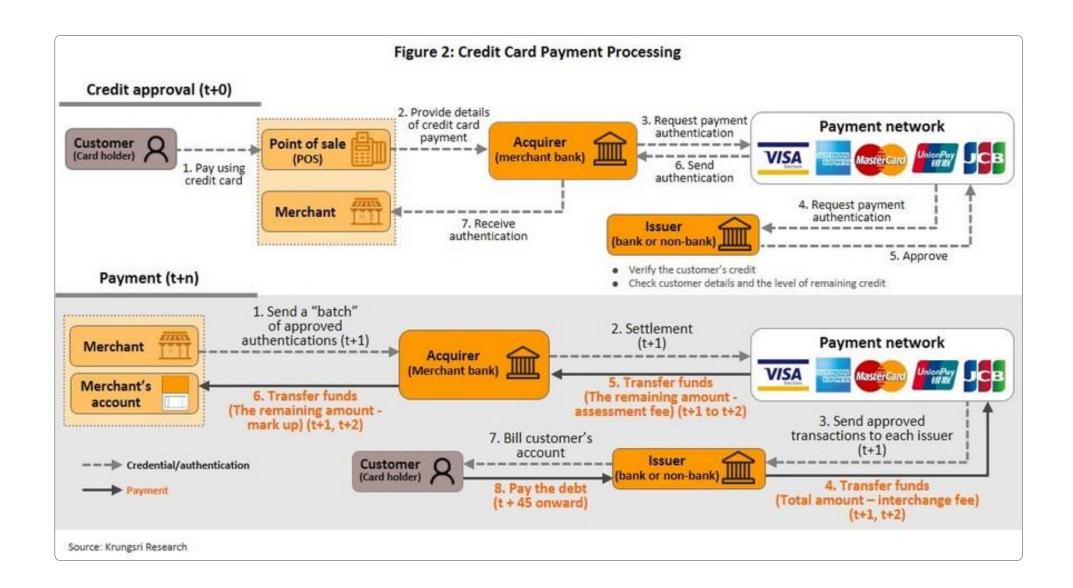


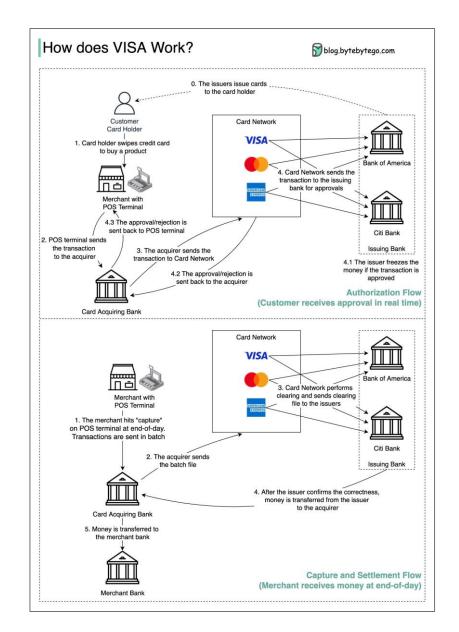
Bitcoin invention

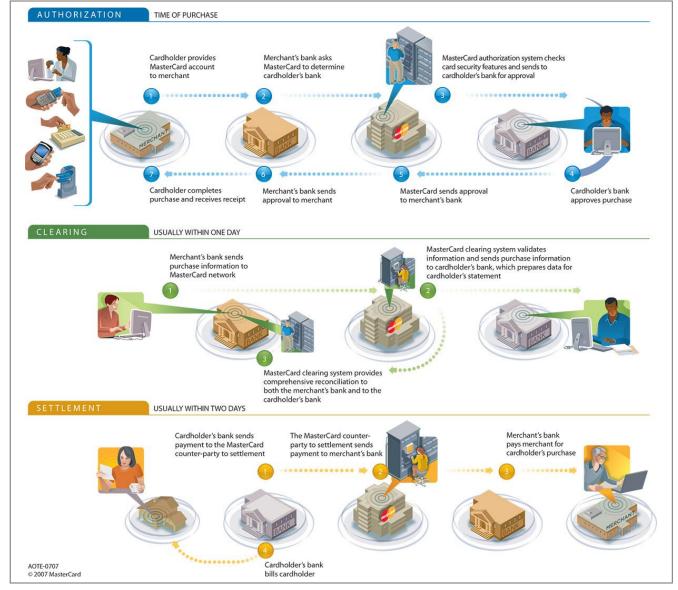
















Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Bitcoin is digital money



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- Scarce
- Digital
- Permissionless
- Borderless
- Un-censorable
- Fast
- Cheap
- Irreversible
- Decentralized
- Deflationary
- Private
- Programmable

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1

peer-to-peer

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peer to peer: yes electronic: no

