

Unicausality understanding (causality)

The unicausal understanding describes the ability to recognize causalities independently of the sphere of influence and across disciplines. It requires a core competence that is independent of the subject area and contributes in total to the understanding of complex processes, which are then broken down in the case of problematic situations within the framework of deduction and are combined to form an overall picture.

Selective Eidetic memory

An eidetic memory describes the brain's rare function, similar to a sponge, of perceiving and storing communication, interaction, and environmental cues.

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Eidetic memory becomes selective through the instinctive prioritization of an issue. This shapes itself so that information is stored unconsciously and can be retrieved when needed.

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Thus, the memory retrieves thematically appropriate information stored in the past on the basis of certain keywords or pictorial stimuli, within fractions of a second. Comparable with a search engine query. The information is limited only by the amount of stored data, this is again depends on the individual.

Instinctive Perception

The instinctive perception describes the ability to trace back especially human behavior to its original intention. Simply put, instinctive perception enables the recognition of lies (people lie up to 200 times a day, several of them unconsciously).

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In addition, the registration of gestures and facial expressions as well as the assignment of corresponding emotional states is essential for the evaluation of the causality, i.e. the driving force, of what the other person thinks and why.

Preventive Intervention

Most processes are linear and follow typical patterns. These allow a relatively high degree of predictability, even in complex situations. Thus, every decision and action is accompanied by a certain reaction, which leads to a further action and reaction from a third party.

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On the basis of relative probability of occurrence of a certain situation, which was previously determined in a deductive manner as described above, there are possibilities to intervene preventively, i.e. already before the occurrence of a circumstance, and thus to prevent its occurrence or to mitigate its effect.