A(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \mathrm{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ A(t) \end{array}\right)(2.6),$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} a(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ str\,\overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \mathrm{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} str\,\overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ a(t) \end{array}\right)(2.6.1),$$

denote $p(W_{11}(t) f A(t); Q(t); a(t))$, $a(t) \subset \mathrm{A(t)}$,

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strA(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{a(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{a(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ strA(t) \end{array}\right)(2.6.2),$$

denote $p(W_{12}(t) f a(t); Q(t); A(t)), a(t) \subset \mathrm{A(t)}$,

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\begin{array}{c} B(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{\overbrace{B(t)}} \\ \cdots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{A(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ B(t) \end{array}\right)(2.7),$$

and any other possible options of self for (1) etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic Wprt-structures of probability of the second t type:

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\overbrace{H(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{Q(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ H(t) \end{array}\right)(14),$$

$$\mathrm{p}\left(\text{Wprt}(t) \begin{array}{c} str\overbrace{\overbrace{A(t)}}^{\cdots} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \overbrace{Q(t)} \end{array}\right)(14.1),$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ a(t)\end{array}$$

denote $p(W_{13}(t)fA(t);Q(t);a(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p(\text{Wprt}(t)\ \begin{array}{c}\overbrace{\overbrace{a(t)}}^{\cdots}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ strA(t)\end{array}\ )(15),$$

denote $p(W_{14}(t)fa(t);Q(t);A(t)), a(t) \subset$ A(t),

$$p(\text{Wprt}(t)\ \begin{array}{c}\overbrace{\overbrace{Q(t)}}^{\cdots}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{\overline{Q(t)}}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{A(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{Q(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ Q(t)\end{array}\ )(16),$$

and any other possible options of self for (2.8) etc.

We consider the following self-type dynamic tprW-structures of probability:

$$p(\ \begin{array}{c}R(t)\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{P(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{R(t)}\\ \uparrow\\ \overline{\overline{R(t)}}\\ \uparrow\\ \overbrace{\overbrace{R(t)}}\\ \cdots\end{array}\ \text{Wprt}(t))(19)$$

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} strD(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{P(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{\widetilde{d(t)}} \\ \dots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t)\right) \; (19.1),$$

denote $p(W_{15}(t)fd(t); \overline{P(t)}; D(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} d(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{D(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{D(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{\widetilde{D(t)}} \\ \dots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t)\right) (2.20)$$

denote $p(W_{16}(t)fD(t); \overline{P(t)}; d(t))$, $d(t) \subset$ D(t),

$$p\left(\begin{array}{c} P(t) \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{P(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{R(t)} \\ \uparrow \\ \overline{\overline{R(t)}} \\ \uparrow \\ \widetilde{\widetilde{R(t)}} \\ \dots \end{array} \text{Wprt}(t)\right) (2.21)$$

and any other possible options of self for (10) etc.

New mathematical structures of probability and operators of probability is carried out with generalization it to any structures with any actions. For example,

1) $$\text{p}\left(\begin{array}{ccc} f_{11} & \dots & f_{1k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (q_{j1})^{-1} & \dots & (q_{jk})^{-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ f_{l1} & \dots & f_{lk} \end{array} \text{WWprt} \begin{array}{ccc} q_{11} & \dots & q_{1n} \\ & \dots & \\ q_{m1} & \dots & q_{mn} \end{array}\right)(*),$$

f_{ij}, q_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

2) $$p\Big(\begin{array}{c} g_{11}\\ (w_{j1})^{-1}\\ g_{31}\end{array}\ \begin{array}{c} g_{12}\\ g_{22}\\ (w_{j2})^{-1}\\ \cdots\\ g_{k2}\end{array}\ \begin{array}{c} g_{13}\\ (w_{j3})^{-1}\end{array}\ \text{WGWprt}\ \begin{array}{ccccc} w_{11} & w_{12} & & w_{1n} & \\ \cdots & \cdots & & w_{2n} & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \cdots & \cdots & w_{ml}\\ & & & w_{sn} & \end{array}\Big)\ (*_1),$$

w_{ij}, g_{ij} – any objects, actions etc.

