

A METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MANIPULATION
OF AUDIO OR VIDEO SIGNALS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is related to a method and
5 system to compress, and/or convert, audio and video signals,
or files, into a static file format, and more particularly to
a method and system to playback, and/or replicate, static
audio files using a static audio player; and/or to playback,
and/or replicate, static video files using a static video
10 player.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Generally, computer file formats for digital audio
(hereinafter referred to as a "Dynamic Audio File"), such as
the AUI, WAV, etc. audio file formats, and digital video
15 (hereinafter referred to as a "Dynamic Video File"), such as
the MPEG video file format, are formatted in a dynamic manner
permitting easy and routine editing, serving a very useful
purpose in the music and movie industries. Unfortunately,
the dynamic nature of these file formats results in the
20 generation of very large computer file sizes (i.e. hundreds
of millions of bytes in size for a 40 minute digital audio
file of 44.1 kHz sound quality and multi Gigabytes of data
for full length motion picture quality recordings in digital
video form).

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As example, each second of a CD quality Dynamic Audio File is divided into 44,100 discrete time intervals. Each of these time intervals can simultaneously contain multiple frequencies (i.e. pitch) of sound at multiple amplitudes (i.e. volume). The Dynamic Audio File instructs an audio playing device (hereinafter referred to as a "Dynamic Audio Player") to play discrete frequencies/amplitudes at a rate of 44,100 times per second for CD quality sound. In a Dynamic Audio File, even if a string of consecutive time intervals contains identical frequencies and their related amplitudes, such an occurrence is irrelevant since the Digital Audio File format was designed, in part, to enable specific editing and/or dynamic manipulation of each individual time interval. The Dynamic Audio File fails to take advantage of redundancies within a string of consecutive time intervals which happen to repeat one or more identical frequencies and their related amplitudes.

Additionally, motion picture quality Digital Video Files are generally composed of about 30 video frames (images) per second. Each of these video frames are composed of a two dimensional, usually rectangular or square, grid of pixels. Each such pixel is capable of being colorized by complex, and/or basic, colors. Usually, a complex color is generated by mixing distinct shades of the basic colors red, green, and blue. The greater the number of distinct shades

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of these three basic colors, the greater the color definition of the video recording. It is common practice to use 256 distinct shades of the basic colors red, green, and blue in combination to create a palette of 16,777,216 unique complex
5 colors, which is more than enough complex colors to display a motion picture quality recording. As example, each pixel contains a numeric entry ranging from 000 to 255 to define a distinct shade of the basic color red, a numeric entry ranging from 000 to 255 to define a distinct shade of the
10 basic color green, and a numeric entry ranging from 000 to 255 to define a distinct shade of the basic color blue, all three of these shades of the basic colors red, green, and blue combine to identify a specific complex color from the palette of 16,777,216 possible complex colors (i.e. $256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16,777,216$). Furthermore, the complex color white is
15 defined, as is customary, as the mixture of the basic colors red_{255} , green_{255} , and blue_{255} , where the subscript defines the distinct shade; and the complex color black is defined, as is customary, as the mixture of the basic colors red_{000} , green_{000} ,
20 and blue_{000} . Using this manner to mathematically describe complex colors, red_{116} , green_{000} , and blue_{095} mix to generate a discrete shade of purple. This manner to mathematically describe complex colors will be used throughout the teachings of the present invention.

25 The Dynamic Video File instructs a video playing device (hereinafter referred to as the "Dynamic Video Player")

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to display specific complex colors within each discrete pixel of each discrete video frame video frame of the video recording. In a Dynamic Video File, even if a string of consecutive video frames contains a pixel having the
5 identical complex color, such a coincidence is irrelevant since the Digital Video File format was designed, in part, to enable very specific and independent editing or dynamic manipulation of each individual discrete pixel within each discrete video frame. The Dynamic Video File format fails to
10 take advantage of similarities or redundancies within a string of consecutive video frames in which the color within discrete pixels remains constant over time.

Furthermore, use of the Dynamic Audio File and Dynamic Video File formats pose several problems when used to
15 electronically distribute digital audio and digital video signals to the consumer markets (i.e. United States Patent 5,191,573). The Dynamic Audio File and the Dynamic Video File formats, being very large as measured in bytes of data, require considerable time to transmit via telecommunications.
20 Additionally, and as example, if the user desires to save Dynamic Audio Files in the home, a massive storage device would be required (i.e. 10 music albums of about 45 minutes in duration each, in AUI format, would require in excess of 7 Giga bytes of storage capacity).

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention offers a new and improved method and system to encode audio and video files in a static format for playback utilizing a static player. The static format takes advantage of consecutive redundancies within
5 Dynamic Audio Files and Dynamic Video Files, with respect to time.

A static audio file (hereinafter referred to as the "Static Audio File") is encoded in a format which records a plurality of discrete frequency/amplitude (sound) information
10 to be played, and/or replicated, on an audio output device, and the related starting points each such frequency/amplitude is to be played, and/or replicated, for one or more consecutive time interval, with respect to time. The Static Audio File provides instructions enabling a audio playing
15 device (hereinafter referred to as the "Static Audio Player") to save, and/or replace, such frequency/amplitude information in a matrix of memory registers within the Static Audio Player. Upon instruction from the user, the Static Audio Player will commence the playback process whereby each such
20 frequency/amplitude, generated from each such memory register, will commence to be played on an audio output device, commencing with a discrete time interval. The Static Audio Player continues to play, and/or replicate, each such frequency/amplitude, generated from each such memory
25 register, on an audio output device in each subsequent time interval (generally about 44,100 time intervals per second

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for CD quality sound), without further instruction from the Static Audio File. If, and/or when, the Static Audio Player receives subsequent instructions from the Static Audio File to update the frequency/amplitude information in any such
5 memory register with new frequency/amplitude information corresponding with a specific time interval, then the Static Audio Player will then play, and/or replicate, such new frequency/amplitude, generated from any such updated memory register, on an audio output device starting with a
10 subsequent time interval.

