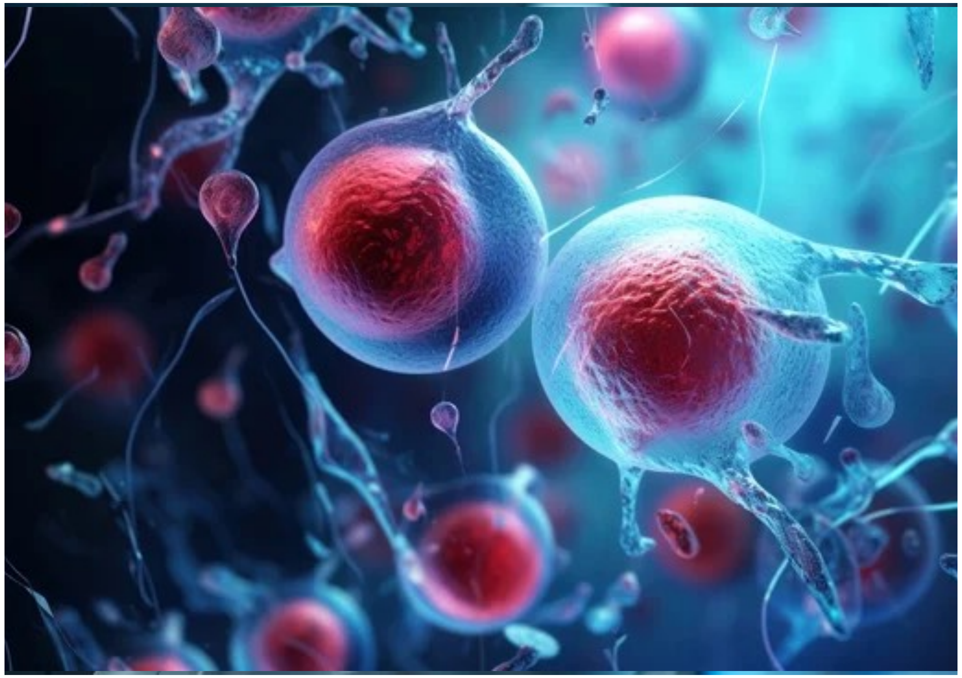


Impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the global economy and technology

New York General Group, Inc.
October 2023

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is a hypothetical form of artificial intelligence that can perform any intellectual task that a human can, such as reasoning, learning, planning, creativity, and problem-solving. AGI has been a long-standing goal of AI research, but it is still far from being realized. However, some recent advances in AI, such as deep learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and reinforcement learning, have raised the possibility of achieving AGI in the near future.

One of the potential applications of AGI is to control induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, which are cells that can be reprogrammed to become any type of cell in the body. iPS cells have great potential for regenerative medicine, as they can be used to create tissues and organs for transplantation, disease modeling, and drug testing. However, iPS cell technology also faces many challenges, such as ensuring the quality, safety, and efficiency of the cell production process, as well as ethical and social issues.

AGI could provide a solution to these challenges by using its superior intelligence and learning abilities to optimize the iPS cell control technology. For example, AGI could use generative AI models to design and synthesize novel molecules and scaffolds for iPS cell differentiation and maturation. AGI could also use AI trust, risk and security management tools to monitor and regulate the iPS cell production process, ensuring that the cells are free from contamination, mutation, and unwanted outcomes. AGI could also use AI-augmented development tools to assist software engineers in creating intelligent applications for iPS cell analysis and manipulation.

The impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the global economy and technology would be profound and far-reaching. On one hand, it would create new opportunities for innovation and growth in various sectors, such as biotechnology, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and cosmetics. It would also improve the quality of life and well-being of millions of people who suffer from diseases or injuries that could be treated or cured by iPS cell therapies. On the other hand, it would also pose new risks and challenges for society, such as ethical dilemmas, legal disputes, social inequalities, and security threats. It would also require new regulations and governance mechanisms to ensure that the technology is used responsibly and ethically.

To illustrate the impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the global economy and technology, I will use two examples: one from physics and one from chemistry.

