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The Revolution of the Perfect Product: Working for Future Generations with Unlimited Productivity and the Impact it Will Have on Modern Society

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ABSTRACT

The economy is based on the prevailing legal system; however, the economy could go into a tailspin if the laws lose their impartiality. A perfect worker creates infinite high value with limited cost, and the result is a perfect product, usually eternal knowledge. However, free access to their products discourages workers, causing a substantial deviation from optimal resource allocation, and thereby making the supply of perfect products seriously inadequate. This significantly hurts the interests of future society. To maximize the overall interests of humankind, the best policy would be to produce perfect products expeditiously, which in turn requires correcting the value society places on perfect products to respect the interests of perfect workers and future generations. Future society should essentially buy licenses from perfect workers instead of lending money to modern society for consumption. Then, the one-way trade between the present and the future will greatly increase. New companies and services will emerge around perfect products, and long-term economic growth rates will increase significantly.

Keywords: Unlimited productivity; intergenerational trade; fundamental research; long-term economic development

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to correct the under-valuation of society's most important knowledge—that of perfect products—to truly achieve optimal resource allocation and speed up long-term economic development.

Limited labor forces that produce products of unlimited value are called perfect workers, and the products are known as perfect products. In this paper, workers and producers are universal names for people creating value, including managers, investors, artists, scientists, housewives, and so on.

Take Euclidian geometry as an example of a perfect product. As long as human beings exist, geometry will always be valuable knowledge, and its total value will be infinite. Euclid spent limited labor; thus, he is a perfect worker and geometry is a perfect product. Even if the value of geometry cannot exceed that of Apple now, Apple probably will not exist in a thousand years; geometry, by contrast, will certainly exist forever.

Hence, at least some products have infinite value. No matter how difficult it is to produce these products, the cost is limited, so productivity is bound to be infinite. Therefore, the existence of perfect products means that the average productivity of human beings is unlimited, and it makes no sense to analyze subtle changes in productivity. Hence, there are essentially only two categories: perfect workers and ordinary workers, and perfect products and ordinary products.

This study is a follow-up to the philosophical discussion of the value of truth [1]. To prove the many important results of this study, controversial discussions have been minimized. Hence, the concept of truth, about which humans know very little, has been ignored. Therefore, this study only requires the existence of products with infinite high value, rather than specific knowledge about them. Various debatable calculations and complex mathematics have also been abandoned to instead focus on the infiniteness of value and its logical results.

1. Properties

First, the hallmark of a perfect product is unlimited value with limited cost. Thus, the total value created by a perfect worker exceeds the total value created by ordinary workers.

There are three main reasons why ordinary products are inferior to perfect products: (1) products with limited longevity are bound to have limited value; (2) competition reduces the growth of value. For example, the number of artistic products—poetry, fiction, drama, sculptures, paintings, movies—will increase until infinity; and (3) human tissues and organs change slowly over time, and bioengineering may speed up this process. For example, if human vision did not use visible light any more, visual arts would be completely different.

Second, a perfect product must be eternal knowledge, but eternal knowledge is not necessarily a perfect product. Owing to the limited population of a period in which a perfect product is produced, it is impossible to sell infinite products to a finite population. Therefore, only sales to an unlimited future can be infinite. To achieve this, a product must never depreciate, and humans must have an eternal need for it.

Third, the instant value of a product is its value in a short period, noted as $V(t)$. It can be measured by consumer utility, sales revenue, or profit. No matter which value one

chooses to measure by, it does not influence the outcome. Usually, a perfect product is not that with the greatest instant value. Rather, a product should be judged by its total value:

$$\mathrm{V} = \int_0^\infty \mathrm{V}(t)dt \tag{1}$$

Hence, for perfect products, its value in an infinite future plays the decisive role. The instant value of a perfect product, P(*t*), usually satisfies:

$$\frac{d\mathrm{P}(t)}{dt} > 0 \tag{2}$$

There are two reasons for the growth: population growth and the rising per capita income, as a result of which P(*t*) increases with time. Therefore, if geometry is paid for, the annual charge per person would increase without limit. The growth rate is slower than the growth of per capita income, given the growing number of perfect products.

