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T-Pattern Self-Similarity Theory and the Recent and Unique Human Second Order T-Societies**Magnus S. Magnusson***University of Iceland, Human Behavior Laboratory, Iceland*

The scientific biological study of behavior is notably recent. Only in 1973, a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was shared by three Ethologists (ethology being the biology of behavior), N. Tinbergen, K. Lorenz, and K. von Frisch. Their work inspired much research in animal and human ethology including this half-century project recently described in Magnusson (2020) "T-patterns, external memory, and mass-societies in proteins and humans: In an eye-blink, the naked ape became a stringcontrolled citizen". The primary result is the T-pattern self-similarity theory of mass societies, which relates protein and human mass societies based on T-patterns. Self-similarity between these mass societies appeared suddenly after billions of years of evolution with the advent of writing, just a few thousand years ago. A stunning self-similarity across some eight orders of magnitude, but until very recently just as invisible and unknown to humanity as were galaxies to Einstein in 1917. The main steps leading to the present view are here shown from temporal T-pattern definition and detection in interactions between children, animals, and brain neurons to their detection as spatial T-strings in the inert purely informational DNA and texts, the essential molecular and textual external memory strings of protein- and human mass societies. The widespread occurrence of T-patterns and T-strings across such different sizes and organizational levels may explain their easy access to humans even thousands of years after their creation. Some T-strings, whether molecular or textual, may function as viruses and damage the lives of millions. Sacred texts include such textual viruses often of great danger, notably to women. The biomathematical structural and functional similarity of textual and molecular viruses suggests treating them similarly.

Biography

Magnus S. Magnusson, Ph.D., Research Professor Emeritus, founder, and director of the Human Behavior Laboratory, University of Iceland. The author of the T-Pattern Selfsimilarity Theory and the dedicated THEMETM T-Pattern detection and Analysis (TPA) software (PatternVision.com) initially focused on the real-time organization of behavior. Codirected the two-year Icelandic Research Council project "DNA analysis with Theme". International conference talks and keynotes in ethology, neuroscience, mathematics, psychiatry, religion, proteomics, A.I., and nanoscience. Deputy director, Anthropology Laboratory, 1983-1988 in the Museum of Mankind, National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Then repeatedly invited Professor at the University of Paris VIII, XIII, and V until 1993. Works in the formalized inter-university collaboration network MASI, between 38 European and American universities initiated in 1995 in the University Rene Descartes Paris V, Sorbonne based on "Magnusson's analytical model".

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