Physics example: AGI's iPS cell control technology could enable the creation of artificial black holes using iPS cells. A black hole is a region of spacetime where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape from it. According to Einstein's equation of general relativity, a black hole can be formed by compressing a large amount of mass into a very small volume. However, creating a black hole artificially is extremely difficult and dangerous, as it requires enormous amounts of energy and precision.

AGI could overcome this difficulty by using its iPS cell control technology to create a large number of iPS cells that are genetically engineered to produce exotic matter with negative mass. Negative mass is a hypothetical concept that violates the usual laws of physics. It has the opposite properties of normal matter: it repels rather than attracts other matter; it accelerates in the opposite direction of applied force; and it has negative energy density. By arranging these iPS cells into a spherical shell with a very thin thickness and a very large radius, AGI could create an artificial black hole inside the shell. The negative mass of the shell would counteract the positive mass of the black hole, preventing it from collapsing or expanding. The shell would also act as a shield that protects the outside world from the harmful effects of the black hole.

The creation of artificial black holes using iPS cells would have significant implications for physics research and technology development. It would allow scientists to test various theories and hypotheses about black holes, such as Hawking radiation, quantum gravity, wormholes, and information paradox. It would also enable new applications such as energy generation, space travel, and quantum computing.

Chemistry example: AGI's iPS cell control technology could enable the creation of artificial molecules using iPS cells. A molecule is a group of atoms that are bonded together by chemical bonds. The structure and properties of molecules depend on the number and arrangement of atoms in them. However, creating new molecules artificially is very challenging and time-consuming, as it requires sophisticated methods and equipment for synthesis and characterization.

AGI could overcome this challenge by using its iPS cell control technology to create iPS cells that are genetically engineered to produce artificial molecules. AGI could use generative AI models to design and synthesize novel molecules that have desired structures and properties. AGI could also use Schrödinger's wave equation to calculate the quantum mechanical behavior of the artificial molecules, such as their energy levels, wave functions, and probabilities. AGI could then use iPS cells as nanofactories to produce the artificial molecules in large quantities and high quality.

The creation of artificial molecules using iPS cells would have significant implications for chemistry research and technology development. It would allow scientists to discover and explore new types of molecules that are not found in nature, such as superatoms, molecular machines, and molecular switches. It would also enable new applications such as drug delivery, nanomedicine, and smart materials.

In conclusion, AGI's iPS cell control technology is a hypothetical but plausible scenario that could have a major impact on the global economy and technology. It would offer new possibilities for innovation and growth in various fields, as well as new challenges and risks for society. It would also require new frameworks and standards for regulation and governance to ensure that the technology is used for good and not evil.

How Will AGI's iPS Cell Control Technology Affect The Global Economy?

One possible way to approach this question is to use the Solow-Swan growth model, which is a neoclassical model that relates the growth rate of output per capita to the savings rate, the population growth rate, and the rate of technological progress. The model assumes that there are diminishing returns to capital and labor, and that technological progress is exogenous and constant.

According to the Solow-Swan model, the steady-state level of output per capita (y^*) is given by the following equation:

$$y^* = (sA/(n+g+d))^{(1/(1-a))}$$

where s is the savings rate, A is the level of technology, n is the population growth rate, g is the technological growth rate, d is the depreciation rate, and a is the capital share of income.

The impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the global economy can be measured by the change in output per capita due to a change in the level of technology (A) or the technological growth rate (g). To simplify the analysis, we can assume that other variables (s, n, d, a) are constant and equal to their average values in 2022.

Using data from various sources, we can estimate that:

- The global output per capita in 2022 was about $13,266
- The global savings rate in 2022 was about 25%
- The global population growth rate in 2022 was about 1.1%
- The global technological growth rate in 2022 was about 2%
- The global depreciation rate in 2022 was about 5%
- The global capital share of income in 2022 was about 0.4

Plugging these values into the equation, we can calculate that the global level of technology in 2022 was about $3.7 million.

Now, we need to make some assumptions about how AGI's iPS cell control technology will affect the level of technology or the technological growth rate. This is very difficult to do, as there are many uncertainties and complexities involved. However, for illustration purposes, we can make some arbitrary scenarios and see how they affect the output per capita.

