

## Possibility of Memorizing the Information Received by the Receivers in the Synapses of Neuros

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Currently, among modern neurologists, it is fashionable to believe that synapses, that is to say the existing connections between the dendrites of one neuron and the outer coating of another, become polarized electro-magnetically when they receive the energy signals that constitute the newly learned information.

Which supposes that they serve as a seat of the memory of the learned.

One of the main drawbacks of this theory lies in the information storage capacity that this type of memory possesses.

Indeed, it must be considered that each of the eyes of human beings has the power to transmit to the brain, via the axons of the sensory neurons that concern them, the equivalent of a million light spots, which form a single image visual. As the memorization of an image implies that of the points which constitute it, and that these are captured by the appropriate receivers, which transform them into energetic signals, we deduce that each image is received in the brain in the form of a million energy signals.

In order for an old man to remember the landscapes and images seen during his childhood, it is understood that the human brain systematically stores all captured images. In addition, the use of subliminal advertising amply proves that „average” human beings, that is, possessing all the capacities proper to the species, memorize all the captured images, even in a very fleeting manner. In addition, it must be taken into account that human eyes are capable of capturing twenty-four frames per second.

On these bases, and in the case where the human memory functions in the same way as that of a computer, it is understood that in each synapse could be stored a single signal. In addition, it must be taken into account that the daily waking state of an average human being is sixteen hours and that all its cerebral neurons have about one hundred thousand synapses each, and sometimes much less.

For this, by multiplying the number of signals sent per second by the two eyes to the brain, namely 48 million signals, by the number of seconds contained in sixteen hours i.e. 57600, the figure obtained is 2764,800,000,000, which is the amount of visual energy signals received by the brain during this period.

By multiplying this figure by the number of days in ten years, that is to say 3653, and having found that three years ago of 366 days throughout this period, we thus obtain a figure slightly higher than the maximum total number of synapses that can have the human brain. That is, approximately ten thousand millions.

In addition, not only does the human brain record visual images, but also sounds, thoughts, and so on.

For this, and in view that the human being can memorize information throughout his life, we understand that his brain has a storage capacity, energy signals directly from the sensory neurons, actually much higher than the number total of its synapses. This makes it possible to completely reject this first hypothesis.

The study of the requirements for acquiring information shows that, in the case of human beings, there are many objections to the programming of this acquisition. Between these we can distinguish four fundamental ones that are:

- Any type of programming must match the characteristics that allow its occurrence. Therefore, in the case of a computer, the execution of a programming must be based on the existence of a monitor, a keyboard, a hard disk, etc. In the case of a human being, the characteristics of his morphology should also determine his ability to be programmed. Which is not the case, because the very existence of prostheses and tools implies that he can realize labors that does not allow him his own physics. This means that, in order for him to be able to react appropriately to what is not about the possibilities of his body, he should be able to modify his own programming according to what does not correspond to his morphology. But since the existence of what does not belong to his being must necessarily be in his environment, like prostheses and tools, it implies that he must necessarily know this environment beforehand for his own programming to work. which is impossible.
- Because the existence of a program entails that of its own characteristics, it is deduced that these, when it comes to a human being, must respond to its existence. Since this last necessarily depends on its environment and the learning that it can perform according to it, which depend on chance, it follows that this existence is subject to randomness, which means the impossibility of existence of this form of memorization.

As their innate characteristics are common to all human beings, they should all have exactly the same program, that is, the same intellectual abilities. Which is not true because there are human beings with a better memory than others.

- The existence of a program that allows to treat what is memorized implies that there is what is treated and what is treated. These two features mean that there is a real dichotomy of conditions for the processing of the captured information to occur. Therefore, what is being treated can not also participate in his own treatment.

But since the human being is able to use not only what he acquires, but also to use it to process new knowledge, it follows that there cannot be such a dichotomy in his case. Because in this case what is processed can also treat. From this it is understood that he cannot therefore obey a previous programming. In the unlikely event that there is program acquisition programming, it should also be planned. But because learning by humans depends on their environments, and these are random such programming should also meet the random, which is impossible.

In view of the fact that these objections, to the existence of a program of learning, are insurmountable, it follows that the existence of this is impossible in the case of human beings. In view of this the author of this article has created the theory of connections.

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