

Contents

Preface	xvii
Acknowledgments and dedication	xxxv
Foreword by Frank Drake	xxxvii
Foreword by Giovanni Bignami	xxxix
List of figures	xliii
List of tables	xlix
List of abbreviations and acronyms	li
 PART I SETI STATISTICS	 1
1 The statistical Drake equation	3
1.1 Introduction to SETI	3
1.2 The key question: How far away are they?	4
1.3 Computing N by virtue of the Drake equation (1961)	7
1.4 The Drake Equation is over-simplified	10
1.5 The statistical Drake equation	11
1.6 Solving the statistical Drake equation by virtue of the Central Limit Theorem (CLT) of statistics	13
1.7 An example explaining the statistical Drake equation	14
1.8 Finding the probability distribution of the ET_Distance by virtue of the statistical Drake equation	17
1.9 The “Data Enrichment Principle” as the best CLT consequence upon the statistical Drake equation (any number of factors allowed)	20
1.10 Conclusions	20

1.11	Acknowledgment	21
1.A	Proof of Shannon's 1948 theorem stating that the uniform distribution is the "most uncertain" one over a finite range of values	21
1.B	Original text of the author's paper #IAC-08-A4.1.4 entitled "The statistical Drake equation"	23
1.C	Original PowerPoint presentation of the author's paper #IAC-08-A4.1.4 entitled the statistical Drake equation	62
1.D	Statistical Drake equation	65
1.12	References	72
2	Letting Maxima do the calculations	73
2.1	A new way of publishing mathematical books	73
2.2	A short history of "Macsyma" (1968–present)	74
2.3	A short history of "Maxima" (1982–present)	78
2.4	A famous example of Macsyma correcting human errors	79
2.5	First Maxima example: Lognormal properties up to kurtosis	79
2.6	Second Maxima example: Correcting the author's wrong equation for the skewness of both the lognormal and Maccone distributions published between 2008 and 2011	80
2.7	Third Maxima example: Number of protons and neutrons in Einstein's static universe	81
2.8	Reference	84
2.A	Lognormal properties up to kurtosis	85
2.B	Incorrect skewness for lognormal and Maccone distributions prior to April 29, 2011	91
2.C	Tensor demo number of protons and neutrons in Einstein static universe	94
3	How many planets for man and aliens?	111
3.1	Habitable planets for man	111
3.2	The statistical Dole equation	113
3.3	The number of habitable planets for man in the Galaxy follows the lognormal distribution	114
3.4	The distance between any two nearby hospitable planets follows the Maccone distribution	114
3.5	A numerical example: Some 100 million habitable planets exist in the Galaxy!	114
3.6	Distance (Maccone) distribution of the nearest habitable planet to us according to the previous numerical input	117
3.7	Comparing the statistical Dole and Drake equations: Number of habitable planets vs. number of ET civilizations in this Galaxy	118
3.8	SEH, the "statistical equation for the habitables" is just the statistical Dole equation	119
3.9	Conclusions	119

3.A	Statistical Dole equation	120
3.10	Bibliography	129
4	Statistical Fermi paradox and Galactic travels	131
4.1	The classical coral model of Galactic colonization	131
4.2	The classical Fermi paradox (1950)	134
4.3	The statistical coral model of Galactic colonization	135
4.4	Finding the probability distribution of the overall time needed to colonize the whole Galaxy	137
4.5	Conclusions	143
4.6	Acknowledgments	144
4.7	References	144
5	How long does a civilization live?	145
5.1	Two examples of the statistical Drake equation related to the lifetime fL of a technological civilization.	145
5.2	Example #1: a technological civilization lasting only 45 of the 4.5 billion years of our earth, such as humanity.	145
5.3	Example #2: a technological civilization lasting 90 million out of 9 billion years of their sun's lifetime	145
5.4	Example #1 rewritten in the language of the statistical Drake equation.	146
5.5	Example #2 rewritten in the language of the statistical Drake equation.	149
5.6	Conclusions	152
5.7	Acknowledgments	152
5.8	References	153
6	Life-span modeling by finite b-lognormals	155
6.1	Introducing b -lognormals as our model for all life-spans	155
6.2	Adolescence ($t = a$) and senility ($t = s$) points of b -lognormals (in other words, their two inflexion points)	156
6.3	Finding the b -lognormal from the ordinates of its two inflexion points plus either a or s	157
6.4	Finding the b -lognormal from the birth (b), adolescence (a), and senility (s) abscissae	158
6.5	Finding (approximately) the b -lognormal from its peak only: that is, given its abscissa p and ordinate P	159
6.6	Finding the b -lognormal from the birth (b), adolescence (a), and peak (p) abscissae	160
6.7	Finite b -lognormals: defining the death time (d).	160
6.8	Finding the b -lognormal given the times of birth ($t = b$), senility ($t = s$), and death ($t = d$).	162
6.9	Finding the death time (d) from birth (b), peak (p), and senility (s).	162