A static video file (hereinafter referred to as the "Static Video File") is encoded in a format which records color information to be displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels on a video output device, and the related
15 starting points each such color is to be displayed, and/or replicated, within each such pixel, for one or more consecutive video frames, with respect to time. The Static Video File provides instructions enabling a video playing device (hereinafter referred to as the "Static Video Player")
20 to save, and/or replace, such color information in a matrix of memory registers within the Static Video Player. Upon instruction from the user, the Static Video Player will commence the playback process whereby each such color, generated from each such memory register, will commence to be
25 displayed within the corresponding pixel on a video output device, commencing with a discrete video frame. The Static

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Video Player continues to display, and/or replicate, each such color, generated from each such memory register, within each such pixel on a video output device in each subsequent video frame (generally about 30 video frames per second for
5 full motion video), without further instruction from the Static Video File. If, and/or when, the Static Video Player receives subsequent instructions from the Static Video File to update the color information in any such memory register with new color information corresponding with a specific
10 video frame, then the Static Video Player will then display, and/or replicate, such new color, generated from any such updated memory register, within the corresponding pixel on a video output device starting with a subsequent video frame.

The present invention pertains to a method for
15 manipulating video or audio signals. The method comprises the steps of analyzing a video or audio signal having information and a size. Then there is the step of producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio or video signal that identifies the audio or video signal but
20 has less information than the audio or video signal such that the audio or video signal cannot be produced from the representative signal itself and is smaller in size than the size of the audio or video signal. Next there is the step of transmitting to a remote location the representative signal.
25 Then there is the step of recreating the audio or video

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signal from the representative signal at the remote location.

The present invention pertains to an apparatus for manipulating video or audio signals. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism for analyzing a video or audio
5 signal having a size. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism for producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio or video signal that identifies the audio or video signal but has less information than the audio or video signal and is smaller in size than the size of
10 the audio or video signal. The producing means or mechanism is connected to the analyzing means or mechanism. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism for transmitting to a remote location the representative signal. The transmitting means or mechanism is connected to the producing
15 means or mechanism. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism for recreating the audio or video signal from the representative signal at the remote location. The recreating means or mechanism is connected to the transmitting means or mechanism.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings, the preferred embodiment of the invention and preferred methods of practicing the invention are illustrated in which:

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FIG. 1 is a pictorial flow chart which may be used in carrying out the teachings of this invention for the purpose of converting Dynamic Audio Files into Static Audio Files, and playback of such Static Audio Files by means of a Static Audio Player, and conversion of Static Audio Files to Dynamic Audio Files by means of a Static Audio Player; and

FIG. 2 is a pictorial flow chart which may be used in carrying out the teachings of this invention for the purpose of converting Dynamic Video Files into Static Video Files, and playback of such Static Video Files by means of a Static Video Player, and conversion of Static Video Files to Dynamic Video Files by means of a Static Video Player.

FIG. 3 is computer algorithm which details one possible configuration of the computer file format for the Static Audio File.

FIG. 4 is a computer algorithm which details one possible configuration of the computer file format for the Static Audio File.

FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 are computer algorithms which detail possible configurations of the computer file format for the Static Video File.

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FIG. 7 is a graphical representation of a Dynamic Audio File 60 in which frequency F_5 is to be played at amplitudes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 on an audio output device.

5 FIG. 8 is a graphical representation of the playback output of a Dynamic Audio File 60 by a Dynamic Audio Player 70 in which frequency F_5 is played at amplitudes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 on an audio output device.

10 FIG. 9 is a graphical representation of a Static Audio File 110 in which frequency F_5 is to be played at amplitudes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 on an Audio Output Device 190.

15 FIG. 10 is a graphical representation of the playback output of a Static Audio File 110 by a Static Audio Player 120 in which frequency F_5 is played at amplitudes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 on an Audio Output Device 190.

20 FIG. 11 is a pictorial representation of the playback of a video frame F_6 of a Static Video File 310 in which a shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 ; a shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 ; and a shade of lemon yellow

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($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390.

FIG. 12 is a computer flow chart depicting the various functions of the Frequency/Amplitude Database
5 Compiler 80.

FIG. 13 is a computer flow chart depicting the various functions of the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator
100.

FIG. 14 is a computer flow chart depicting the
10 various functions of the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler
280.

FIG. 15 is a computer flow chart depicting the various functions of the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator
300.

15 FIG. 16 is a graphical representation of a Dynamic Video File 260 which recorded color information to be displayed in pixels h_1l_1 , h_4l_7 , and $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a video output device.

FIG. 17 is a graphical representation of the
20 playback output of a Dynamic Video File 260 by a Dynamic

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Video Player 270 which displays color information in pixels h_1l_1 , h_4l_7 , and $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a video output device.

FIG. 18 is a graphical representation of a Static Video File 310 which recorded color information to be
5 displayed in pixels h_1l_1 , h_4l_7 , and $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390.

FIG. 19 is a graphical representation of the playback output of a Static Video File 310 by a Static Video Player 320 which displays color information in pixels h_1l_1 ,
10 h_4l_7 , and $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390.

