Van Dyke's use of a unique mathematical symbol, mathematical equations and mathematical tables in his own handwriting which appear in BOTH "Silent Weapons" and in his own court filings (indicating BOTH were written by the same person, Van Dyke himself).

$$\sum$$

Sigma

> Clearly, the government legislators regarded \$10,000 per violation to be a fair market fine value for each & violation of civil rights.

> Therefore, we can begin the formulation of the damages with $V_o = p =$ \$3.26 million.

> Each three (3) days of incarceration must be justified by a legitimate cause and a legitimate process.

The Accumulated Periodic Principal

Sigma From Court Filings

> The total number of days of unlawful incarceration of all of the seven (7) remaining defendants was (Σ, sum) days

$\Sigma t = 731 + 731 + 1192 + 1219 + 1336 + 1624 + 1630 = 8463$

> This is $n = 8463 \div 3 = 2821$ three (3) day arraignment periods.

> The periodic principal of each three (3) day period is $p =$ \$3.26 Million.

> The total Principal P is calculated as $P = np$.

$P = np = (2821) \times (\$3.26 \text{ Million}) = \$9{,}196.46$ million

$P = \$9.19646$ Billion $\simeq \$9.2$ Billion (Public Damage without interest)

> A low estimate of an Annuity Value with interest included is given by, Annuity Estimation $= V = P + (\frac{1}{2}P)RT = P[1 + \frac{1}{2}RT]$, where P is the total Principal, $(\frac{1}{2}P)$ is the average Principle to which the annual (yearly) compound interest Rate R is applied, and T is the average number of years of incarceration of the seven (7) unlawfully incarcerated defendants in Case# CR96-500(c).

Hartford VanDyke

Sigma From Silent Weapons

$$I_j = \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{k=m}} i_{jk} + i_{jo} = \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{k=m}} y_{jk} I_k + i_{jo}$$

Leontief Matrix for $j = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ $\boxed{\left\{ I_j - \sum_{k=1}^{k=m} \right.} y_{jk} I_k = i_{jo}$

Let I_k at the output of industry k be represented by a demand voltage E_k at its amplifier input, i.e., let $E_k = I_k$. Then

$$i_{jk} = y_{jk} E_k$$

which is the general equation of every admittance in the industry circuit.

Final Bill of Goods

$\boxed{\sum_{j=1}^{m}} i_{jo} = i_{1o} + i_{2o} + i_{3o} + \ldots + i_{mo}$ is called

is called the final bill of goods or the bill of final demand, and is zero when the system can be closed by the evaluation of the technical coefficients of the 'non-productive' industries, government and households. Households may be regarded as a productive industry with labor as its output product.

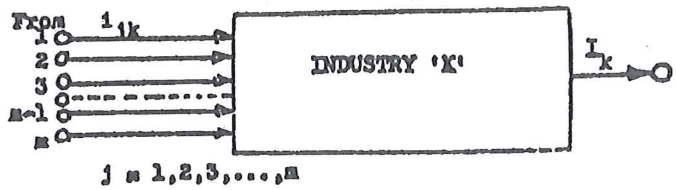
The Technical Coefficients

The quantities y_{jk} are called the technical coefficients of the industrial system. They are admittances and can consist of any combination of three passive parameters, conductance, capacitance, and inductance. Diodes are used to make the flow unidirectional and point against the flow.

- g_{jk} = economic conductance, absorption coefficient
- y_{jk} = economic capacitance, capital coefficient
- L_{jk} = economic inductance, human activity coefficient .