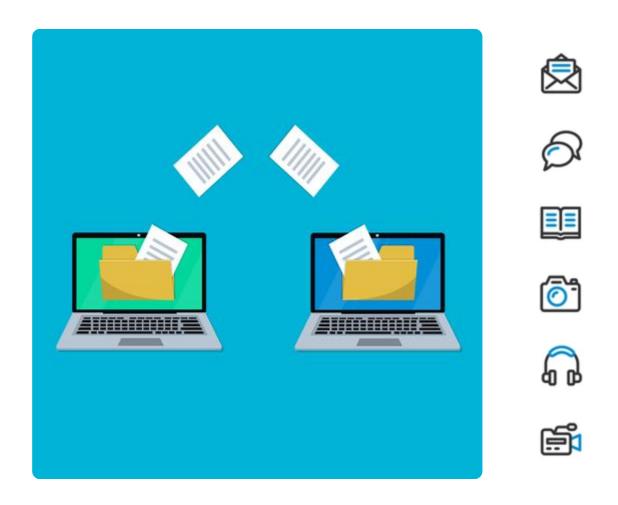


electronic: yes peer to peer: no











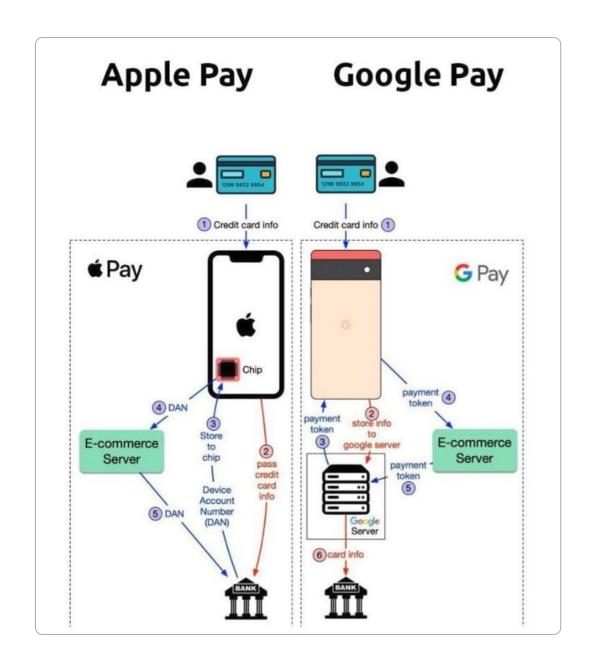






- Bank cheque
- EFT
- credit card
- Apple pay
- Venmo
- Wire transfer
- SWIFT
- Loyalty points
- Pre-paid card
- Gift Cards
- e-bucks