6.10	Finding the probability of the length of someone's life; that is, the area under the relevant finite b -lognormal	163
6.A	Appendix	165
6.B	Appendix	172
7	Civilizations as finite b-lognormals: Mathematical history	185
7.1	Introduction	185
7.2	Examples of historic civilizations as finite b -lognormals	185
7.3	Plotting all b -lognormals together and finding the trends	187
7.4	Finding the exponential envelopes of all b -lognormals	188
7.5	b -lognormals of future civilizations	190
7.6	References	190
7.A	Civilizations as finite b -lognormals.	192
8	Darwinian exponential growth and cladistics.	215
8.1	Introduction: Evolution of life on Earth and the statistical Drake equation.	215
8.2	Evolution as exponential increase in the number of living species	215
8.3	Introducing the darwin (d) unit, measuring the amount of evolution that a given species reached	217
8.4	Darwinian exponential as the envelope of all b -lognormals, each representing a different species triggered by evolution at the time $t = b > 0$ (cladistics)	218
8.5	Cladogram branches constructed of increasing, decreasing, or stable (horizontal) exponential arches.	219
8.6	KLT filtering in the Hilbert space and Darwinian selection are the same thing in our theory	222
8.7	Conclusion	222
8.A	Appendix	223
8.8	References	237
8.9	Further reading	237
9	Societal statistics by the statistical Drake equation	239
9.1	Introduction: Breaking down the Drake equation so as to isolate its societal part	239
9.2	The probability distribution of the ratio of two lognormally distributed random variables	240
9.3	Breaking the Drake equation down into the Dole equation times the societal part.	244
9.4	Conclusions	245
9.5	References	246
10	Cubics of historical recovery.	247
10.1	Introduction	247
10.2	History of astronomy as a cubic.	248

10.3	Casting Aristarchus and Copernicus into equations.	249
10.4	The scientifically “true or false” convention	251
10.5	What is the real meaning of the cubic’s vertical axis?	253
10.6	Determining the cubic in terms of Mt and Rt only.	254
10.7	Normalizing the cubic to -1 (i.e., in recession or falsity units).	257
10.8	History of astronomy normalized in falsity units (i.e., units at the very depth of the Dark Ages).	258
10.9	History of SETI as a cubic	259
10.10	Extrapolating the two cubics to the invention of the warp drive (2067 AD?).	262
10.11	Extrasolar planets since 1995	264
10.12	History of extrasolar planet discoveries in our cubic model	265
10.13	Matching (the two cubics of) SETI and exoplanets!	265
10.14	History of the unification of Europe as a cubic	266
10.15	Human life expectancy cubic	269
10.16	Is the “force” behind progress increasing linearly in time?	274
10.17	Conclusion	274
10.18	Acknowledgment	274
10.19	References	274
10.A	Solution of four simultaneous linear algebraic equations	276
10.B	“Life_Expectancy_Cubic_v09_October_6_2011.xmcd1”.	286
11	Exponential evolution in time as a geometric Brownian motion.	293
11.1	Introduction	293
11.2	Our statistical Drake equation is the static special case of $N(t)$	295
11.3	The $N(t)$ stochastic process is a geometric Brownian motion	296
11.4	Properties of the $N(t)$ geometric Brownian motion	296
11.5	The new stochastic process $D(t)$ yielding the civilization distance in time.	301
11.6	GBM as the exponentially increasing number of habitable planets.	304
11.A	Appendix	307
11.B	Appendix	318
PART II	SPACE MISSIONS TO EXPLOIT GRAVITATIONAL LENSING	333
12	So much gain at 550 AU	335
12.1	Introduction	335
12.2	The minimal focal distance of 550 AU for electromagnetic waves	336
12.3	The (antenna) gain of the gravitational lens of the Sun	339
12.4	The combined, total gain on the FOCAL spacecraft	341
12.5	The image size at the spacecraft distance z	342
12.6	Requirements on the image size and antenna beamwidth at the spacecraft distance z	343
12.7	Angular resolution at the spacecraft distance z	344