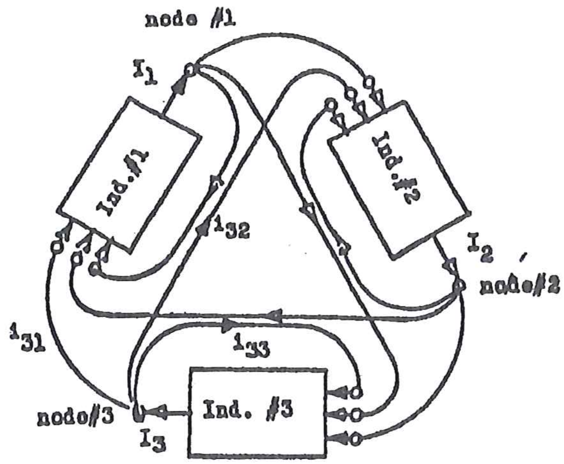
Types of Admittances

Sigma From Silent Weapons



The flow of product from industry #1 (supply) to industry #2 (demand) is denoted by 1_{12}. The total flow out of industry "K" is denoted by I_k (sales, etc.).

A three industry network can be diagrammed as follows:



A node is a symbol of collection and distribution of flow. Node #3 receives from industry #3 and distributes to industries #1 and #3. If industry #3 manufactures chairs, then a flow from industry #3 back to industry #3 simply indicates that industry #3 is using part of its own output product, for example, as office furniture. Therefore the flow may be summarized by the equations:

Node #1 : $I_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} + i_{13} = \sum i_{1k}$

Node #2 : $I_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} + i_{23} = \sum i_{2k}$

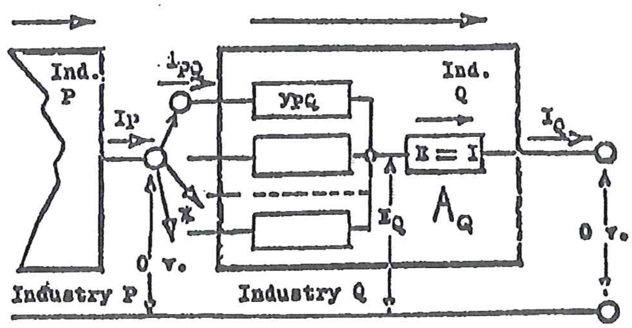
Node #3 : $I_3 = i_{31} + i_{32} + i_{33} = \sum i_{3k}$

where $\sum$ denotes $\sum_{k=1}^{k=3}$

Sigma From Silent Weapons

Industries fall into three categories or classes by type of output:

1. Class #1 - Capital (resources)
2. Class #2 - Goods (commodities or use - dissipative)



*** - to other industries**

The coupling network Y_{PQ} symbolizes the demand which industry Q makes on industry P. the connective admittance Y_{PQ} is called the 'technical coefficient' of the industry Q stating the demand of industry Q, called the industry of use, for the output in capital, goods, or services of industry P called the industry of origin.

The flow of commodities from industry P to industry Q is given by i_{PQ} evaluated by the formula:

$$i_{PQ} = Y_{PQ} * E_Q.$$

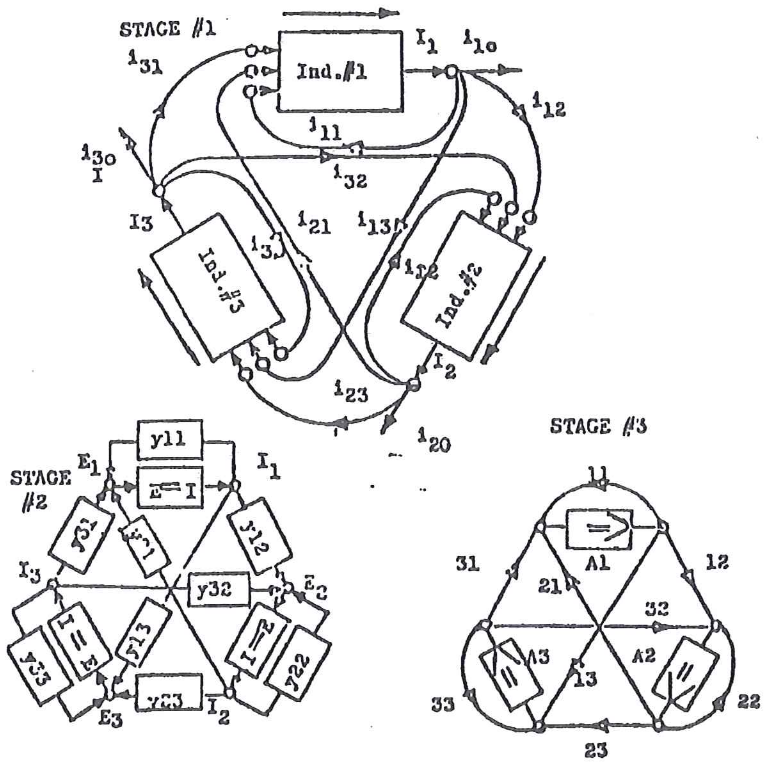
When the admittance Y_{PQ} is a simple conductance, this formula takes on the common