FIG. 20 is a graphical representation of the playback output of a Static Video File 310 by a Static Video Player 320 which displays color information on a Video Output Device 390, said playback displaying geometric shapes
15 mathematically defined by, and with corners located at, pixels h_3l_5 , h_3l_{18} , h_8l_{18} , and h_8l_5 (Geometric Shape 1); and $h_{12}l_3$, $h_{12}l_4$, $h_{15}l_4$, $h_{15}l_7$, $h_{14}l_7$, $h_{14}l_8$, $h_{17}l_8$, $h_{17}l_6$, $h_{20}l_6$, $h_{20}l_5$, $h_{16}l_5$, and $h_{16}l_3$ (Geometric Shape 2); and $h_{12}l_{20}$, $h_{19}l_{20}$, $h_{19}l_{22}$, $h_{20}l_{22}$, $h_{20}l_{19}$, $h_{22}l_{19}$, $h_{22}l_{18}$, $h_{19}l_{18}$, $h_{19}l_{15}$, and $h_{17}l_{15}$ (Geometric Shape 3); and
20 t_{56} (Geometric Shape 4).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to similar or identical parts throughout the several views, and more specifically to figures 1 and 3 thereof, there is shown an apparatus 800 for
5 manipulating video or audio signals. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism 802 for analyzing a video or audio signal having a size. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism 804 for producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio or video signal that
10 identifies the audio or video signal but has less information than the audio or video signal and is smaller in size than the size of the audio or video signal. The producing means or mechanism is connected to the analyzing means or mechanism. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism 806
15 for transmitting to a remote location the representative signal. The transmitting means or mechanism is connected to the producing means or mechanism. The apparatus comprises means or a mechanism 809 for recreating the audio or video signal from the representative signal at the remote location.
20 The recreating means or mechanism is connected to the transmitting means or mechanism 806.

The present invention pertains to a method for manipulating video or audio signals. The method comprises the steps of analyzing a video or audio signal having
25 information and a size. Then there is the step of producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio

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or video signal that identifies the audio or video signal but has less information than the audio or video signal such that the audio or video signal cannot be produced from the representative signal itself and is smaller in size than the
5 size of the audio or video signal. Next there is the step of transmitting to a remote location the representative signal. Then there is the step of recreating the audio or video signal from the representative signal at the remote location.

The analyzing means or mechanism 802 can include a
10 frequency/amplitude database compiler 80, or a red/green/blue database compiler 280. The producing means or mechanism 804 can include a dynamic to static audio truncator 100, or a dynamic to static video truncator 300. The transmitting means or mechanism 806 can include a transmitter or modem and
15 a telecommunication connection. The recreating means or mechanism 809 can include a static audio file 110 and a sound card and a static audio player 120 and an audio output device 190, or a static video file 310 and a static video player 320 and a video output device 390.

20 Referring now to FIG. 1, one preferred embodiment of the invention is comprised of the following:

- 10 Analog Audio Source
- 20 Analog Audio Recorder
- 30 Analog Audio File

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	40	Analog to Digital Audio Converter
	50	Analog to Digital Audio Recorder
	60	Dynamic Audio File
	70	Dynamic Audio Player
5	80	Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler
	90	Frequency/Amplitude Database
	100	Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator
	110	Static Audio File
	120	Static Audio Player
10	130	Static Audio Player
	140	Electronic Connection
	150	Static Audio File
	160	Dynamic Audio File
	170	Static Audio File
15	180	Dynamic Audio File
	190	Audio Output Device

In **Fig. 1**, the following components are already commercially available: the Analog Audio Source 10; the Analog Audio Recorder 20; the Analog Audio File 30; the Analog to Digital Audio Converter 40; the Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50; the Dynamic Audio File 60, 160, and 180; the Dynamic Audio Player 70; the Electronic Connection 140; and the Audio Output Device 190.

The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80; the Frequency/Amplitude Database 90; the Dynamic to Static Audio

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Truncator 100; the Static Audio File 110, 150, and 170; and the Static Audio Player 120 and 130; are new teachings of this invention.

The Analog Audio Source 10 is the originating
5 source of audio in the configuration as outlined in FIG. 1.

The Analog Audio Recorder 20 (i.e. cassette tape recorder/player, etc.) is the means by which the Analog Audio Source 10 can be recorded in either analog form or digital form.

10 The Analog Audio File 30 is the resulting analog file produced by the Analog Audio Recorder 20.

The Analog to Digital Audio Converter 40 is the means by which an Analog Audio File 30 is converted into a digital file format.

15 The Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50 is the means by which the Analog Audio Source 10 can be recorded into a digital file format.

The Dynamic Audio File 60 (i.e. AUI, WAV, etc.) is encoded in a digital file format which contains a plurality
20 of frequency/amplitude information by time interval and can be produced by either the Analog to Digital Audio Converter

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40 or the Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50. The Dynamic Audio File 60 is formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Dynamic Audio File 160 and 180.

The Dynamic Audio Player 70 is a means to playback
5 a Dynamic Audio File 60.

The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 is the means by which data contained in the Dynamic Audio File 60 is accessed and inputted into the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 and is compiled to create the Frequency/Amplitude
10 Database 90. The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 is a software program, to be executed on a computer system, which can be written by one skilled in the art of audio database creation (see Figure 12).

The Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 is the
15 resulting digital database which is composed of three dimensions: frequency, amplitude, and time, and is produced by the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80. The Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 is a computer file which can be saved on the hard disk of a computer or saved to random
20 access memory, or both.

The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 is the means by which repetitive data contained in the Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 is truncated to contain only

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the starting point of such repetition and its ending point, with respect to time, and removes any repetitive data between said starting point and said ending point and creates the Static Audio File 110. The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator
5 100 is a software program, to be executed on a conventional computer system, which can be written by one skilled in the art of audio database creation (see Figure 13).