The value of a perfect product will always overpower that of all ordinary products. Therefore, looking back on history after an infinitely long time, the contributions of modern society that remain will be perfect products only. As time goes by, memories of ancient Greece will become increasingly focused on perfect products and related events. The same will be true for our present society.

Fourth, the instant value of a perfect product satisfies:

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \mathrm{P}(t) = 0 \tag{3}$$

Hence, in the lifetime of a perfect worker, the total consumption of that worker's product is usually small, and may be insufficient to motivate production. To encourage people to produce perfect products rather than ordinary products, it is necessary to change the compensation mechanism: the future users and beneficiaries of perfect products must be willing to pay for them. Otherwise, modern society will sacrifice the production of perfect products and the unlimited benefits they bring to future society.

The infinite value of a perfect product will be achieved in the future, and the lifetime of its worker is limited; thus, it is reasonable for the worker to receive the reward in advance. As the worker and his or her future beneficiaries cannot deal with one another directly, there must be those who can act as intermediaries, such as bondholders, who can pay the perfect workers first and will then be repaid in the future. However, a perfect product is rarely confirmed when the perfect worker is still alive; therefore, paying in advance will have a certain error rate that is usually acceptable.

Fifth, for the whole society, the opportunity cost of a perfect worker is also infinite. Suppose Euclid did not discover geometry, and someone else did after Δt, the loss would be $P(\infty)\Delta t$. Thus, even if the ownership of a perfect product could not be attributed to its discoverer, at least the discovery itself has unlimited value, which is impossible for ordinary workers. It also suggests that humans should produce perfect products as soon as possible.

Sixth, there are often logical relationships among perfect products. Thus, completing a perfect product reduces the difficulty of producing certain other perfect products. This further enhances the value of a perfect product. In addition, if truth is defined as the simplest form of all perfect products, the discovery of truth represents the production of many perfect products, which will, if truth is discovered, prove to be a great advantage for human beings. Humans have not yet discovered any truth, but have made some remarkable achievements, hinting at a future that will be much brighter after these discoveries are made.

So far, perfect products basically belong to the natural science; however, there may also be perfect products in the social sciences, such as the notions of eternal goodness and eternal belief. However, mistakes in social sciences can have a significant negative impact on future society, such as genocides; hence, restrictions on paying in advance for perfect products in the realm of the social sciences should be much more stringent.

2. COMPENSATION

The level of human development at any given point in history ultimately depends on the development of perfect products, which are presently in serious shortage. The root of the problem lies in the pricing and income distribution systems. It is irrational to give a product away for free when production is insufficient. At best, this is simply a matter of price distortion with unlimited damage, but it can even be viewed as the source of all evils. For example, the elimination of war cannot depend on peaceability and tolerance, but depends on the discovery of the eternal knowledge of justice and goodness.

A limited lifetime limits the ability of perfect workers to collect unlimited benefits, but the key problem is that we are operating under the wrong system. In human history, perfect workers have never earned money by authorizing the use of their own products. At the same time, income equality between perfect workers and ordinary workers allows society as a whole to take advantage of a few perfect workers. The degree of exploitation of perfect workers is measured by many criteria, such as the number of people being exploited, the tragic extent of life, the value of exploitation, or the proportion of the value of exploitation in total value. The exploitation of perfect workers is unmatched if the latter two criteria are used. Such appropriation is presently legal, and it is difficult to change laws in a democratic system. However, modern democracy is not a perfect product.

Income egalitarianism is inefficient. In the research sector, for example, there are a few perfect papers among millions; however, researchers are paid roughly the same. This

leads to the problem of a low yield rate in today's perfect product industry. In the biopharmaceutical industry, for example, if income were distributed according to the number of possible drugs, instead of the number of successful drugs, the pace of development would be much slower. By giving the majority of available compensation to successful perfect workers, production could be increased with lower unit product costs.