Sigma From Silent Weapons

The interconnection of a three industry system can be diagrammed as follows. The blocks of the industry diagram can be opened up revealing the technical coefficients, and a much simpler format. The equations of flow are given as follows:

$$I_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} + i_{13} + i_{10} = \sum i_{1k} + i_{10}$$
$$I_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} + i_{23} + i_{20} = \sum i_{2k} + i_{20}$$
$$I_3 = i_{31} + i_{32} + i_{33} + i_{30} = \sum i_{3k} + i_{30}$$

Stages of Schematic Simplification



Generalization

Sigma From Silent Weapons

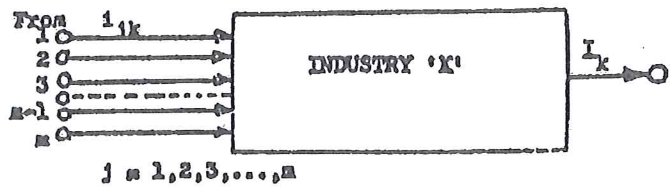
- i_{jk}, the amount of the product of industry j absorbed annually by industry k, and
- i_{jo}, the amount of the same product j made available for 'outside' use. Then

$$I_j = i_{j1} + i_{j2} + i_{j3} + \cdots + i_{jm} + i_{jo}$$

$$\boxed{= \sum_{k=1}^{k=m} i_{jk} + i_{jo}}$$

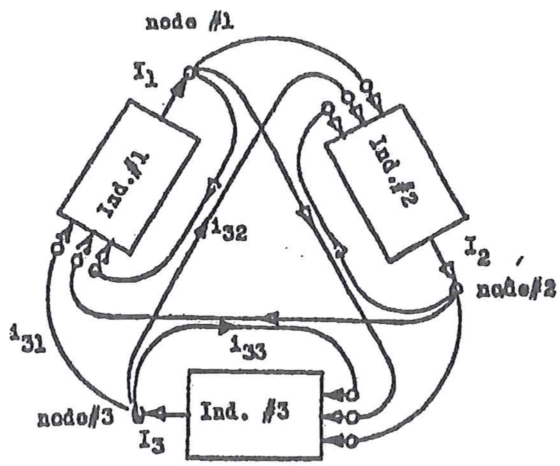
Substituting the technical coefficiences, y_{jk}

A pure (single output) industry can be represented oversimply by a circuit block as follows:



The flow of product from industry #1 (supply) to industry #2 (demand) is denoted by i_{12}. The total flow out of industry "K" is denoted by I_k (sales, etc.).

A three industry network can be diagrammed as follows:



A node is a symbol of collection and distribution of flow. Node #3 receives from industry #3 and distributes to industries #1 and #3. If industry #3 manufactures chairs, then a flow from industry #3 back to industry #3 simply indicates that industry #3 is using part of its own output

Tables From Silent Weapons

1 Node #1 : $I_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} + i_{13}$ =

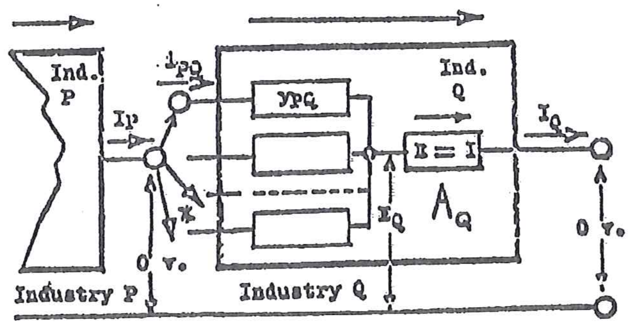
2 Node #2 : $I_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} + i_{23}$ =