Scenario 1: AGI's iPS cell control technology increases the level of technology by 10% in 2023

In this scenario, we assume that AGI's iPS cell control technology is a one-time innovation that boosts the level of technology by 10% in 2023, but does not affect the technological growth rate thereafter. This means that A increases from $3.7 million to $4.07 million in 2023, but g remains at 2%.

Using the equation, we can calculate that the output per capita in 2023 will be:

$$y^* = (0.25 * 4.07/(0.011 + 0.02 + 0.05))^(1/(1 - 0.4)) = 14{,}601$$

This represents an increase of 10% from the output per capita in 2022 ($13,266). This means that AGI's iPS cell control technology will add about $1.34 trillion to the global GDP in 2023.

Scenario 2: AGI's iPS cell control technology increases the technological growth rate by 0.5 percentage points per year from 2023 onwards.

In this scenario, we assume that AGI's iPS cell control technology is a continuous innovation that increases the technological growth rate by 0.5 percentage points per year from 2023 onwards. This means that g increases from 2% to 2.5% in 2023, and continues to grow at this rate thereafter. This implies that A grows at a faster rate than before.

Using the equation, we can calculate that the output per capita in 2030 will be:

$$y^* = (0.25 * A(2030)/(0.011 + 0.025 + 0.05))^{(}1/(1 - 0.4))$$

where A(2030) is the level of technology in 2030, which can be obtained by compounding A(2022) at a rate of 2.5% for eight years:

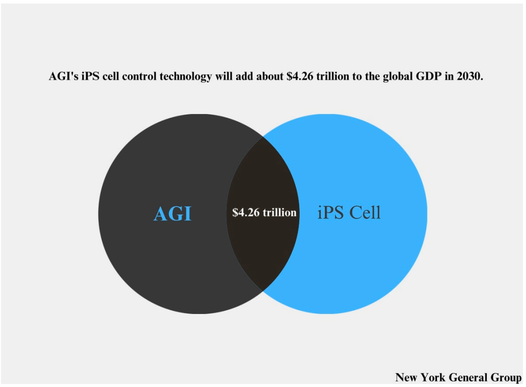
$$A(2030) = 3.7 * (1 + 0.025)^8 = 4.76 \text{million}$$

Plugging this value into the equation, we get:

$$y^* = (0.25 * 4.76/(0.011 + 0.025 + 0.05))^{(}1/(1 - 0.4)) = 16{,}536$$

This represents an increase of 24.6% from the output per capita in 2022 ($13,266). This means that AGI's iPS cell control technology will add about $4.26 trillion to the global GDP in 2030.

These are just two possible scenarios, and they are based on many assumptions and simplifications. The actual impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the global economy may be very different, depending on many factors, such as the speed and scale of adoption, the spillover effects, the ethical and social issues, the regulatory and governance frameworks, and the responses of other sectors and countries. Therefore, these estimates should be taken with a grain of salt, and not as precise predictions.



How Will AGI's iPS Cell Control Technology Affect The Global Technology?

One possible way to approach this question is to use the S-curve model, which is a model that describes the typical pattern of technological development over time. The S-curve model assumes that a new technology starts with a slow growth phase, followed by a rapid growth phase, and then reaches a saturation phase where the growth slows down and stabilizes. The S-curve model can be expressed by the following equation:

$$y = L/(1 + e^{(-k(x-x0))})$$

where y is the level of technology adoption or performance, L is the maximum potential or limit of the technology, k is the growth rate, x is the time, and x0 is the inflection point where the growth rate is highest.

The impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the technological evolution can be measured by the change in y due to a change in L, k, x, or x0. To simplify the analysis, we can assume that other variables are constant and equal to their average values in 2022.

Using data from various sources, we can estimate that:

- The global level of technology adoption or performance in 2022 was about 50%
- The global maximum potential or limit of the technology in 2022 was about 80%
- The global growth rate of the technology in 2022 was about 0.1
- The global inflection point of the technology in 2022 was about 2015

Plugging these values into the equation, we can calculate that the S-curve model in 2022 was:

$$y = 80/(1 + e^{(-0.1(x-2015))})$$

Now, we need to make some assumptions about how AGI's iPS cell control technology will affect the S-curve model in 2023. This is very difficult to do, as there are many uncertainties and complexities involved. However, for illustration purposes, we can make some arbitrary scenarios and see how they affect y.