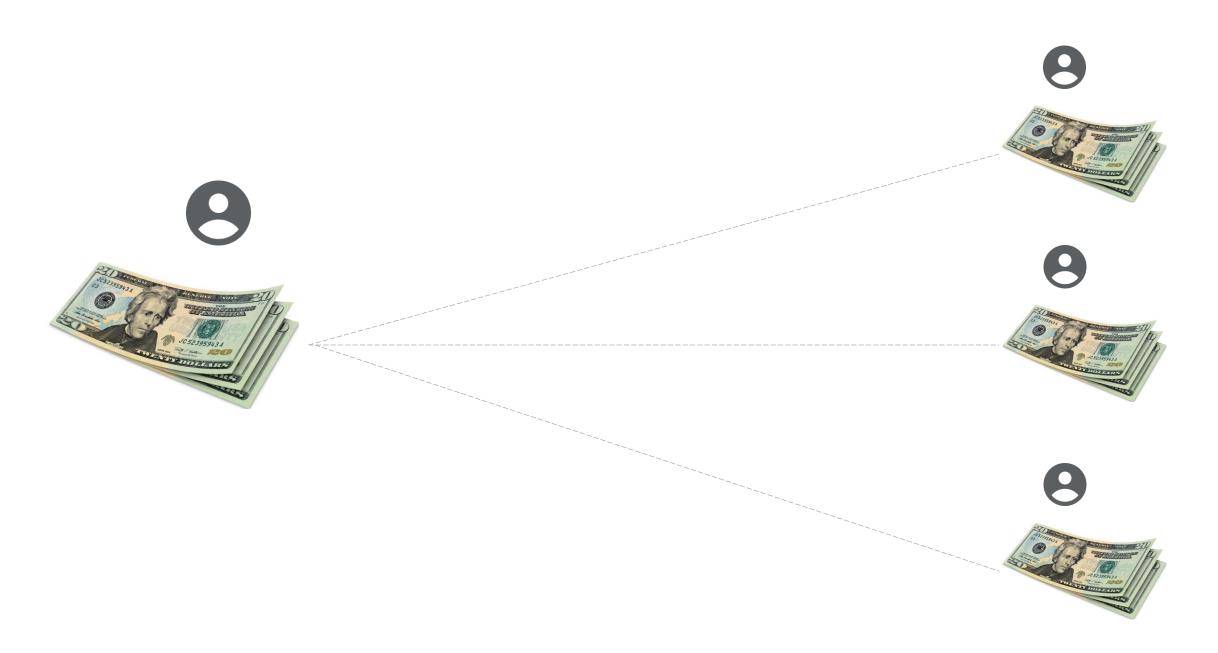












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double spending problem

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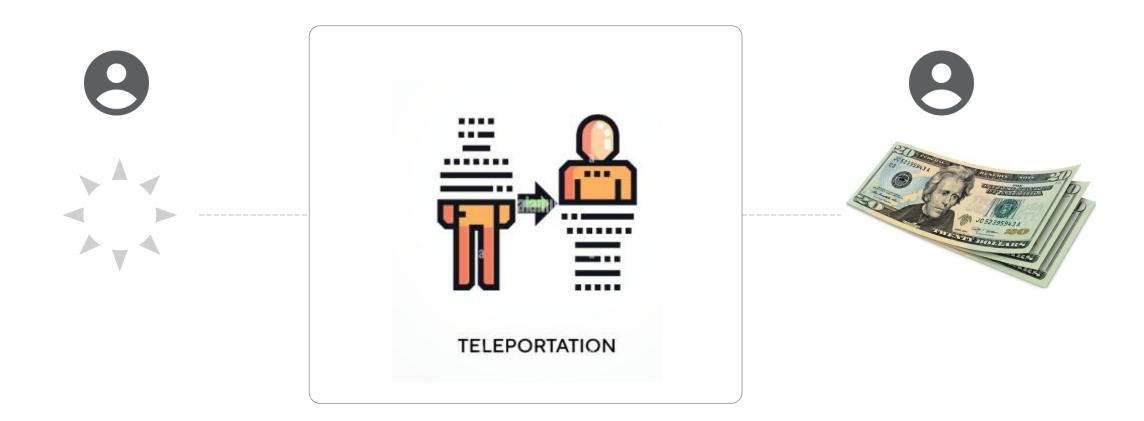
























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electronic **payments** directly from one party to another

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2

distributed consensus

ledger





Pictographic Tablet Mesopotamia (3200 BC)



The double-entry ledger (1340 AD)

te Date 1944	
Dec 1 Hast End Bldg Y	100 (a X 2)
theit End Blog &	vingdo.689 20000
Chas F. Holdese Var Prank Simsold Mary J. Slade 21. Chas F. Holdefer adom Holdefer	695 12/2 103 V20 Cal To
Light Clant The CE Ward Co Engineering Sales VSer	698 13202 2220
Kefeler Wase Paper & Carl M. Fattis. Home daundry Cash formst	701 1/2 2500 1730 702 1/2 2500 1730 703 500

	АВ	С	D		
1					
2	Double Entry Accounting				
3					
4	Cash Purchase of Equipment				
5	Account	Debit	Credit		
6	Cash		\$250,000		
7	Equipment	\$250,000	-		
8					
9	Credit Purchase of Inventory				
10	Account	Debit	Credit		
11	Inventory	\$50,000	-		
12	Accounts Payable		\$50,000		
13					
14	Credit Sale to Customer				
15	Account	Debit	Credit		
16	Accounts Receivable	\$20,000	-		
17	Sales Revenue		\$20,000		