3 Node #3 : $I_3 = i_{31} + i_{32} + i_{33}$ =

Three Industrial Classes

Industries fall into three categories or classes by type of output:

1. Class #1 - Capital (resources)
2. Class #2 - Goods (commodities or use - dissipative)



* - to other industries

The coupling network Y_{PQ} symbolizes the demand which industry Q makes on industry P. the connective admittance Y_{PQ} is called the 'technical coefficient' of the industry Q stating the demand of industry Q, called the industry of use, for the output in capital, goods, or services of industry P called the industry of origin.

The flow of commodities from industry P to industry Q is given by i_{PQ} evaluated by the formula:

$$i_{PQ} = Y_{PQ} * E_Q.$$

When the admittance Y_{PQ} is a simple conductance, this formula takes on the common appearance of Ohm's Law,

$$i_{PQ} = g_{PQ} * I_Q.$$

Tables From Silent Weapons

1 $I_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} + i_{13} + i_{10} =$

2 $I_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} + i_{23} + i_{20} =$

3 $I_3 = i_{31} + i_{32} + i_{33} + i_{30} =$

Stages of Schematic Simplification

Derivation of Formulas

Tables From Court Filings

1 $V_1 = V_0 + V_0 r + p$	$V_2 = V_1 + V_1 r + p$
2 $V_1 = p + pr + p$	$V_2 = V_1(1+r) + p$
3 $\boxed{V_1 = p(1+r) + p}$	$V_2 = [p(1+r)+p](1+r)+p$

$$\boxed{V_2 = p(1+r)^2 + p(1+r) + p}$$

The pattern is $\boxed{V_t = p(1+r)^t + p(1+r)^{t-1} + \dots + p(1+r) + p}$

We multiply every term of both sides of the equation by $(1+r)$.

$$V_t(1+r) = p(1+r)^t(1+r) + p(1+r)^{t-1}(1+r) + \dots + p(1+r)(1+r) + p(1+r)$$

or $V_t(1+r) = p(1+r)^{t+1} + p(1+r)^t + \dots + p(1+r)^2 + p(1+r)$

We add and subtract p to the right hand side, and bracket the middle terms:

$$V_t(1+r) = p(1+r)^{t+1} + [p(1+r)^t + \dots + p(1+r)^2 + p] - p$$

We see that the quantity in the brackets is V_t given above, so

$$V_t + V_t r = p(1+r)^{t+1} + [V_t] - p$$

Subtracting V_t from both sides of the equation we get

$V_t r = p(1+r)^{t+1} - p$ or $\boxed{V_t = p\left[\frac{(1+r)^{t+1} - 1}{r}\right]}$

Which is the Step periodic Compound interest Annuity Formula

CH

Attached is the two (2) page writing titled

THE ECONOMO ENGINEERING HANDBOOK

[HOW TO CREATE CURRENCIES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES (2002)]

Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Jr.

page 16 of 16 pages – The Public Wealth Rebate Trust Fund (2009-04MF) RevO42OM

Hartford Van Dyke

Tables From Court Filings

Table of $PB^t = V$ for $B = 1.01$, $P = \$1.00$

(1% per month—12.68% APR)