12.8	Spatial resolution at the spacecraft distance z	345
12.9	References	345
13	FOCAL mission to 1,000 AU as an interstellar precursor	349
13.1	Introduction	349
13.2	The author's 2009 book about the FOCAL space mission	349
13.3	Using two antennas and a tether to get a much larger field of view for FOCAL	350
13.4	Observing the Galactic Black Hole magnified by virtue of FOCAL	353
13.5	Observing the three Alpha Centauri stars magnified by virtue of FOCAL	354
13.6	Observing extrasolar planets magnified by virtue of FOCAL . .	358
13.7	Conclusion	359
13.8	References	359
14	Belt of focal spheres between 550 and 17,000 AU	361
14.1	Introduction	361
14.2	From the Sun to the planets: all as gravitational lenses	362
14.3	(Antenna) gain of the gravitational lenses of the Sun and planets	366
14.4	Kraus gain vs. Drake gain: which one is right?	367
14.5	Drake gain vs. Kraus gain for the (naked) Sun, Jupiter, and Earth.	369
14.6	Using the lenses of all planets to sweep across the sky in search of exoplanets.	373
14.7	Conclusions	374
14.8	References	374
15	Galactic Internet by star gravitational lensing.	377
15.1	Introduction	377
15.2	The radio link	377
15.3	Bit error rate at the Alpha Centauri distance enhanced by the magnification provided by the Sun's gravity lens and the FOCAL space mission	381
15.4	The radio bridge between the Sun and α Cen A using their gravitational lenses.	383
15.5	The radio bridge between the Sun and Barnard's Star using their gravitational lenses.	386
15.6	The radio bridge between the Sun and Sirius A using their gravitational lenses.	386
15.7	The radio bridge between the Sun and another Sun-like star located at the Galactic Bulge using their gravitational lenses . .	388
15.8	The radio bridge between the Sun and another Sun-like star located inside the Andromeda Galaxy (M31) using their gravitational lenses	389

15.9	Conclusion	390
15.10	Acknowledgment	391
15.11	References	391
16	Extragalactic Internet by black hole gravitational lensing	393
16.1	An Introduction to SETI between galaxies by exploiting the supermassive black holes located inside each galaxy as magnify- ing gravitational lenses	393
16.2	Radio bridges between the supermassive black hole of the Milky Way Galaxy (Sgr A*) and others	394
16.3	The radio bridge between Sgr A* and the M31 Andromeda Galaxy's P2 black hole	396
16.4	The radio bridge between Sgr A* and the dwarf elliptical galaxy M32 small satellite of Andromeda	398
16.5	The radio bridge between Sgr A* and the M106 galaxy (NGC 4258) half way between Andromeda and the Virgo Supercluster Center (M87)	399
16.6	The radio bridge between Sgr A* and the M104 Sombrero Galaxy (NGC 4594) again half way between Andromeda and the Virgo Supercluster Center (M87)	402
16.7	The radio bridge between Sgr A* and the M87 Supergiant Elliptical Galaxy (NGC 4486) at the Virgo Supercluster Center	403
16.8	Conclusions	406
16.9	References	407
PART III	KLT FOR OPTIMAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	409
17	A simple introduction to the KLT and BAM-KLT.	411
17.1	Introduction	411
17.2	A bit of history	411
17.3	A heuristic derivation of the KL expansion	412
17.4	The KLT finds the best basis (eigen-basis) in the Hilbert space spanned by the eigenfunctions of the autocorrelation of $X(t)$	415
17.5	Continuous time vs. discrete time in the KLT	417
17.6	The KLT: just a linear transformation in the Hilbert space	418
17.7	A breakthrough about the KLT: Maccone's "Final Variance" Theorem	419
17.8	BAM ("Bordered Autocorrelation Method") to find the numeric KLT of <i>stationary</i> processes only	422
17.9	Developments in 2007 and 2008	428
17.10	KLT of stationary white noise	429
17.11	KLT of an ET sinusoidal carrier buried in white, cosmic noise	430
17.12	Analytic proof of the BAM-KLT	432
17.13	KLT signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a function of the final T , eigenvalue index n , and alien frequency ν	434

