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The expansion theory (Oasis of opportunities)

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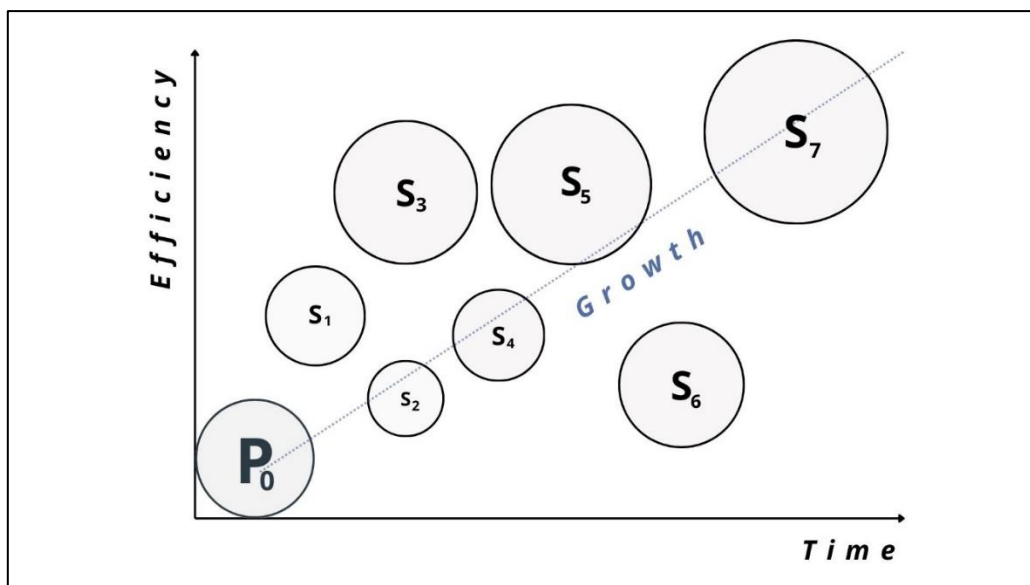
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DEFINITION OF THEORY

The Expansion Theory or also called "*Oasis of opportunities*" - states that for every problem (**P**) there is one or more corresponding solutions (**S_n**), more or less effective, such as to be able to nullify and/or neutralize that problem. Furthermore, for every effective solution submitted to that problem, there will be n Opportunities for people and/or communities of people.

Let me illustrate with a Cartesian plane /reminder: Make it black and white

- X axis = Time
- Y axis = Efficiency of solutions
- Trend Z = Trend to improve



Caption 1 – Cartesian scheme: from the problem to the solutions for time and efficiency.
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This figure represents in our P0 - problem of origin - which arises at a defined point in time (X axis) and can influence people, peoples, regions, cities and the entire planet in an impactful or non-impactful way. From this P0, multiple solutions could arise (S0, S1, S2....) which can partially or totally cover that problem by presenting an efficiency value (y axis). Over time, the need to solve problems has been driven by progress and man's desire to improve to create well-being, neutralizing the problem (Z axis - Grow up).

So, each solution, in turn, will bring value and create opportunities for well-being for every single person.

PRACTICAL CASES IN HISTORY: PROBLEM-SOLUTIONS

Problem Case A – Lighting

Necessities: houses, factories, roads, buildings

Chronological progress:

- Paleolithic Age - Lighting the fire
- 8th Century - Lighting candles
- 1783 - Argand lamp (oil)
- 1799 - Gas lighting
- 1879 - Incandescent light bulb - Edison
- 1886 - Westinghouse (alternating current)

Problem Case B – Transport (land)

Necessity: land mobility

Chronological progress:

- 2000 a.C. - Animal-drawn carts
- 1769 - Cugnot's carriage – steam engine - Joseph Nicolas Cugnot
- 1804 - internal combustion engine car - Isaac de Rivaz
- 1839 - the first electric car, introduced by Robert Anderson in Aberdeen.
- 1860 - tricycles named Hippomobile - gas powered by Étienne Lenoir
- 1876 - the first actually working four-stroke engine thanks to Nikolaus August Otto
- 1885 – Automobile with combustion engine - Karl Benz
- 1892 - Rudolf Diesel patented a new model, which was a prelude to the construction of the first Diesel engine.
- 1908 – the first Ford Model T

FORMULA

$$C = P \times (\sum_{i=1}^n (S_i \times E_i \times T_i))$$

- C represents the cumulative impact or effectiveness of all solutions over time for a given problem.

- P is the weight or significance of problem.

- S represents individual solutions to the problem.

- E is the efficiency of each solution.

- T represents the time factor associated with developing and implementing each solution.

- (n) is the total number of solutions considered.

This formula suggests that the cumulative impact (C) is influenced by the problem itself (P) and the sum of the products of each solution's effectiveness ($S_i \times E_i \times T_i$). This takes into account the efficiency and time associated with each solution.

FINAL THOUGHT

This theory wants to bring a particular awareness to the strength, will and spirit of man in being able to change the course of history and the ability to "exploit" any criticism/problem into something incredibly enlightening, useful and important for the rest of the world and of humanity.

The strength of progress lies in its innovation and the distortion of ordinary thought, making even the impossible and unimaginable real and true.

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