Under the current system, private ownership favors low productivity, while high productivity is discriminated through the implementation of public ownership. The biggest loss in this system is not the limited loss of perfect workers, but the unlimited loss of humankind. Modern society is a victim: all the world's problems today are more or less related to the low production of perfect products in the past.

If investment in perfect products is limited by the products' value to present generations, as is the case now, production will fall far short of the needs of future society. This is a conflict of interest between present generations and an infinite number of future generations. By relying solely on altruism and self-sacrifice, it is impossible to approach the best solution, which would be to produce perfect products as early as possible. Thus, it is also necessary to make use of individualistic motives, and a fair compensation mechanism would be in the interests of both the individual worker and all humankind. Taken together, the perfect solution is based on fairness: those who consume more should pay more, those who produce more should be paid more. When neither future generations nor perfect workers are discriminated against, it is possible to maximize the interests of all humankind.

Wealth and employment in modern society prioritize ordinary industry. If people paid for the use of perfect products, it would promote employment and be fairer to perfect workers. Additionally, relying on their individual ability, sports stars—for example—have access to services from personal trainers, nutritionists, and cooks, whereas perfect workers do not. This is neither fair nor economical because new jobs geared toward perfect workers have much higher productivity. For example, as long as service personnel produce perfect products ahead of time, they create unlimited value, like better medical care to reduce the cost of illness.

Free access to perfect products leads to the failure of the market mechanism, making it impossible for the economy to develop in the right direction, or for resources to be allocated fairly. The technical difficulty of developing perfect products is a relatively minor obstacle; a faulty system is the main problem. It is not technically easy to develop the Internet or the biopharmaceuticals industry either, but they develop well because they acquire the resources they need. The market mechanism should solve the problem of resource allocation. Neglecting this price distortion has a significant impact on actual distribution, because the discriminated products are the most important ones.

The allocation of investment is also absurd. Suppose a perfect product had the right price. Its total value would correspond to market capitalization. Since it grows exponentially and never stops growing, who cares about other investments? A perfect product would be a safer investment than any bond, and its long-term ROI would exceed that of all existing stocks. Imagine if Euclidian geometry were a company; its

growth from ancient Greece till now and in future generations would overwhelm all of today's investment miracles put together. Maybe selling shares of perfect products is ridiculous, and mortgages should replace most sales.

Human beings should have a uniform standard of value. Nowadays, wealth ranking is a misleading standard. At the very least, in order to improve investment, the public should be reminded often that the total value of perfect products is infinitely more than the total value of ordinary wealth.

3. INDUSTRY AND TRENDS

The perfect product industry is mainly about fundamental research, which should have always been the most profitable industry but has instead become a spending industry because its consumers—though infinite—only exist in the future.

The most effective way to develop perfect products would be to monetize perfect products first, and then optimize the distribution of resources and income through the market mechanism. For example, with the financial push, various small links with perfect products, such as translating and formatting, would be optimized. It would not be economical to have perfect workers perform these services, because the working hours of a perfect worker are invaluable.

Apart from just the ordinary product industry and the perfect product industry, there is also a connecting industry that operates between the two. In the case of research, the journal industry would be the connector. The ordinary industry should increase automation to improve productivity and save labor for the other two industries. The perfect product industry should increase investment, employment, and efficiency. The connecting industry serves the future industry directly with products from the ordinary industry, and delivers perfect products to the public.

For example, the review and publication of a perfect product is an important link between the two industries. The most important mission for academic journals is to publish perfect products as quickly as possible. The second mission is to preliminarily filter perfect products, though history is the only real judge. Because loss due to failed filtering is infinite, no journal can bear this responsibility alone. Thus, a globally unified manuscript pool should be established to allow all journals to select from, thereby strengthening competition and saving time wasted on repeated submissions. The academic levels of journals should also be more uniform, thereby increasing competition and eliminating the need to select journals for submission. In evaluating journal performance, the first criterion should be the number or value of perfect products published, not the number of citations. The second standard should be the opportunity cost of society: publishing and promoting an ignored perfect product is more valuable than publishing one that is contested by many journals; otherwise, the former would be delayed, while the latter would not.