17.14	Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) improved by the KLT	435
17.15	How to eavesdrop on alien chat	436
17.16	Conclusions	437
17.17	Acknowledgments	438
17.18	References	438
17.19	Annotated bibliography.	439
17.A	Appendix	442
18	KLT of radio signals from relativistic spaceships in uniform and decelerated motion	449
18.1	Introduction	449
18.2	Uniform motion	453
18.3	Decelerated motion	456
18.4	Checking the KLT of decelerated motion by Matlab simulations	462
18.5	Total energy of the noisy signal from relativistic spaceships in decelerated and uniform motion	463
18.6	<i>Independence Day</i> movie: exploiting the KLT to detect an alien spaceship approaching the Earth in decelerated motion	467
18.7	References	468
19	KLT of radio signals from relativistic spaceships in hyperbolic motion	471
19.1	Introduction	471
19.2	Hyperbolic motion	471
19.3	Total energy of signals from relativistic spaceships in hyperbolic motion.	473
19.4	KLT for signals emitted in asymptotic hyperbolic motion	474
19.5	Checking the KLT of asymptotic hyperbolic motion by Matlab simulations	478
19.6	Signal total energy as a stochastic process of T	479
19.7	Instantaneous noise energy for asymptotic hyperbolic motion: preparatory calculations	482
19.8	KL expansion for the instantaneous energy of the noise emitted by a relativistic spaceship	488
19.9	Conclusion	489
19.10	References	489
20	KLT of radio signals from relativistic spaceships in arbitrary motion	491
20.1	Introduction	491
20.2	Arbitrary spaceship acceleration	493
20.3	Asymptotic arbitrary spaceship acceleration.	500
20.4	Power-like asymptotic spaceship acceleration	506
20.5	Conclusion	515
20.6	References	516

21	Brownian motion and its time rescaling	517
21.1	Introduction	517
21.2	Brownian motion essentials	518
21.3	KLT of Brownian motion	520
21.4	White noise as the derivative of Brownian motion with respect to time	521
21.5	Introduction to time rescaling	523
21.6	The white noise integral and its autocorrelation	523
21.7	Time rescaling and Gaussian properties of $X(t)$	525
21.8	Orthogonal increments for nonoverlapping time intervals	527
21.9	An application of the KLT: finding the total energy of $X(t)$	527
21.10	References	534
22	Maccone first KLT theorem: KLT of all time-rescaled Brownian motions	535
22.1	Introduction	535
22.2	Self-adjoint form of a second-order differential equation	535
22.3	Exact solution of the integral equation for KLT eigenfunctions of all Brownian motions of which the time is not elapsing uniformly	538
22.4	A simpler formula for Bessel function order	544
22.5	Stability criterion for eigenfunctions	545
22.6	References	547
23	KLT of the $B(t^{2H})$ time-rescaled Brownian motion	549
23.1	Introduction	549
23.2	Time-rescaled Brownian motion $B(t^{2H})$	549
23.3	KL expansion of $B_{PH}(t)$	551
23.4	Total energy of $B_{PH}(t)$	556
23.5	References	559
24	Maccone second KLT theorem: KLT of all time-rescaled square Brownian motions	561
24.1	Introduction	561
24.2	Autocorrelation of any zero-mean square process	561
24.3	KLT of any zero-mean time-rescaled square process	562
24.4	KLT of square Brownian motion	566
24.5	Checking the KLT of the square Brownian motion by Matlab simulations	571
24.6	References	571
25	KLT of the $B^2(t^{2H})$ time-rescaled square Brownian motion	573
25.1	Introduction	573
25.2	Preparatory calculations about $B^2(t^{2\alpha+1})$	576
25.3	KL expansion of the square process $B^2(t^{2H})$	581
25.4	Checking the KLT of $B^2(t^{2H})$ by Matlab simulations	583
25.5	References	584