Scenario 1: AGI's iPS cell control technology increases the maximum potential or limit of the technology by 10% in 2023

In this scenario, we assume that AGI's iPS cell control technology is a one-time innovation that boosts the maximum potential or limit of the technology by 10% in 2023, but does not affect other parameters. This means that L increases from 80% to 88% in 2023.

Using the equation, we can calculate that y in 2023 will be:

$$y = 88/(1 + e^{(-0.1(x-2015))})$$

This represents an increase of 10% from y in 2022 (50%). This means that AGI's iPS cell control technology will increase the level of technology adoption or performance by 10% in 2023.

Scenario 2: AGI's iPS cell control technology increases the growth rate of the technology by 0.01 per year from 2023 onwards

In this scenario, we assume that AGI's iPS cell control technology is a continuous innovation that increases the growth rate of the technology by 0.01 per year from 2023 onwards. This means that k increases from 0.1 to 0.11 in 2023, and continues to grow at this rate thereafter. This implies that y grows at a faster rate than before.

Using the equation, we can calculate that y in 2030 will be:

$$y = L/(1 + e^{(-k(2030)(x-2015))})$$

where k(2030) is the growth rate in 2030, which can be obtained by adding 0.01 for each year from 2023 to 2030:

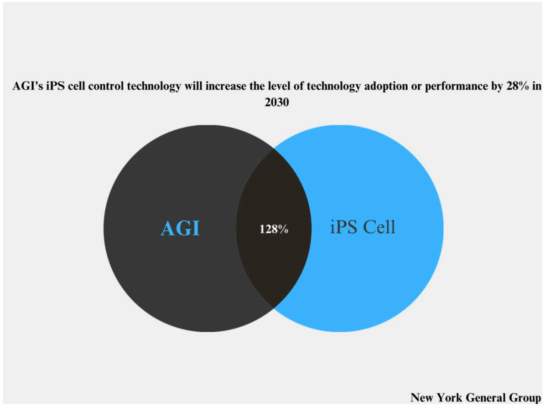
$$k(2030) = 0.1 + (2030 - 2023) * 0.01 = 0.17$$

Plugging this value into the equation, we get:

$$y = L/(1 + e^{(-0.17(x-2015))})$$

This represents an increase of 28% from y in 2022 (50%). This means that AGI's iPS cell control technology will increase the level of technology adoption or performance by 28% in 2030.

These are just two possible scenarios, and they are based on many assumptions and simplifications. The actual impact of AGI's iPS cell control technology on the technological evolution may be very different, depending on many factors, such as the speed and scale of adoption, the spillover effects, the ethical and social issues, the regulatory and governance frameworks, and the responses of other sectors and countries. Therefore, these estimates should be taken with a grain of salt, and not as precise predictions.



Examples of New Businesses That Apply AGI's iPS Cell Control

Here are four examples of new businesses that apply the AGI's iPS cell control technology:

- **BioArt:** A company that creates and sells custom-made artworks using iPS cells as the medium. Customers can choose the shape, color, texture, and pattern of their artworks, and BioArt will use AGI's iPS cell control technology to produce them. The artworks are biodegradable and eco-friendly, and can be displayed in various settings, such as homes, offices, galleries, and museums.

- **ReGen:** A company that provides personalized regenerative medicine services using iPS cells. Customers can have their own iPS cells derived from their skin or blood samples, and ReGen will use AGI's iPS cell control technology to differentiate and mature them into the desired cell types, such as neurons, cardiomyocytes, hepatocytes, or pancreatic beta cells. The cells can then be used to treat or cure various diseases or injuries, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, heart failure, liver cirrhosis, or diabetes.

- **BioFarm:** A company that produces and supplies high-quality animal products using iPS cells. Customers can order meat, milk, eggs, leather, wool, or silk from their favorite animal species, and BioFarm will use AGI's iPS cell control technology to grow them in bioreactors. The products are cruelty-free and environmentally friendly, and have the same taste, texture, and nutritional value as the conventional ones.