The Static Audio File 110 is encoded in a digital file format which records a plurality of discrete
10 frequency/amplitude information and their respective starting points and ending points, with respect to time and can be produced by the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100. The Static Audio File 110 is encoded in a format which is compatible for use by the Static Audio Player 120 and/or 130,
15 and can be saved on the hard disk of a conventional computer system. The Static Audio File 110 is formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Static Audio File 150 and 170. The Static Audio File 110 is a computer file which can be saved on the hard disk of a computer or saved to random
20 access memory, or both.

The Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 and the Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370 may be combined into one file for use by a device which is the combination of the Static Audio Player 120 and the Static Video Player 320.

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The Static Audio Player 120 is a computer software program executed by a conventional computer system. The Static Audio Player 120 is a means by which playback of the Static Audio File 110 through the sound card of the host computer system is possible in either digital audio form or analog audio form. The Static Audio Player 120 is designed to process the encoded information of the Static Audio File 110 for subsequent audio playback and/or replication. The Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential serial replication (i.e. a serial data replication is the process whereby the original copy of data is replicated, transmitted, and saved in series to a buffer memory) of sound information from the Static Audio File 110 and saves said sound information into a time interval buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120. Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of said sound information by time interval from the time interval memory buffer into a matrix of frequency/amplitude memory registers Static Audio Player 120. Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of the sound information in the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120. Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of the sound information in the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, whereupon the sound card relays/transmits the sound information to the Audio Output Device 190. Each amplitude

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of each frequency is pre-assigned, or corresponds, to a specific frequency/amplitude memory register. The Static Audio Player 120 activates, or deactivates, the memory register corresponding to a discrete frequency/amplitude upon
5 instruction from the Static Audio File 110 (i.e. a binary "1" activates, or is saved into, a frequency/amplitude memory register and a binary "0" deactivates, erases, or is saved into, said frequency/amplitude memory register). If the memory register of a discrete frequency/amplitude has been
10 activated, or contains a binary "1", then the Static Audio Player 120 will playback, and/or replicate, that frequency/amplitude until its memory register has been deactivated, erased, or contains a binary "0". The Static Audio Player 120 may be configured to contain the
15 functionality of the Dynamic Video Player 70, the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80, and the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100.

The Static Audio Player 120 is also a means to playback a Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 in dynamic
20 digital form on a digital Audio Output Device 190 with playback output being in digital form or (i.e. digital stereo speakers, etc.); or playback in analog form on an analog Audio Output Device 190 (i.e. analog stereo speakers, etc.) for listening by the user. The Static Audio Player 120 can
25 playback the Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 in static digital form to save computational instructions as a Static

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Audio File 170. The Static Audio Player 120 can playback a Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 in dynamic digital form to save computational instructions as a Dynamic Audio File 180.

5 Additionally, the Static Audio Player 120 is a means to playback a Dynamic Audio File 160 and/or 180, in dynamic digital form on an Audio Output Device 190 with playback output being in digital form or (i.e. digital stereo speakers, etc.); or playback in analog form on an Audio
10 Output Device 190 (i.e. analog stereo speakers, etc.) for listening by the user. The Static Audio Player 120 can playback the Dynamic Audio File 160 and/or 180, in static digital form to save computational instructions as a Static Audio File 170. The Static Audio Player 120 can playback the
15 Dynamic Audio File 160 and/or 180, in dynamic digital form to save computational instructions as a Dynamic Audio File 180.

 Furthermore, the Static Audio Player 120 can receive computational instructions from a Static Audio File 150 or a Dynamic Audio File 160 (i.e. in broadcast fashion,
20 download fashion (i.e. United States Patent 5,191,573), etc.) by means of the Static Audio Player 130 via an Electronic Connection 140 (such as, but not limited to, transmission via: direct connect network, satellite, cable TV, coax cable, fiber optics, fiber/coax hybrid, Internet, cellular,

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microwave, radio, twisted pair telephone, ISDN telephone, T-1 telephone, DS-3 telephone, OC-3 telephone, etc.).

The Static Audio Player 120 and the Static Video Player 320 may be combined into one device enabling the
5 simultaneous playback of recordings which are the combination of the Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 and the Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370.

The Static Audio Player 130 is a means by which a Static Audio File 150 and/or a Dynamic Audio File 160 may be
10 electronically transmitted (i.e. in broadcast fashion, download fashion (i.e. United States Patent 5,191,573), etc.) to the Static Audio Player 120 via an Electronic Connection 140 for subsequent and/or real-time playback.

The Electronic Connection 140 (such as, but not
15 limited to, transmission via: direct connect network, satellite, cable TV, coax cable, fiber optics, fiber/coax hybrid, Internet, cellular, microwave, radio, twisted pair telephone, ISDN telephone, T-1 telephone, DS-3 telephone, OC-3 telephone, etc.) is a means by which a Static Audio
20 Player 130 of a first computer system and a Static Audio Player 120 of a second computer system can be electronically connected. The Static Audio Player 120 and the Static Audio Player 130 may be configured to have all, or some, of the same functionality and capabilities as the other.

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The Static Audio File 150 is encoded in a digital file format which records a plurality of discrete frequency/amplitude information and the respective starting points and ending points, with respect to time. The Static
5 Audio File 150 is encoded in a format which is compatible for use by the Static Audio Player 120 and/or 130. The Static Audio File 150 is formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Static Audio File 110 and/or 170.

The Dynamic Audio File 160 (i.e. AUI, WAV, etc.) is
10 encoded in a digital file format which contains a plurality of frequency/amplitude information by time interval. The Dynamic Audio File 160 is formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Dynamic Audio File 60 and/or 180.