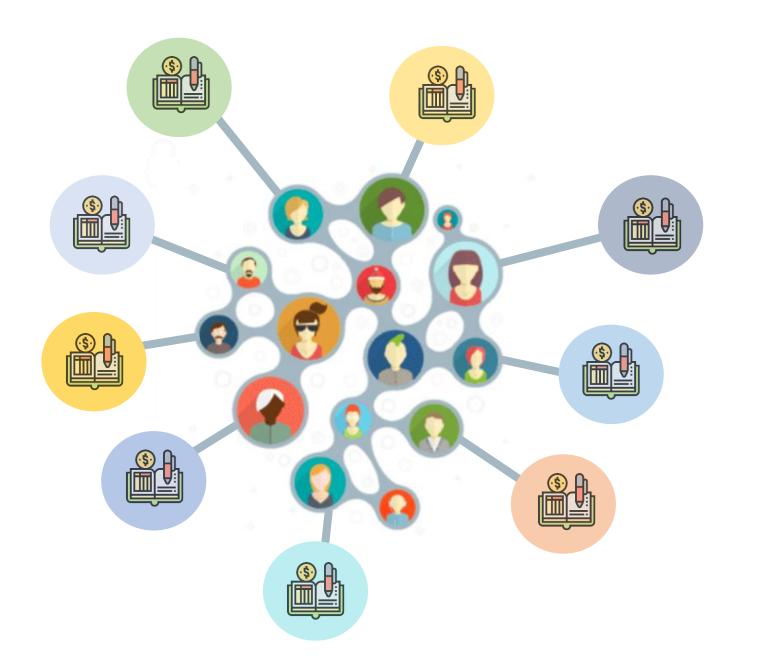


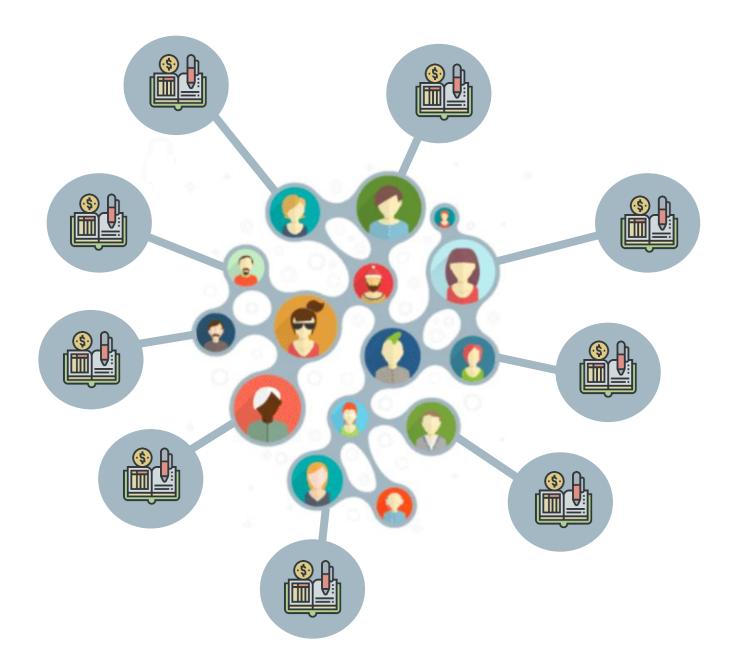










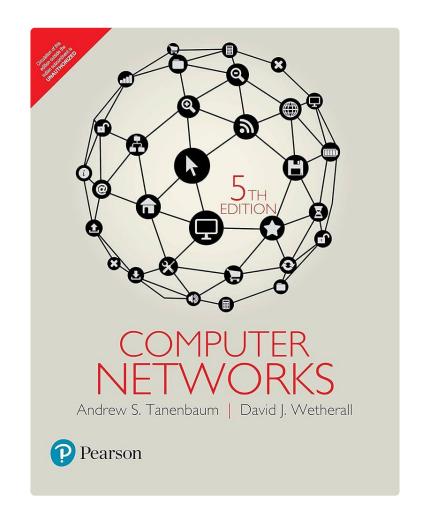


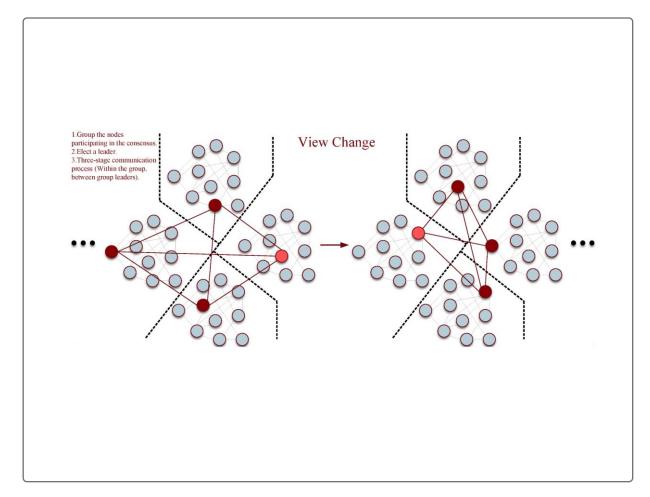
Lecture 23 — The Byzantine Generals Problem

Jeff Zarnett jzarnett@uwaterloo.ca

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of Waterloo

April 8, 2020





Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

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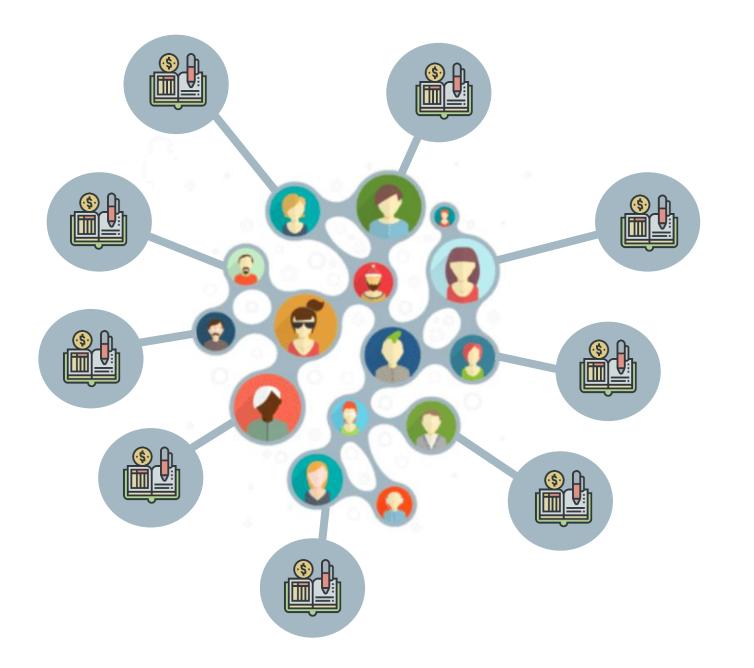
distributed consensus