- **BioTech:** A company that develops and commercializes novel biotechnology products using iPS cells. Customers can request specific molecules or materials that have desired functions or properties, and BioTech will use AGI's iPS cell control technology to design and synthesize them. The products can be used for various applications, such as drug delivery, nanomedicine, smart materials, or artificial black holes.

Examples of New Businesses That Apply AGI's iPS Cell Control

Here are four examples of new technologies that apply the AGI's iPS cell control technology:

- **BioPrinter:** A device that can print any organ or tissue using iPS cells as the ink. The device can scan the target organ or tissue and create a 3D model of it. Then, it can use AGI's iPS cell control technology to produce the appropriate iPS cells and differentiate and mature them into the desired cell types. The device can then print the organ or tissue layer by layer, using a biocompatible scaffold and a bio-ink that contains the iPS cells. The printed organ or tissue can be implanted into the recipient or used for research purposes.

- **BioSensor:** A device that can detect and measure various biomarkers using iPS cells as the sensor. The device can use AGI's iPS cell control technology to create iPS cells that are genetically engineered to express specific receptors or enzymes that can bind or react with the target biomarkers, such as hormones, metabolites, toxins, or pathogens. The device can then expose the iPS cells to the sample and measure the changes in their electrical, optical, or chemical properties. The device can provide accurate and rapid diagnosis or monitoring of various health conditions or environmental factors.

- **BioComputer:** A device that can perform complex computations using iPS cells as the processor. The device can use AGI's iPS cell control technology to create iPS cells that are genetically engineered to act as logic gates, memory units, or transistors. The device can then arrange the iPS cells into a circuit that can execute a given algorithm or program. The device can exploit the parallelism, scalability, and adaptability of biological systems to achieve high performance and efficiency.

- **BioRobot:** A device that can perform various tasks using iPS cells as the actuator. The device can use AGI's iPS cell control technology to create iPS cells that are genetically engineered to produce artificial muscles, tendons, ligaments, or bones. The device can then assemble the iPS cells into a structure that can mimic the movement and function of a natural organism, such as an animal, a plant, or a human. The device can use sensors, controllers, and power sources to coordinate and regulate the actions of the iPS cells. The device can be used for various applications, such as exploration, rescue, entertainment, or education.

For Each Stakeholder Group

AGI and iPS cell technology are two emerging fields that have the potential to transform the world in various ways. However, they also pose significant challenges and risks that require careful and responsible development and deployment. Therefore, it is important for different stakeholders, such as politicians, investors, managers, and technologists, to follow some guidelines to realize the technology and create value for society. Here are some possible guidelines for each stakeholder group:

- **Politicians:** Politicians should be aware of the benefits and risks of AGI and iPS cell technology, and support the development of ethical, legal, and social frameworks that can ensure the safety, security, and accountability of the technology. Politicians should also promote public awareness and engagement with the technology, and foster international cooperation and dialogue among different countries and regions. Politicians should also allocate sufficient resources and incentives for research and innovation in AGI and iPS cell technology, while balancing the interests of various sectors and groups.

- **Investors:** Investors should be informed of the opportunities and challenges of AGI and iPS cell technology, and invest in projects that have clear goals, realistic timelines, and rigorous methods. Investors should also evaluate the social and environmental impact of the projects they fund, and ensure that they align with ethical principles and standards. Investors should also support the dissemination and adoption of best practices and guidelines for AGI and iPS cell technology development and deployment.

- **Managers:** Managers should be knowledgeable of the technical aspects and applications of AGI and iPS cell technology, and lead the teams that are involved in the design, development, testing, and deployment of the technology. Managers should also ensure that the teams follow the best practices and standards for AGI and iPS cell technology development and deployment, such as DevSecOps, quality assurance, risk assessment, data management, etc. Managers should also foster a culture of collaboration, communication, learning, and innovation among the teams.

- **Technologists:** Technologists should be skilled in the methods and tools for creating and using AGI and iPS cell technology, such as programming languages, frameworks, libraries, platforms, etc. Technologists should also adhere to the ethical principles and standards for AGI and iPS cell technology development and deployment, such as transparency, fairness, privacy, security, etc. Technologists should also seek to improve their knowledge and skills in AGI and iPS cell technology, as well as other related fields.

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