The Static Audio File 170 is encoded in a digital
15 file format which records a plurality of discrete frequency/amplitude information and the respective starting points and ending points, with respect to time and can be produced by the Static Audio Player 120. The Static Audio File 170 is encoded in a format which is compatible for use
20 by the Static Audio Player 120 and/or 130. The Static Audio File 170 is formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Static Audio File 110 and/or 150.

The Dynamic Audio File 180 (i.e. AUI, WAV, etc.) is encoded in a digital file format which contains a plurality

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of frequency/amplitude information by time interval and can be produced by the Static Audio Player 120. The Dynamic Audio File 180 can be formatted in the same digital audio file format as the Dynamic Audio File 60 and/or 160.

5 The Audio Output Device 190 (i.e. digital and/or analog stereo speakers, etc.) is the means by which sound can be produced, in either digital or analog form, when the Static Audio File 110, 150, and/or 170 or the Dynamic Audio file 160 and/or 180 is played by means of the Static Audio
10 Player 120. The Audio Output Device 190 is electronically connected to, and receives sound information from, a conventional computer sound card. The Audio Output Device 190 can be either a digital device or an analog device.

With respect to Fig. 1, the invention records the
15 Analog Audio Source 10, being any form of audio source, by means of either an Analog Audio Recorder 20 or an Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50. The Analog Audio Recorder 20 is a device which records, and/or plays, analog audio signals (i.e. cassette tape recorder/player, etc.). If the Analog
20 Audio Recorder 20 is used, an Analog Audio File 30 is produced which is then converted into a Dynamic Audio File 60 by means of Analog to Digital Audio Converter 40. The Analog to Digital Audio Converter 40 is a device which converts analog audio signals into digital audio signals. If an
25 Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50 is used, a Dynamic Audio

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File 60 is directly produced. The Analog to Digital Audio Recorder 50 is a device which can convert analog audio signals directly into digital audio signals, can record digital audio signals, and can playback digital audio signals.

The Dynamic Audio File 60 is encoded in a format which contains a plurality of frequency/amplitude information by time interval (i.e. AUI, WAV, etc.) and can be easily edited and/or electronically manipulated. As example, and assuming that a Dynamic Audio File 60 is composed of a plurality of discrete sounds identified by their frequencies and their related amplitudes are mathematically expressed as time interval (I), frequency (F), and amplitude (A), where I_w identifies a discrete time interval within a range of intervals identified by subscript "w", and bounded by the first time interval and the last time interval of the audio recording; and F_x identifies a discrete frequency within a range of frequencies identified by subscript "x"; and A_y identifies a specific amplitude, associated with said frequency F_x , within a range of amplitudes identified by subscript "y"; and assuming the following information after the equals sign is expressed in binary terms: $F_0=00000$; $F_1=00001$; $F_2=00010$; $F_5=00101$; $A_0=0000$; $A_1=0001$; $A_2=0010$; and $A_3=0011$; where F_1A_1 , F_2A_1 , F_2A_2 , F_5A_1 , F_5A_2 , and F_5A_3 represent sounds and F_0A_0 represents the lack of sound, furthermore, the Dynamic Audio File 60 mathematically represents a consecutive

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pattern of sound as the algorithm " $I_w = F_x A_y$ ", and expressed in binary terms as: $I_1 = 00001\ 0001\ 00010\ 0001\ 00010\ 0010$; $I_2 = 00001\ 0001\ 00010\ 0001\ 00010\ 0010$; $I_3 = 00001\ 0001\ 00010\ 0001\ 00010\ 0010$; $I_4 = 00001\ 0001\ 00010\ 0001\ 00010\ 0010\ 00101\ 0001\ 00101$ 5 $0010\ 00101\ 0011$; $I_5 = 00001\ 0001\ 00010\ 0001\ 00010\ 0010\ 00101\ 0001\ 00101\ 0001\ 00101\ 0010\ 00101\ 0011$; $I_6 = 00001\ 0001\ 00101\ 0001\ 00101\ 0010\ 00101\ 0011$; $I_7 = 00001\ 0001\ 00101\ 0001\ 00101\ 0010\ 00101\ 0011$; and $I_8 = 00000\ 0000$; which mathematically represents an audio recording whereby a sound $F_1 A_1$ is to be played during 10 time intervals $I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6$, and I_7 ; and sounds $F_2 A_1$ and $F_2 A_2$ are to be played during time intervals I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 , and I_5 ; and sounds $F_5 A_1, F_5 A_2$, and $F_5 A_3$ are to be played during time intervals I_4, I_5, I_6 , and I_7 ; and no sound is to be played in time interval I_8 (see Figure 7). The data string 15 for each time interval I_w is composed of pairs of groups of binary information, the first group in any pair identifies the frequency F_x ; and the second group in any pair identifies the amplitude A_y of said frequency F_x . Further clarifying of this example, the "00001" in the first group of the first pair 20 of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency F_1 ; the "0001" in the second group of the first pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; and a specific 25 sound $F_1 A_1$ was consistently present in the audio recording during the time intervals from I_1 to I_7 , and then the sound $F_1 A_1$ is no longer present, or to be played, in time interval

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I_8 . Additionally, the "00010" in the first group of the third pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_1 to I_5 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the third pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_1 to I_5 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; therefore a specific sound F_2A_2 was consistently present in the audio recording during the time intervals I_1 to I_5 , and then the sound F_2A_2 is no longer present, or to be played, in time intervals I_6 to I_8 . Furthermore, the "00101" in the first group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_4 and I_5 and the "00101" in the first group of the fourth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_6 and I_7 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_4 and I_5 and the "0011" in the second group of the fourth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time intervals I_6 and I_7 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; therefore a specific sound F_5A_3 was consistently present in the audio recording during the time intervals I_4 to I_7 , and then the sound F_5A_3 is no longer present, or to be played, in time interval I_8 . The "00000" in the first group of the only pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 represents the lack of a discrete frequency, or is represented as F_0 ; the "0000" in the

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second group of the only pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_s represents the lack of a specific amplitude, or is represented as A_0 , of said frequency F_0 ; therefore F_0A_0 indicates that no sound was present in the audio recording during the time interval I_s .
The Dynamic Audio File 60 records discrete frequency/amplitude information for each, and every, time interval.