3)

$$p\Big(\begin{array}{c} a\\ c\\ d\end{array}\ \begin{array}{c} b\\ AWWrq(\mu)\\ q\end{array}\ \begin{array}{c} g\\ w\\ r\end{array}\Big)\ (*_2),$$

where $AWrq$ is virtual structure or virtual operator, which can take any form of action; a, c, d, q, r, w, g, b, μ – any objects, actions etc.

Accordingly, we can consider all sorts of self-type structures of probability for 1) – 3). And any other possible structures and operators etc.

We consider expression

$$\begin{array}{c} C\\ g_2\\ D\end{array}\text{SCprt}\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ B\end{array}\qquad (*_{1.1})$$

where A fits into B with type of accommodation g_1, D is forced out from C with type of accommodation g_2; A, B, C, D, g_1, g_2 may also be fuzzy. The result of this process will be described by the expression

$$\begin{array}{c} C\\ g_2\\ D\end{array}\text{SCpr}\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ B\end{array}\qquad (*_{1.2}).$$

We consider the following self-type **SCprt –** structures of probability:

$$p\Big(\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_2\\ A\end{array}\text{SCprt}\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ A\end{array}\Big),$$

$$p\Big(\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ A\end{array}\text{SCprt}\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ A\end{array}\Big),$$

$$p\Big(\text{SCprt}\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ A\end{array}\Big),$$

$$p\Big(\begin{array}{c} A\\ g_1\\ A\end{array}\text{SCprt}\Big).$$

We consider the following self-type dynamic **SCprt –** structures of probability:

$$p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_2(t)}}\text{SCprt}(t)\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_1(t)}}),$$

$$p(\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_1(t)}}\text{SCprt}(t)\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_1(t)}}),$$

$$\text{p}(\text{SCprt}(t)\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_1(t)}}),$$

$$\underset{A(t)}{\overset{A(t)}{g_1(t)}}\text{SCprt}(t)$$

We consider expression

$$\begin{matrix}C\\g_2\\\mu_2\\D\end{matrix}\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}\ (*_{1.1})$$

where A fuzzy fits into B with type of accommodation g_1 and measure of fuzziness μ_1, D is forced out from C with type of accommodation g_2 measure of fuzziness μ_2; A, B, C, D, g_1, g_2 may also be fuzzy. The result of this process will be described by the expression

$$\begin{matrix}C\\g_2\\\mu_2\\D\end{matrix}\text{SfCrt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}\ (*_{1.2})$$

We consider the following self-type **SfCprt –** structures of probability:

$$p(\begin{matrix}A\\g_2\\\mu_2\\A\end{matrix}\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}),$$

$$p(\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_2\\A\end{matrix}\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}),$$

$$p(\begin{matrix}A\\g_2\\\mu_1\\A\end{matrix}\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}),$$

$$\text{p}(\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\A\end{matrix}\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}),$$

$$\text{p}(\text{SfCprt}\begin{matrix}A\\g_1\\\mu_1\\B\end{matrix}),$$

$p(\substack{A\\ g_1\\ \mu_2\\ A}\text{SfCprt}).$

We consider the following dynamic self-type **SfCprt –** structures of probability:

$$\mathrm{p}(\substack{A(t)\\ g_2(t)\\ \mu_2(t)\\ A(t)}\text{SfCprt}(t)\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ B(t)}),$$

$$p(\substack{A(t)\\ g_2(t)\\ \mu_2(t)\\ A(t)}\text{SfCprt}(t)\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ B(t)}),$$

$$p(\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_2(t)\\ A(t)}\text{SfCprt}(t)\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ B(t)}),$$

$$p(\substack{A(t)\\ g_2\\ \mu_1\\ A(t)}\ \text{SfCprt}(t)\ \substack{A(t)\\ g_1\\ \mu_1\\ B(t)}),$$

