Model of SChizoPhrenia
1995
All I know, only I know
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MA thesis 1998 (Comenius University)
Art exhibitions: "From Animation" 2013, London, Holland Park
"Fading Memory" 2015, Weißenohne
Conferences: Santorini, Daejon, Adelaide 2016

All I know, only I know because if YOU know, 'what I know', 2 cases follow:

a) I know, YOU know 'what I know'  → (I know MORE than YOU)
b) I don't know, YOU know 'what I know' → (I know LESS than YOU)

The analysis ends in infinite iteration of various content, e.g:

⊙ I know, God knows 'what I know'
⊙ ..but God knows 'I know, God knows 'what I know''
⊙ ..but, I know, God knows 'I know, God knows 'what I know''

...etc

PSYCHOSIS is the ENDLESS iteration of SAME: p p p p p p ...
Programmatically, PSYCHOSIS is a RECURSION function calling itself: function P(){P()}
if the probability of p is 1/a, the probability of the next p is: 1/a^2, so: p is not p

SELF-IDENTITY is iteration of SAME ME (=p) in space and time: ME ME ME ...
e.g. I am SAME yesterday, today, tomorrow...

IQ identifies SAME iteration e.g. +1 (=p) in the IQ test: 1+1 2+1 3+1 ? with solution 4.

Personality distributes IQ 1/aIQ in various iterations including self-identity. The same IQ can
form various personalities. Psychosis takes all IQ to disable self-identity. E. Kraepelin named this
process dementia praecox, E. Bleuler used schizophrenia. For Kraepelin schizophrenia was
a premature dementia, while IQ is locked in infinite iteration that can harm cognition, but not
always. Psychosis consumes any IQ, so a brilliant person can get psychosis too. K. Jaspers said
the form (not content) defined psychosis, but never spelled it out. Ego-psychologists described
ego-differentiation, but never formalized it. Lack of IQ (locked in psychosis) to self-identify,
leads to disillusions: I'm Napoleon", "I'm God", "I'm whatever". The same IQ e.g. 1/a^10 can
end in schizophrenia, bi-polar or normal personality. Bi-polar distributes IQ in 2 shorter
psychoses, leaving some free IQ for self-identity. So it is less sever than schizophrenia.
Probability of psychosis decreases with IQ. In 'dice metaphor' each side is a potential logic. Number of rolls, per unit of time, is IQ (the higher, the more rolls). 6 sided dice defines:

- 6 possible schizophrenias
  - repeating one same number
    - 1, 1, 1..
    - 2, 2, 2..
    - 6, 6, 6..

- 15 possible bi-polars:
  - repeating two same numbers
    - 1, 1.. 2, 2..
    - 1, 1.. 3, 3..
    - 5, 5.. 6, 6..

N sided enable N schizophrenias, and \( N^2 \) bi-polars. N are options that can differ in societies / situations. Possible personalities for N options are: \( N^{IQ} \). Two conclusions are:

1. Probability of schizophrenia is: \( 1/N^{IQ-1} \), of bi-polar is \( (N-1)/2N^{IQ-1} \) Both decrease exponentially with IQ, and linearly with options.
2. Bi-polar is \( (N-1)/2 \) times more often than schizophrenia. Societies with more options (richer), have higher ratio of bi-polar with respect to schizophrenia.

**Examples of confirmation**

Dr. Kendler (The American Journal of psychiatry, 2015) found: "People with a high IQ may be less likely to develop schizophrenia than those with a low IQ". WHO states there is 1 schizophrenia for 2.25 bi-polars (20 m schizophrenia, 45 m bi-polar).

**Philosophical Aspects**

Identity is a product of IQ to link the repeated SAME to logical series. Objectively the identity can't exist, as the probability of "identical" SAME differs: the 1st and 2nd SAME occupy different time and space.. to confirm Heraclitus's panta rhei: Nothing repeats: **p is not p**

Our will decides what is identical, with limits. We can't decide to fly (as a bird) or not to die, but the will is needed to create identity to confirm Nietzsche's will to power: **p is p**
N sides enable: N schizophrenias  
N*(N-1)/2 bi-polars  

N are options that can differ in societies / situations.

Possible personalities for N options are: N^IQ

Two conclusions are:

1. Probability of schizophrenia is: 1/N^IQ-1  
   of bi-polar is (N-1)/2N^IQ-1  
   Both decrease exponentially with IQ, and linearly with options.

2. Bi-polar is (N-1)/2 times more often than schizophrenia. Societies with more options (richer) have higher ratio of bi-polar with respect to schizophrenia.