Playback of the Dynamic Audio File 60 is accomplished by means of a Dynamic Audio Player 70.

The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 is a computer software program executed by the host computer system, which inputs sound information from the Dynamic Audio File 60 into the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 and converts the Dynamic Audio File 60 into a Frequency/Amplitude Database 90. As example, the Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 can be composed of a three-dimensional matrix defined by three axes: time interval (I), frequency (F), and amplitude (A). For each time interval I_w and each possible amplitude A_y of each possible frequency F_x exists a unique matrix cell f_xa_y . As example, each matrix cell either has sound or lacks sound and can be mathematically expressed in binary terms by a "1" for the presence of sound or by a "0" (or no entry at all) for the lack of sound. The range of the frequency F_x and the range of the amplitude A_y and the range of time

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intervals I_w (or time intervals per second) can vary from application to application. As example, CD quality sound is generally, but not always, limited to frequencies and amplitudes which the human ear can perceive and each second of sound is divided into 44,100 discrete time intervals. The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 accesses the sound information in the Dynamic Audio File 60 and invokes a serial data replication of said sound information to the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 (see Figure 12).

Next, the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 performs a sort routine with a primary sort by frequency/amplitude F, A , and a secondary sort by time interval I_w (first time interval first, last time interval last). Next, the Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 saves said sorted/collated sound information as a Frequency/Amplitude Database 90. The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 can save the Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 on the computer hard disk of said host computer system. The Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler 80 can electronically relay/transmit the Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 directly to the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100.

Furthermore, the invention utilizes the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 which is a computer software program to be executed by the host computer system, to mathematically analyze the matrix of the Frequency/Amplitude Database and identify patterns of consecutive sound entries

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over time for a specific amplitude of a discrete frequency. The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 creates a Static Audio File 110. The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 accesses the sorted/collated sound information in the

5 Frequency/Amplitude Database 90 and invokes a serial data dump/replication of said sound information to the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 (see Figure 13). Next, the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 identifies repetition strings of frequencies/amplitudes $F_x A_y$. Next, the Dynamic to

10 Static Audio Truncator 100 converts the first occurrence of sound information in the repetition strings of frequencies/amplitudes $F_x A_y$ to an "on" code (or a binary "1") in the corresponding matrix cell $f_x a_y$ in the corresponding time interval I_w . Next, the Dynamic to Static Audio

15 Truncator 100 saves an "off" code (or a binary "0") in the time interval I_w immediately following the last occurrence of sound information in the repetition strings of frequencies/amplitudes $F_x A_y$ in the corresponding matrix cell $f_x a_y$. Next, the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 erases

20 all occurrences of sound information related to said repetition strings of frequencies/amplitudes $F_x A_y$ between the "on" code and the "off" code. At this point, the sound information has been truncated and the only remaining sound information with respect to said repetition strings of

25 frequencies/amplitudes $F_x A_y$ are "on" codes and "off" codes. Next, the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 performs a sort routine of said truncated sound information with a

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primary sort by time interval I_w (first time interval first, last time interval last) and a secondary sort by frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$. Next, the Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 saves said sorted and truncated sound
5 information as a Static Audio File 110. The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 can save the Static Audio File 110 on the computer hard disk of said host computer system. The Dynamic to Static Audio Truncator 100 can electronically relay/transmit the Static Audio File 110 directly to the
10 Static Audio Player 120.

The Static Audio File 110 contains information such as, but not limited to, discrete frequencies and their related amplitudes; the related starting points when each such frequency/amplitude shall commence to be played, and/or
15 commence to be replicated, with respect to time; and the related ending points when each such frequency/amplitude shall cease being played, and/or cease to be replicated, with respect to time. As example, and assuming that discrete sounds identified by their frequency and related amplitude
20 are mathematically expressed as time interval (I), frequency (F), amplitude (A), time (t), and status (s), where I_w identifies a discrete time interval within a range of time intervals identified by the subscript "w", which is bounded by the start time and finish time of the audio recording; and
25 F_x identifies a discrete frequency within a range of frequencies identified by subscript "x"; and A_y identifies a

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specific amplitude, associated with said frequency F_x , within a range of amplitudes identified by subscript "y"; and time t_z identifies a discrete moment in time within a range of time identified by the subscript "z" which is bounded by the

5 start time and finish time of the audio recording, and t_z identifies when the corresponding time interval I_w is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and s_m identifies the status of said frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$ identified by subscript "m" where a "1" identifies the status

10 of said frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$ as activated, and a "0" identifies the status of said frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$ as deactivated; and further assuming the following information after the equals sign is expressed in binary terms: $F_1=00001$; $F_2=00010$; $F_5=00101$; $A_0=0000$; $A_1=0001$; $A_2=0010$; and $A_3=0011$;

15 $t_1=0000001$; $t_2=0000010$; $t_3=0000011$; $t_4=0000100$; $t_5=0000101$; $t_6=0000110$; $t_7=0000111$; $t_8=0001000$; $s_0=0$; and $s_1=1$; the Static Audio File 110 mathematically represents the same consecutive pattern of sound, as used in the example above for the Dynamic Audio File 60, as the algorithm " $I_w=F_x A_y t_z s_m$ ", and