	t	V	t	V	t	V	t	V	t	V	t	V
	0	1.0000	24	1.2697	48	1.6122	72	2.0470	96	2.5992	120	3.3003
1 mo.	1	$\boxed{1.0100}$	25	1.2824	49	1.6283	73	2.0675	97	2.6252	121	3.3333
	2	1.0201	26	1.2952	50	1.6446	74	2.0882	98	2.6515	122	3.3667
	3	1.0303	27	1.3082	51	1.6610	75	2.1091	99	2.6780	123	3.4003
	4	1.0406	28	1.3212	52	1.6776	76	2.1302	100	2.7048	124	3.4343
	5	1.0510	29	1.3345	53	1.6944	77	2.1515	101	2.7318	125	3.4687
	6	1.0615	30	1.3478	54	1.7114	78	2.1730	102	2.7591	126	3.5034
	7	1.0721	31	1.3613	55	1.7285	79	2.1947	103	2.7867	127	3.5384
	8	1.0828	32	1.3749	56	1.7458	80	2.2167	104	2.8146	128	3.5738
	9	1.0936	33	1.3886	57	1.7632	81	2.2388	105	2.8427	129	3.6095
	10	1.1046	34	1.4025	58	1.7808	82	2.2612	106	2.8712	130	3.6456
	11	1.1156	35	1.4166	59	1.7987	83	2.2838	107	2.8999	131	3.6821
1 YR. → 12 mo	12	$\boxed{1.1268}$	36	1.4307	60	1.8166	84	2.3067	108	2.9289	132	3.7189
	13	1.1380	37	1.4450	61	1.8348	85	2.3297	109	2.9582	133	3.7561
	14	1.1494	38	1.4595	62	1.8532	86	2.3530	110	2.9877	134	3.7936
	15	1.1609	39	1.4741	63	1.8717	87	2.3766	111	3.0176	135	3.8316
	16	1.1725	40	1.4888	64	1.8904	88	2.4003	112	3.0478	136	3.8699
	17	1.1843	41	1.5037	65	1.9093	89	2.4243	113	3.0783	137	3.9086
	18	1.1961	42	1.5187	66	1.9284	90	2.4486	114	3.1091	138	3.9477
	19	1.2081	43	1.5339	67	1.9477	91	2.4731	115	3.1401	139	3.9872
	20	1.2201	44	1.5493	68	1.9672	92	2.4978	116	3.1715	140	4.0270
	21	1.2323	45	1.5648	69	1.9868	93	2.5228	117	3.2033	141	4.0673
	22	1.2447	46	1.5804	70	2.0067	94	2.5480	118	3.2353	142	4.1080
	23	1.2571	47	1.5962	71	2.0268	95	2.5735	119	3.2676	143	4.1491
(2 YR etc.	24	1.2697	48	1.6122	72	2.0470	96	2.5992	120	3.3003	144	4.1906
		1.2697336		1.612,2234		2.0470944		2.599,265,5		3.300,376,1		4.190,6003

Hartford Van Dyke

(The longest incarceration is 1630 days = 543 periods
The 731 day incarceration is = 243 periods
After 731 days of incarceration, the common interest goes = 300 periods)
So the interest factor is I $(1.001)^{300} = 1.349,639,9 = I$
This interest factor can be approximated by
$(1.001)^{300} = [(1.001)^{10}]^{30} \approx (1.01)^{30} = 1.3478$*
(See the compound interest table on page 11 at level t=30 months)
Following this same procedure to calculate the

Tables From Court Filings

Incarceration (Sentence) in days	Incarceration (Sentence) in (3) day periods	Value of Annuity in millions of dollars	3-Day period to end of longest incarceration $=543-t_S$	Interest Factor for t_F 3-day periods	Account Value to $t_S=543$ three (3) day periods
d	t_S	V_t	t_F	$(1+r)^{t_F}$	V_F
731	243	900.31	300	1.3496	1215.09
731	243	900.31	300	1.3496	1215.09
1192	397	1592.57	146	1.1571	1842.77
1219	406	1636.42	137	1.1467	1876.55
1336	445	1831.04	098	1.1029	2019.46
1624	541	2343.71	002	1.0020	2348.40
1630	543	2354.92	000	1.0000	2354.92
8463	2818	11,559.28	983	←TOTALS→	12,872M.
					12.872B.

In 2003 about 900 days after the last day of the incarcerations in Case #CR96-500(C) - Judge Robert E. Jones complained that my process had a value of 18 Billion dollars. This is also
* 300 periods, giving I = 1.3478, and 1.3478 x $12.872B ≈ $17.348 Billion.
page 15 of the pages - The Public Wealth Rebate Trust Fund (Account 2009-04188).

Hartford Van Dyke