$$p(\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ A(t)}\text{SfCprt}(t)\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ B(t)}),$$

$$\mathrm{p}(\text{SfCprt}(t)\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_1(t)\\ B(t)}),$$

$$p(\substack{A(t)\\ g_1(t)\\ \mu_2(t)\\ A(t)}\text{SfCprt}(t)).$$

|||-*type structures of probability*

Variants of ||| Schrödinger equation: $\frac{\partial\hat{\hat{\rho}}}{\partial t}+[\hat{\hat{W}},\hat{\hat{\rho}}]\equiv 0$

The manifestations of subtle energy: $Sprt_w^{\{q,\hat{\hat{\rho}}\}}$, $Sprt_w^{\{p,\hat{\hat{\rho}}\}}$, w is the elementary particle.

Remark. An ordinary equation with at least two different positions of the unknown has self-type. Self-type equation, |||-equation have |||-type. Here the unknown gets own self-type from self-type equation or |||-equation.

11.3 Supplement
11.3.1 Types of Dynamic Concepts

Let us introduce some notations: stuncertainty = (self-type)-uncertainty, suncertainty = self-uncertainty, souncertainty = (self- oself)-uncertainty, scontainment = self-containment; sD = self-D, D – any, s^2D = $self^2$-D, …, s^nD = $self^n$-D, f(n,s)D = f(n,self)-D, f(n,os)D = f(n,self-oself)-D, f(α,s)D, f(∞,s)D, f(s,s)D = f(self,self)-D, sf(os,s)D = self(f(self-oself,self))-D etc. Then soconcept = (self- oself)-concept, soset = (self- oself)-set, f(n,os)(Dynamic mathematics) = f(n,self-oself)-(Dynamic mathematics), f(n,os)(Dynamic programming) = f(n,self-oself)-(Dynamic programming), f(n,os)(Dynamic program operator) = f(n,self-oself)-(Dynamic program operator), f(n,os)(Dynamic operator) = f(n,self-oself)-(Dynamic operator), f(n,os)form = f(n,self-oself)- form, f(n,os)structure = f(n,self-oself)-structure, f(n,os)transform = f(n,self-oself)- transform, f(n,os)change = f(n,self-oself)- change etc. May use a svirtual uncertainty = self-virtual uncertainty, a osvirtual uncertainty = (oself- self)- virtual uncertainty, $s_a$uncertainty = $self_a$-uncertainty, $s_a o_v$uncertainty = ($self_a$-$oself_v$)-uncertainty, $s_a$containment = $self_a$-containment; s_aD = $self_a$-D, D – any, $s_a{}^2$D = $self_a{}^2$-D, …, $s_a{}^n$D = $self_a{}^n$-D, f(n,s_a)D = f(n,$self_a$)-D, f(n,$o_v s_a$)D = f(n,$self_a$-$oself_v$)-D, f(α,s_a)D, f(∞,s_a)D, f(s_a,s_a)D = f($self_a$,$self_a$)-D, sf(os_v,s_a)D = $self_a$(f($self_a$-$oself_v$,$self_a$))-D, pastuncertainty = (paself-type)-uncertainty, pasuncertainty = paself-uncertainty, pasouncertainty = (paself- paoself)-uncertainty, pascontainment = paself-containment; pasD = paself-D, D – any, pas^2D = $paself^2$-D, …, pas^nD = $paself^n$-D, f(n,pas)D = f(n,paself)-D, f(n,paos)D = f(n,paself-paoself)-D, f(α,pas)D, f(∞,pas)D, f(pas, pas)D = f(paself,paself)-D, sf(paso, pas)D = paself(f(paself-paoself,paself))-D etc. Then pasoconcept = (paself- paoself)- concept, pasoset = (paself- paoself)-set, f(n, paos)(Dynamic mathematics) = f(n,paself-paoself)-(Dynamic mathematics), f(n, paos)(Dynamic programming) = f(n,paself-paoself)-(Dynamic programming), f(n, paos)(Dynamic program operator) = f(n,paself-paoself)-(Dynamic program operator), f(n, paos)(Dynamic operator) = f(n,paself-paoself)-(Dynamic operator), f(n, paos)form = f(n,paself-paoself)- form, f(n,paos)structure = f(n,paself-paoself)- structure, f(n, paos)transform = f(n,paself-paoself)-transform, f(n, paos)change = f(n,paself-paoself)- change etc. May use a pasvirtual uncertainty = paself-virtual uncertainty, a paosvirtual uncertainty = (paoself- paself)- virtual uncertainty, pas_auncertainty = $paself_a$-uncertainty, $pas_a o_v$uncertainty = ($paself_a$- $paoself_v$)-uncertainty, pas_acontainment = $paself_a$-containment; pas_aD = $paself_a$-D, D – any, $pas_a{}^2$D = $paself_a{}^2$-D, …, $pas_a{}^n$D = $paself_a{}^n$-D, f(n, pas_a)D = f(n,$paself_a$)-D, f(n, $pao_v s_a$)D = f(n,$paself_a$-$paoself_v$)-D, f(α, pas_a)D, f(∞,pas_a)D, f(pas_a, pas_a)D = f($paself_a$,$paself_a$)-D, sf($paos_v$, pas_a)D = $paself_a$(f($paself_a$-$paoself_v$,$paself_a$))-D etc. May use the uncertainties of uncertainties. Let's denote $(\text{uncertainty})^2$ = uncertainties of uncertainties, $(\text{uncertainty})^3$ = uncertainties of $(\text{uncertainties})^2$, …, g(N, uncertainty) = $(\text{uncertainty})^{N+1}$ = uncertainties of $(\text{uncertainties})^N$ etc. May try to consider g(D, uncertainty) for any D, g(uncertainty, uncertainty) etc. We can work with them both normally (using regular methods) and singularly. Let's conventionally call the uncertainties of the 2-interpretation format (the usual scientific format) as 2-uncertainties. Then we can introduce the concept of B-uncertainties, for example, 3-uncertainty = $\begin{array}{ccc}(\text{uncertainty}) & - & (\text{uncertainty}) \\ & | & \\ & (\text{uncertainty}) & \end{array}$, 4-uncertainty = $\begin{array}{ccc}\text{uncertainty} & - & \text{uncertainty} \\ | & - & | \\ \text{uncertainty} & - & \text{uncertainty}\end{array}$ etc.