20 expressed in binary terms as: $I_1=00001\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000001\ 1$; $I_4=00101\ 0001\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0010\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0011\ 0000100\ 1$; $I_6=00010\ 0001\ 0000110\ 0\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000110\ 0$; and $I_8=00001\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0010\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0011\ 0001000\ 0$;

25 0; which mathematically represents an audio recording whereby a sound $F_1 A_1$ is to be played during time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and sounds $F_2 A_1$ and $F_2 A_2$ are to be played

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during time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , and I_5 ; and sounds F_5A_1 , F_5A_2 , and F_5A_3 are to be played during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and no sound is to be played in time interval I_8 (see Figure 9). The data string for each time interval I_w is

5 composed of sets of four groups of binary information, the first group in any set identifies the frequency F_x ; the second group in any set identifies the amplitude A_y of said frequency F_x ; the third group in any set identifies the time t_z corresponding to time interval I_w when said

10 frequency/amplitude F_xA_y is to commence or cease to be played, and/or replicated; and the fourth group in any set identifies the status s_m of the frequency/amplitude F_xA_y and contains either a binary "1" to instruct the Static Audio Player 120 to commence to play, and/or commence to replicate, said

15 frequency/amplitude F_xA_y , or a binary "0" to instruct the Static Audio Player 120 to cease to playing, and/or cease replicating, said frequency/amplitude F_xA_y . In the example above, and as further clarification, the "00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data

20 string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency $\#F_1$; the "0001" in the second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the first

25 set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the time t_1 corresponding to time interval I_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to commence

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to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and provides
5 the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to commence to play, and/or commence to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 at time t_1 (see Figure 3); and the "00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete
10 frequency F_1 ; the "0001" in the second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0001000" in the third group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with
15 time interval I_8 identifies the time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_0 of said
20 frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and provides the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to cease to play, and/or cease to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 at time interval I_8 (see Figure 4). Additionally, the "00010" in the first group of the third set of binary information in the data string
25 associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time

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interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the time t_1 corresponding to time interval I_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and provides the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to commence to play, and/or commence to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 at time t_1 ; and the "00010" in the first group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000110" in the third group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the time t_6 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and provides the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to cease to play, and/or cease to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 at time interval I_6 ,

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therefore a specific sound F_2A_2 was consistently present in the audio recording during the time intervals I_1 to I_5 , and then the sound F_2A_2 is no longer present, or to be played, in time intervals I_6 to I_8 . Furthermore, the "00101" in the

5 first group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the specific

10 amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; the "0000100" in the third group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the time t_4 corresponding to time interval I when said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 is to commence to be played, and/or

15 to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 , and provides the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to commence to play, and/or

20 commence to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 at time t_4 ; and the "00101" in the first group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the fourth set of binary information in

25 the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; the "0001000" in the third group of the fourth set of binary information in

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the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 , and provides the Static Audio Player 120 the instruction to cease to play, and/or cease to replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 at time interval I_8 , therefore a specific sound F_5A_3 was consistently present in the audio recording during the time intervals I_4 to I_7 , and then the sound F_5A_3 is no longer present, or to be played, in time interval I_8 . The Static Audio File 110 is saved in the hard disk of the host computer system containing the Static Audio Player 120 and the Static Audio File 150 is saved in the hard disk of the computer system containing the Static Audio Player 130.

The Static Audio Player 120 is a computer software program saved in the hard disk of the host computer system. When the Static Audio Player 120 is activated, the central processing unit of the host computer system transmits a copy of the program to random access memory within the host computer system for execution of the various functions of the Static Audio Player 120, as is convention with most computer software programs. The Static Audio Player 120 accesses the Static Audio File 110 and replicates and saves sound information from the Static Audio File 110 into a time

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interval buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120. The Static Audio Player 120 then transmits said sound information from said time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers within the Static Audio
5 Player 120, one time interval at a time. As example, the Static Audio Player 120 accesses the Static Audio File 110 and invokes a serial data replication of the sound information related to the first time interval into a frequency/amplitude matrix within a time interval buffer
10 memory within the Static Audio Player 120. The Static Audio Player 120 then invokes a parallel data dump of said sound information related to the first time interval from said time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers within the Static Audio Player 120. The Static
15 Audio Player 120 then invokes a parallel data dump (i.e. a data dump is the process whereby data in a buffer memory is electronically transmitted to another mechanism or memory then is electronically erased from said buffer memory) of said sound information related to the first time interval
20 from said time interval buffer memory to said frequency/amplitude memory registers. As the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of said sound information related to the first time interval from said time interval buffer memory to said frequency/amplitude memory
25 registers, the Static Audio Player 120 accesses the Static Audio File 110 and invokes a serial data replication of the sound information related to the second time interval into

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said frequency/amplitude memory matrix within said time interval buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120. As the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of the sound information related to the first time interval from said frequency/amplitude memory registers to a sound card buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120 (as discussed herein below) the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of said sound information related to the second time interval from said time interval buffer memory to said frequency/amplitude memory registers. The sound information in the third time interval, forth time interval, fifth time interval, etc. will continue in the above manner until the end of the Static Audio File 110.