If perfect products are paid for, not only will the efficiency of institutions be improved, but private enterprises and venture capital firms will invest in the perfect sector as well. To further increase the number of perfect workers, a well-educated youth could try to

become a perfect worker first, and then become an ordinary worker if he or she fails. If they succeed, they should be paid more, which is the equivalent of starting a business. Society should encourage and help them in this venture, which would not only help society identify talented researchers but also reduce unemployment and increase productivity.

A perfect product has unlimited inventory; thus, it is privatized—not in order to allocate its consumption and increase utility, but in order to distribute income properly and maximize production. As the perfect product gradually penetrates every corner of society, its royalties can be taxed. Thus, no one will be precluded from using a perfect product because of its price.

Trade between the present generation and future generations is called intergenerational trade. This one-way trade is based primarily on the future purchase of perfect products, rather than ordinary products. The completion of intergenerational trade requires the issuance of long-term bonds.

Perfect products justify the issuing of long-term bonds, and the bond issuance can be much higher due to the infinite value of intergenerational trade, but it is the perfect workers who ultimately receive the income. There ought to be independent committees representing future generations and negotiating with modern society to establish the terms of issuing bonds. Modern society has no right to unilaterally issue long-term bonds unrelated to perfect products, because future needs for ordinary products are uncertain. Future generations have the right to refuse to lend money to present generations for consumption, but they do not have the right to demand perfect products free of charge. Nevertheless, this is what is happening currently.

When the above shift is realized, there will be a new path for national development: certain countries, on the conditions of education, health care, and so on, may obtain wealth by strengthening education and theoretical research. As long as they demonstrate their ability to produce perfect products, the committees representing future generations will be glad to pay and invest. For theoretical research, the start-up cost is affordable, and low productivity of ordinary products has little impact on the productivity of perfect products, whereas poverty can inspire people to work harder. Therefore, it is possible for poor countries to catch up with rich countries through higher productivity rather than cheap labor, but diligence must be the common condition.

Human beings have been unable to increase the long-term growth rate of the economy; therefore, they are always threatened by recession. Here, after having established the existence of a perfect product, we come to the second assumption: when conditions such as natural resources and population are given, perfect products are the key variables affecting long-term growth rates. Other conditions such as systems, laws, and education are closely related with or even decided by perfect products. Then, human beings will be able to greatly improve long-term growth rates by actively developing the perfect product industry. Development is the process of perfect product accumulation and dissemination in society; thus, the per capita value of future generations is sure to be higher. The intersection and combination of perfect products is an infinite process, leading to the unlimited growth of the economy.

Thus, present generations should transfer resources from the ordinary sector (such as consumption and defense) to the perfect product sector. Following this shift, they will suffer for some time. However, the newly developed perfect products will gradually accelerate the ordinary sector, and make up for the initial loss in the future. It is worth noting that the generations initiating this transformation will suffer the most.

With this shift, it is possible that the long-term growth rate of the global economy will reach a very high level, even a double-digit growth rate. Economic miracles in the past have involved one country relying on other countries to supply a great deal of knowledge. Similarly, a future generation can rely on previous generations to supply a great deal of knowledge. Therefore, the economy needs a transformation: each generation must stop working primarily for itself and turn its attention to the future.

4. IMPACT ON BASIC SOCIAL THEORIES

The existence of a perfect product will bring about the following changes in basic social perceptions.