May use the next types of networks: A-networks, A – any uncertainty (in particular, A may be any singular), for examples, a virtual network, a virtual uncertainty. as soon as we begin to work with uncertainty, it ceases to be uncertainty and becomes certainty. These new concepts(all singular uncertainties) become "keys" to further mastering knowledge about the world, in particular, when forming new neural networks and the next step in studying will be mastering them. We construct such a singular science that will effectively work on these neural networks analogs of the central nervous system, it is for them that we create it.

Remark. The distribution of a random variable is nothing more than a fuzzy set.

The type of uncertainty: a distribution of random value x - $Sprt_{event\ B}^{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1|p_1 \\ x_2|p_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n|p_n \end{pmatrix}$ gives ((x|p),t)-energy instead usual energy: (x, t)-energy.

Remark. The usual interpretation (perception) is carried out on the process through the senses and the mind (i.e., indirectly) and gives the initial information. Naturally, some loss of knowledge occurs. Then follows the processing of what has been received, the costs of which lead to the next loss of knowledge. If we try to describe the process through its result, then it becomes necessary to bring the result to the dimension of the process (since it is clear that the dimension of the process is always greater than the dimension of the result, which enters the process as one of its last parts). That is, it is necessary to substitute a "shoulder" - the missing dimension, which is done by the theory of probability. This "shoulder" is probability. Holistic interpretation (perception) is carried out directly through the will and gives the initial information in the form of direct knowledge through integrity (intensity) without its loss and sometimes the ability to manipulate the original process and its results. But the processing of what has been received, the costs can lead to some loss of knowledge. For example, the approach of quantum mechanics differs in this from the approach of probability theory, since quantum mechanics starts from the whole process, it simply works with fuzzy coordinates and momenta.

