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Interactive Presentations - 51st IAA SYMPOSIUM ON THE SEARCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE (SETI) – The Next Steps (IP)

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MODIFICATION OF DRAKE'S EQUATION

Abstract

Drake's equation sparked an interest in mathematical explanations for alien life. This equation proved the presence of intelligence beyond. The fundamental explanation of this equation appears theoretical and does allow for the identification of a count of extraterrestrial civilizations, but it does not allow for any further development. Humans should be able to take a major next step after believing in the life beyond. We are now conducting expeditions to near-Earth planets and searching for exoplanets. But, we can already know an area with a high chance of extraterrestrial presence, making the search easier. This study demonstrates certain improvements to Drake's equation. It provides both theoretical and practical advances in SETI's work, as well as a few theories about the existence of life based on the cosmos' many phases of formation and varied parts. This paper begins with an introduction of Drake's equation and then recommends a few modifications to make the equation more precise. Current research then progresses to the concept of large-scale usage of robots in space exploration. The study covers the key flaws of contemporary robotics and proposes how humanoids can be utilized to journey to distant stars and planets. Given the usage of integrated system technology and mathematical-graphical reasoning in humanoids, they have the potential to bridge the gap between human and extraterrestrial language. Going deeper into this research, the paper concludes that game theory and mathematical logic may be used to install emotional intelligence and realistic dynamics in these robots. Having said that, the report identifies humanoids as the next species capable of surviving in extreme climates and being employed for long-distance space travel. While scientists can conduct a study of that place using virtual reality linked to the cameras of humanoids via rapid communication technologies (RCS). Finally, this study extends Drake's equation by including variables containing the frequency and distance of space travel that earthlings are capable of performing, rather than knowing the number of alien civilizations in space. This will allow us to calculate the likelihood of discovering extraterrestrial life. To summarize, this paper launches an attempt to improve the accuracy of Drake's equation. Then it illuminates the usage of humanoids in efficiently locating distant civilizations. Finally, this study synthesizes all of the evidence and updates the equation to determine the likelihood of our encountering aliens.