First, there is a contradiction between small-scale democracy and the maximization of human interests. The whole society in the eyes of today's democratic system is, at best, made up of present generations living on Earth. This vision of humanity is too small; it sacrifices countless future generations for the interest of the present generation. Therefore, an independent committee that represents the interests of the future should have more power than modern governments and parliaments on matters of great importance to future generations. For example, it can reject the government's request to issue bonds for consumption, or it can decide to issue bonds to finance perfect products. It can even establish firms and schools, as long as it helps to develop perfect products that may have been rejected by the government. Thus, it can even oversee current governments in some areas. The detailed power of such a committee would be left to the parties to determine in their political contest; however, the committee must pledge allegiance to all humankind, virtually being loyal to future generations. Legislators cannot be loyal to humankind, because they are not elected by all humankind; thus, a mechanism should be established to limit the power of the present generation and its representatives. Governments can be split into present and future branches, serving as public servants to the present generation and future generations, respectively. Although there will be conflicts of interest, there will also be common interests, such as employment and investments related to education and research.

Second, the production of perfect products requires a new value system: the overall interests of all humankind. This system should replace various small-scale interests, limited to a personal, regional, or contemporary scope.

Third, equality for all extends from its current confines (today's society) to encompass all humankind. Human society should treat everyone equally, including people in the future.

Fourth, income egalitarianism is a prevalent issue, but it does not meet the requirements of equality for humankind. Strict enforcement of income egalitarianism would lead to

the absurd practice of increasing the income of modern people at the expense of future generations (though it is not intentional, this is precisely what modern society is doing). As there is no income equality between people of different eras, there is no reason to demand that contemporaries have income equality.

Fifth, equality between every unit of value should replace equality between people, and this should become a rigorous rule. Then, it would be forbidden to sacrifice future value for the sake of present value. No matter what the human value is—whether it be happiness, utility, or something else—perfect products are common necessities and have unlimited value. Now, the present generation, virtually the poorest generation, should sacrifice for the greater good of all humankind, or countless wealthier generations. Calculating and comparing income with others is a selfish performance, while calculating whether income is fair and whether the benefit to humankind is maximum is the rational choice. The best personal behavior is not directed toward personal things, such as happiness or utility, but it should be directed toward the benefit of all humankind. Democracy helps enlarge the scope of interests to the present generation, whereas now, it is necessary to enlarge it to all humankind, including future generations.

Democracy is the main barrier to this revolution. If perfect products are paid for, then it will increase the number of producers and relieve competition in the ordinary industry; however, the public will be taxed, the production of ordinary products will decrease, and their prices will increase. Thus, consumption will be curbed through the market mechanism, rather than self-sacrifice. However, this will relate to some interests of voters, and the response from democratic governments will severely hurt the interests of all humankind.

Sixth, modern society is mainly consumption-oriented. It should, instead, be production-oriented. To decide what to produce at any given time, producers choose the products with the highest total value, which can be infinite; consumers will choose the products with the highest present value, which is always limited. At present, it is impossible to work for the future and get paid; hence, society is mainly consumption-oriented.

The present economy is quasi-two-dimensional, whereas it ought to be three-dimensional. The main direction of trade is in time, not in space. Since the future demand is unlimited, trade with the future can generate unlimited income or value. Therefore, intergenerational trade should be a much higher priority than interregional trade confined to the present generation.

CONCLUSION

The basic premise of this theory is the existence of perfect products with infinite value. The second premise is that perfect products determine the long-term growth rate of the economy.

Over the past several thousand years, humanity has failed to notice that there are always products with infinite value. Thus, the wrong system is always prevalent, and this has

led to numerous serious problems: the progress of knowledge is far from the pace it deserves; resource allocation is far from optimal; intergenerational trade is weak; the long-term sustainable growth rate of the economy has been woefully low; the interests of perfect workers and future generations have been seriously undermined; and so on.

To solve these issues, it is necessary to admit the existence of perfect products, to treat future value and present value equally, to begin to put the benefit of infinite future societies first, to establish a correct compensation mechanism, to reform the field of academic journals, and to enact many other similar measures. However, the best possible solution, producing perfect products as fast as possible, is unachievable, even unapproachable.

Present generations should take responsibility for changing the direction of society by producing perfect products at a much faster rate than previous generations. Then, basic research will become the principal industry, a few perfect workers will become successful entrepreneurs, present generations will have more jobs but consume less, and long-term growth will increase significantly.

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

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