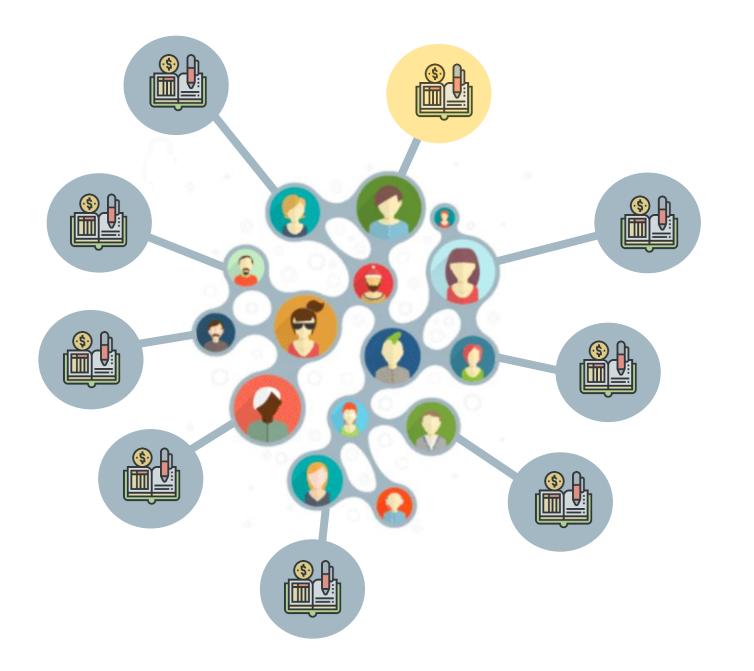
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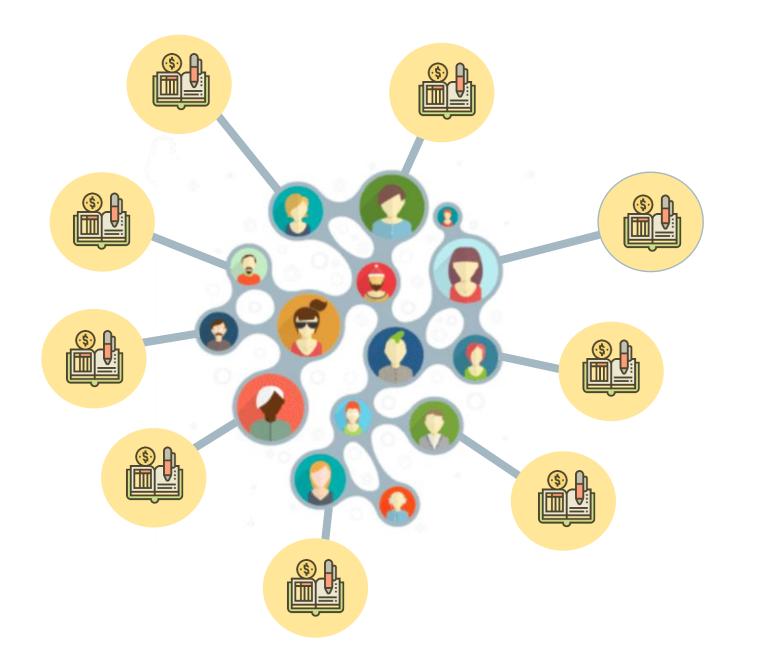
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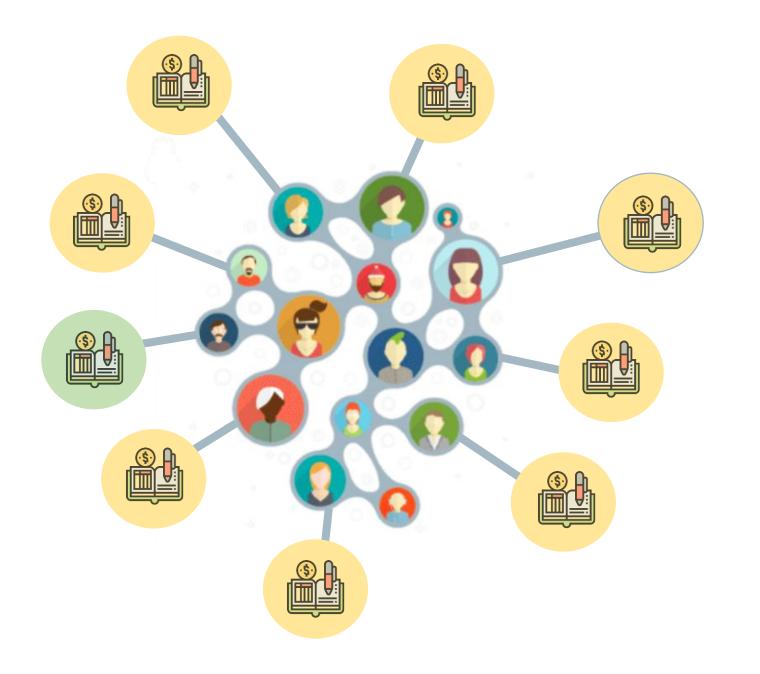
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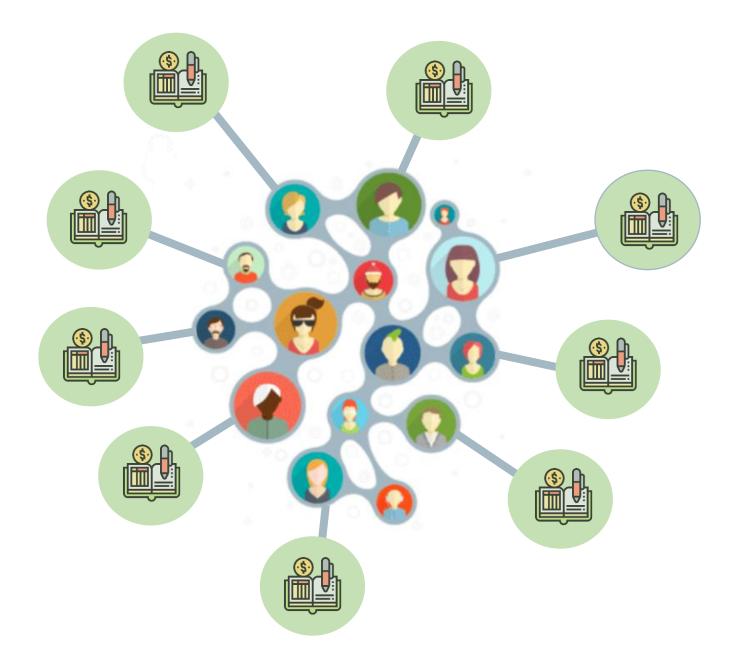
- 1. blockchain
- 2. proof of work