Remark. May consider the structure: $\mathrm{SVprt}\underset{Q}{\overset{A}{\forall}}\mathrm{B}$, B is action. Corresponds to the actions of the Will.

Remark. It can be developed self-type-constructing pseudo-living energy theory, Uncertain dynamic programming, uncertain dynamic mathematics, uncertain dynamic analysis, Internal algebra of self, uncertain dynamic biology

etc. In the absolute sense, man represents uncertainty because he represents by self-type structure. For example, an insect can be used as a "match" to connect to some "living" energy fibers of our world. DNA corresponds to the dynamic operator ${}^{\{\}}_{\{\}}Sprt_a^a$ in the state of isolation from energy and dynamic operator ${}^{\{E\}}_{\{E\}}Sprt_a^a$ at energy E.

Remark. Information is the interpretation by living organisms of energies, in particular, subtle ones, through the sense organs, the cerebral cortex, entire central nervous system. The noosphere corresponds to a part of the energy space, which is and was interpreted in the information by living organisms.

Remark. May consider

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ parelf\forall \\ singelf\forall \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \forall\ \text{paradoxical}\ upper\ level\ \ (decignation - \overset{\frown\frown}{\overset{\frown}{\forall}}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \forall\ \text{paradoxical}\ mid-level\ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\overline{\forall}}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ ||| \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \forall\ \ upper\ level\ \ (decignation - \overset{\frown\frown}{\forall}) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \forall\ mid_2 - level\ \ \left(decignation - \overline{\overline{\forall}}\right) \\ subtle\ energy\ of\ \forall\ mid_1 - level\ \ (decignation - \overline{\forall}) \\ the\ raw\ energy\ of\ \forall(decignation - \forall) \\ ordinary\ energy\ exhibited\ by\ \forall(decignation - \underline{\forall}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

May consider N-forms to create new singularities, for example, the next 4-form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \forall d & - & Q \\ | & & | \\ Q & - & \forall d \end{array}.$$

Remark. self-type by control of any C, this is a double of any C. self-control is an element of control ∀ control and at all selfR ϵ (by R ∀ of R), i. e., selfR ϵ (by R ∞ of R).

Remark. As for formalism in Dynamic Mathematics, here we can use proof by contradiction through the corresponding direct-parallel and direct-accumulative dynamic operators not with one version of the contradiction but with many. But this can be done effectively only by neural networks - analogues of the human CNS. Although, similarly to Gödel's theorems, it is fundamentally impossible to fully formalize in the apparatus of Dynamic Mathematics, and we do not see much sense in this. In Dynamic Mathematics we use a constructive approach. The main thing is to provide a constructive mathematical apparatus for constructing and working with neural networks - analogues of the human CNS. self-type by control of any formalism, this is double of any formalism. self-type by control of any proof, this is double of any proof.

Remark. The solution of the equation A(x,b) = 0 (problem Q(x,w)) can be carried out by the following dynamic operators: ${}^{A(x,b)=0}{}_{x}Sprt^{b}_{A(x,b)=0}({}^{Q(x,w)}{}_{x}Sprt^{w}_{Q(x,b)})$ or $\overbrace{b\uparrow|\downarrow x}^{A(x,b)=0}, (\overbrace{w\uparrow|\downarrow x}^{Q(x,w)})$ upon activation of SmnSprt with $(A(x,b) = 0)|||((Q(x,w))|||)$.

Remark. Using an antagonistic game in the form of paself, we obtain a master of actions (field).

Using a non-antagonistic game in the form of self, we obtain a manager.

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