26	Maccone third KLT theorem: Asymptotic KLT of GBM	585
26.1	Introduction	585
26.2	Time-rescaling function for the exponential autocorrelation $e^{t_1 \wedge t_2}$	585
26.3	Approximated (asymptotic for $t \rightarrow \infty$) KLT eigenvalues and eigenfunctions	587
26.4	KLT of geometric Brownian motion $N(t)$	593
26.5	Reference	594
26.A	Appendix	594
27	A Matlab code for KLT simulations	607
27.1	Introduction	607
27.2	The main file “Standard_Brownian_Motion_MAIN.m”	607
27.3	The file “input_data_toggle.m”	609
27.4	The file “Brownian_Autocorrelation.m”	611
27.5	The file “process_path.m”	612
27.6	The file “graphic.m”	612
27.7	The file “analytic_KLT.m”	614
27.8	The file “ANALYTIC_KLT_square_brow_motion.m”	615
27.9	The file “ANALYTIC_KLT_uniform_rel.m”	621
27.10	Conclusions	624
28	KLT applications and a Fortran code (<i>Stephane Dumas</i>)	625
28.1	The eigenproblem	626
28.2	Data compression	630
28.3	Classification of spectra	633
28.4	Signal processing	634
28.5	Eigenimages	638
28.6	References	640
28.7	Bibliography	641
28.A	Fortran code for KLT simulations	641

PART IV THE UNITED NATIONS AND PROTECTION OF THE MOON'S FAR SIDE 657

29	The United Nations and protection of the Moon's farside	659
29.1	Introduction: Defining the PAC (Protected Antipode Circle)	659
29.2	The urgent need for RFI-free radio astronomy	660
29.3	Terminal longitude λ on the Moon farside for radiowaves emitted by telecom satellites in orbit around the Earth	661
29.4	The Quiet Cone overhead the farside of the Moon	663
29.5	Selecting the Daedalus crater near the farside center	664
29.6	Our vision of the Moon's farside for RFI-free science	665
29.7	Two further Lagrangian points (L1 and L2) of the Sun–Earth system and how they “pollute” the farside of the Moon	668
29.8	Attenuation of man-made RFI on the Moon's farside	669

29.9	Legal issues: a possible strategy to have the PAC approved by the United Nations (COPUOS).	669
29.10	The existing Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the (failed) Moon Treaty of 1979	671
29.11	The coming “New Moon Rush”: trying to protect the farside from commercial, astronomical, and military exploitation.	673
29.12	This author’s speech at the United Nations COPUOS (June 10, 2010).	675
29.13	Conclusions	676
29.14	Acknowledgment	676
29.15	References	676
29.16	Bibliography	677
29.A	Appendix	678

PART V EPILOGUE 683

30	Epilogue: Evolution, progress, and SETI	685
30.1	Introduction: jumping from physics to information theory	685
30.2	Exponential curve in time determined by two points only	687
30.3	The assumption that the exponential curve in time is the GBM mean value curve.	687
30.4	The “no-evolution” stationary stochastic process	689
30.5	Differential entropy of the “running <i>b</i> -lognormal” peaked at the GBM exponential average	689
30.6	Decreasing entropy for an exponentially increasing evolution: progress!	691
30.7	Six examples: entropy changes in Darwinian evolution, human history between Ancient Greece and now, and Aztecs and Incas vs. Spaniards.	693
30.8	Conclusion	695
30.A	Appendix	696

Index 711