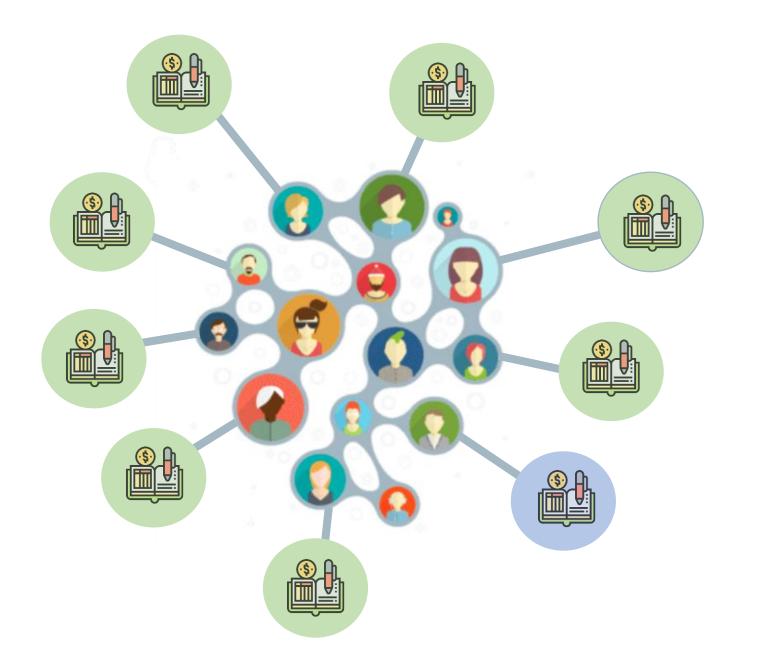


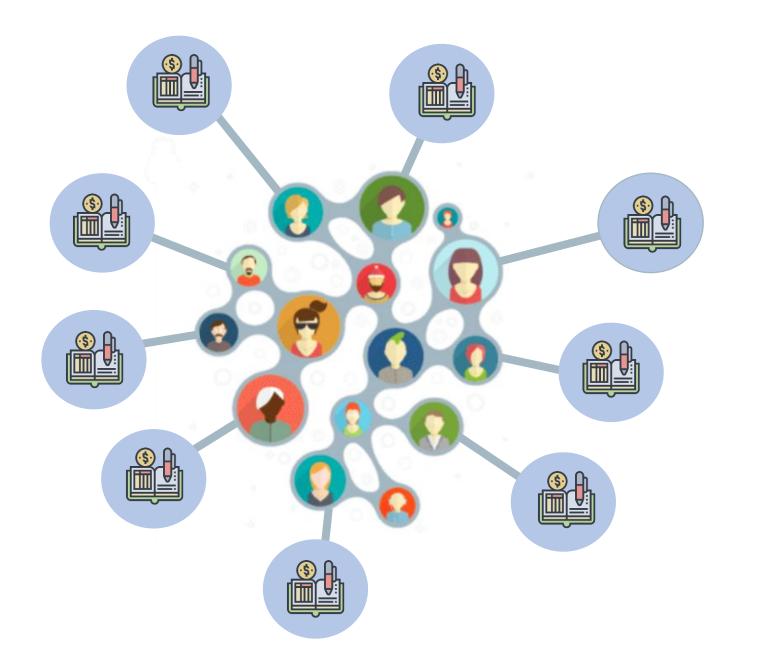


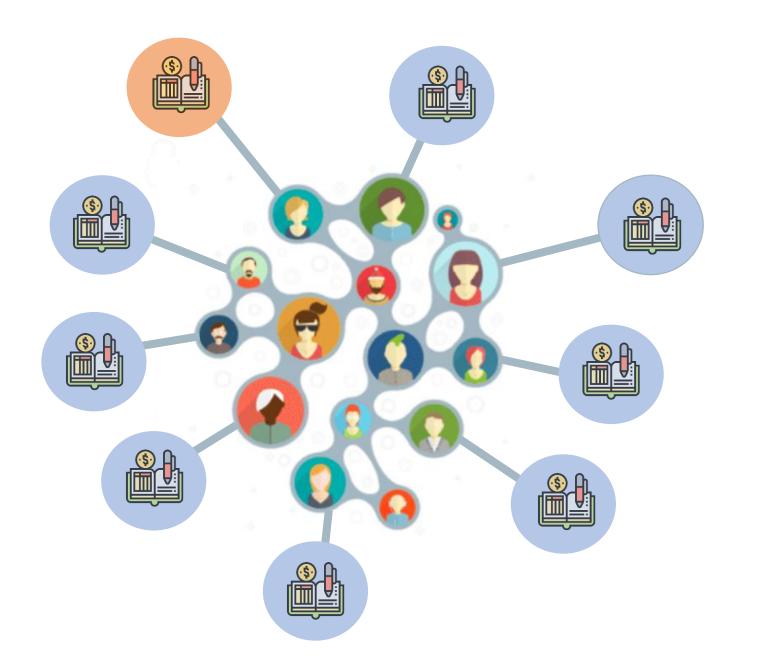


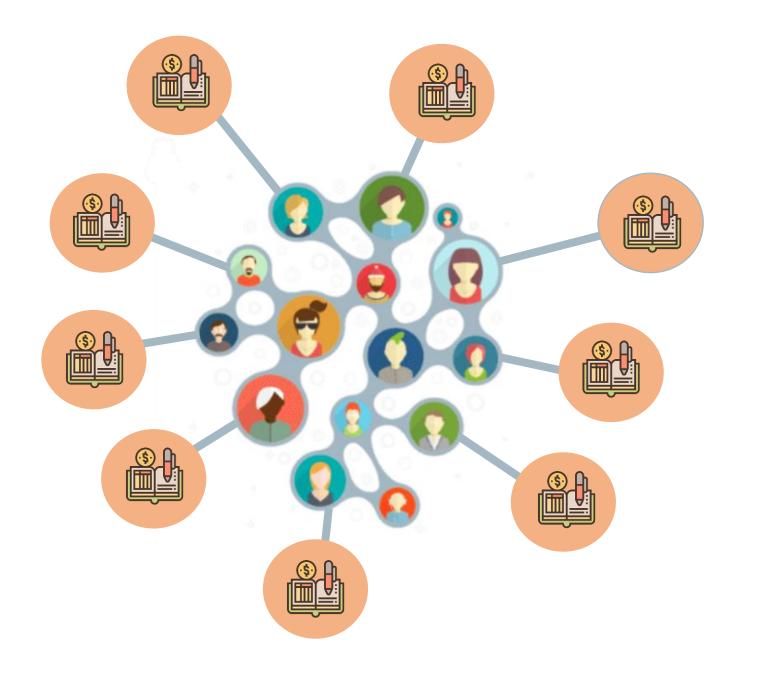












Bitcoin Whitepaper (p.7)

The receiver generates a new key pair and gives the public key to the sender shortly before signing. This prevents the sender from preparing a chain of blocks ahead of time by working on it continuously until he is lucky enough to get far enough ahead, then executing the transaction at that moment. Once the transaction is sent, the dishonest sender starts working in secret on a parallel chain containing an alternate version of his transaction.

The recipient waits until the transaction has been added to a block and z blocks have been linked after it. He doesn't know the exact amount of progress the attacker has made, but assuming the honest blocks took the average expected time per block, the attacker's potential progress will be a Poisson distribution with expected value:

$$\lambda = z \frac{q}{p}$$

To get the probability the attacker could still catch up now, we multiply the Poisson density for each amount of progress he could have made by the probability he could catch up from that point:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \cdot \begin{cases} (q/p)^{(z-k)} & \text{if } k \le z \\ 1 & \text{if } k > z \end{cases}$$

Rearranging to avoid summing the infinite tail of the distribution...

$$1 - \sum_{k=0}^{z} \frac{\lambda^{k} e^{-\lambda}}{k!} (1 - (q/p)^{(z-k)})$$

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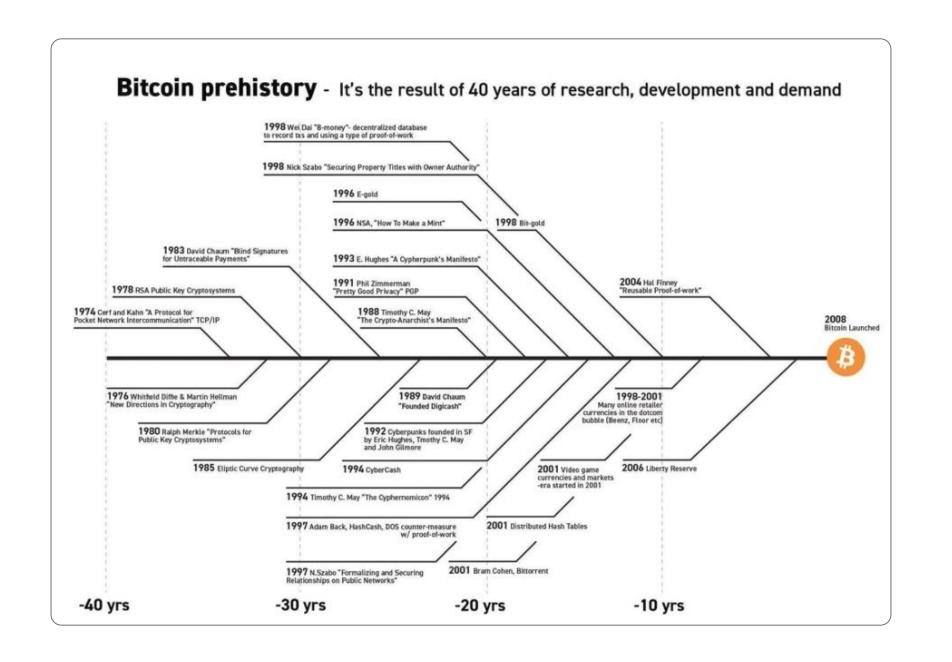
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Laws of Physics

equations of rotation	2nd law for rotation	torque	moment of inertia
$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$ $\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$	$\sum \mathbf{\tau} = I \alpha$	$\tau = rF \sin \theta$	$I = \sum mr^2$
$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$ $\omega = \frac{1}{2}(\omega + \omega_0)$	$\sum \mathbf{\tau} = \frac{d\mathbf{L}}{dt}$	$\tau = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$	$I = \int r^2 dm$
rotational work	rotational power	rotational k.e.	angular momentum
$W=\overline{\tau}\Delta\theta$	$P = \tau \omega \cos \theta$	$K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$	$L = mrv \sin \theta$ $L = r \times p$
$W = \int \mathbf{\tau} \cdot d\mathbf{\theta}$	$P = \mathbf{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{\omega}$		$\mathbf{L} = I \boldsymbol{\omega}$
universal gravitation	gravitational field	gravitational p.e.	gravitational potential
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{g}} = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$	$\mathbf{g} = -\frac{Gm}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$	$U_g = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r}$	$V_g = -\frac{Gm}{r}$
orbital speed	escape speed	hooke's law	elastic p.e.
$v = \sqrt{\frac{Gm}{n}}$	$v = \sqrt{\frac{2Gm}{r}}$	$\mathbf{F} = -k\Delta\mathbf{x}$	$U_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}k\Delta x^2$



Bitcoin transactions

Network 16 yrs Countries 118

Users 400 million (1:20)

Market cap \$2 trillion
Transactions 1.2 billion
Transactions / day: 400 000

Value transactions / day: \$60 billion Value transactions / min: \$10 million

Value transactions (all): \$105 trillion





From 2013: "The bitcoin network is now more powerful than the top 500 supercomputers, combined".





Terawulf Energizes First Nuclear-Powered Bitcoin Mining Facility in the US, Plans to Expand Operations





Volcanoes are being harnessed to power Bitcoin mining in El Salvador in this new pilot project





Published by Danielkenz in NEWS

Blockstream Satellite 2.0 Allows Users to Synchronize Bitcoin Node Without Internet Connection





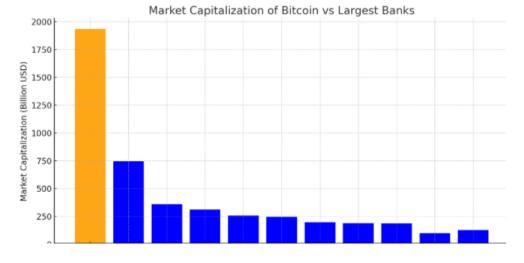
Bitcoin becomes world's largest bank



by Kamsi King - November 21, 2020

2 min read





JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$743.74 billion
Bank of America Corp.	\$358.39 billion
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	\$310.34 billion
Wells Fargo & Co.	\$256.34 billion
Agricultural Bank of China	\$244.58 billion
China Construction Bank	\$197.15 billion
Bank of China	\$187.79 billion
HSBC Holdings plc	\$185.83 billion
Citigroup Inc.	\$98.45 billion
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	\$125.80 billion