As mentioned above, the Static Audio Player 120 saves sound information from the Static Audio File 110 into a matrix of frequency/amplitude memory registers $f_x a_y$, within the Static Audio Player 120. Each frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$ is pre-assigned to a specific frequency/amplitude memory register $f_x a_y$. The Static Audio Player 120 activates, or deactivates, the memory register $f_x a_y$ of a discrete frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$ upon instruction from the Static Audio File 110. As example, a binary "1" activates, or is saved into, a frequency/amplitude memory register $f_x a_y$ and a binary "0" deactivates, erases, or is saved into, said frequency/amplitude memory register $f_x a_y$. It is important to note that if any of the frequency/amplitude memory registers

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do not receive a data dump for any particular time interval I_w , those such frequency/amplitude memory registers f_{x,a_y} will not be modified for any such time interval I_w . Furthermore, once a binary "1" has been saved in a frequency/amplitude

5 memory register f_{x,a_y} corresponding to a frequency/amplitude F_{x,A_y} , the Static Audio Player 120 does not need to receive any further sound information from the Static Audio File 110 to enable the Static Audio Player 120 to continue to play, and/or replicate, said frequency/amplitude F_{x,A_y} on an Audio

10 Output Device 190. Conversely, once a binary "0" has been saved in said frequency/amplitude memory register f_{x,a_y} corresponding to a frequency/amplitude F_{x,A_y} , or said frequency/amplitude memory register f_{x,a_y} has been erased and/or deactivated, the Static Audio Player 120 does not need

15 to receive any further sound information from the Static Audio File 110 to enable the Static Audio Player 120 to continue to cease play of, and/or cease replication of, said frequency/amplitude F_{x,A_y} on an Audio Output Device 190. Using the previous example where the Static Audio File 110

20 mathematically represents an audio recording as the algorithm " $I_w = F_{x,A_y} t_z s_m$ ", and expressed in binary terms as: $I_1 = 00001\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000001\ 1$; $I_4 = 00101\ 0001\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0010\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0011\ 0000100\ 1$; $I_6 = 00010\ 0001\ 0000110\ 0\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000110\ 0$; and $I_8 = 00001\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0010\ 0001000\ 0$

25 $00101\ 0011\ 0001000\ 0$; which mathematically represents an audio recording whereby a sound F_{1,A_1} is to be played during

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time intervals $I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6$, and I_7 ; and sounds F_2A_1 and F_2A_2 are to be played during time intervals I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 , and I_5 ; and sounds F_5A_1, F_5A_2 , and F_5A_3 are to be played during time intervals I_4, I_5, I_6 , and I_7 ; and no sound is to be played in time interval I_8 (see Figure 9). As further clarification, only said sounds F_1A_1, F_1A_2 and F_1A_3 are discussed below, detailing the process the Static Audio Player 120 utilizes to replicate sound information from the Static Audio File 110 to the frequency/amplitude memory registers within the Static Audio Player 120. The "00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency F_1 ; the "0001" in the second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the time t_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to commence to be played and/or replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and upon commencing the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval from the Static Audio File 110, the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound information related to time interval I_1 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time

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interval buffer memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_1 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers, including said "1" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 which is saved in the f_1a_1 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time t_1 . The "00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete frequency F_1 ; the "0001" in the second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0001000" in the third group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_8 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and when the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval reaches the point when sound information related to time interval I_8 is to be accessed from the Static Audio File 110, the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound

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information related to time interval I_8 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time interval buffer memory, including said "0" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval

5 I_8 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_8 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers, including said "0" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in

10 said data string associated with time interval I_8 which is saved in the f_1a_1 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time t_8 . Additionally, the "00010" in the first group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete

15 frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with

20 time interval I_1 identifies the time t_1 corresponding to time interval I_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies

25 the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and upon commencing the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval from the Static Audio File 110,

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the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound information related to time interval I_1 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time interval buffer memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_1 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 which is saved in the f_2a_2 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time t_1 . The "00010" in the first group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000110" in the third group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the time t_6 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and when the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval reaches

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the point when sound information related to time interval I_6 is to be accessed from the Static Audio File 110, the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound information related to time interval I_6 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time interval buffer memory, including said "0" in said fourth group of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_6 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_6 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers, including said "0" in said fourth group of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_6 which is saved in the f_2a_2 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time I_6 . Furthermore, the "00101" in the first group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; the "0000100" in the third group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the time t_4 corresponding to time interval I_4 when said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies

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the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 , and when the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval reaches the point when sound information related to time interval I_4 is to be accessed from the Static Audio File 110, the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound information related to time interval I_4 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time interval buffer memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_4 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_4 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_4 which is saved in the f_2a_2 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time t_4 . The "00101" in the first group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; the "0001000" in the third group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the

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fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 , and when the sequential serial transmission of sound information by time interval reaches
5 the point when sound information related to time interval I_8 is to be accessed from the Static Audio File 110, the Static Audio Player 120 replicates and saves sound information related to time interval I_8 from the Static Audio File 110 into the time interval buffer memory, including said "0" in
10 said fourth group of said fourth set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_8 from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory
15 registers, including said "0" in said fourth group of said fourth set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 , which is saved in the f_5a_3 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120 at time I_8 .

20 Furthermore, the invention utilizes the Static Audio Player 120 to playback, and/or replicate, sound information saved from the Static Audio File 110 into the frequency/amplitude memory registers in the Static Audio Player 120. The Static Audio Player 120 sequentially
25 replicates, one time interval at a time, the sound information contained in all of the frequency/amplitude

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memory registers into a sound card buffer memory within the Static Audio Player 120. Next, the Static Audio Player 120 transmits said sound information to the sound card of the host computer. Upon receipt of the sound information, said

5 sound card transmits said sound information to the Audio Output Device 190 for playback. As example, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data replication of the sound information related to the first time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to a sound card buffer

10 memory within the Static Audio Player 120. Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data dump of the sound information related to the first time interval from the sound card buffer memory, sequentially by time interval and at the intended playback rate (i.e. 44,100 time intervals per second

15 for CD quality sound), to said sound card through an electronic connecting bus, and said sound card transmits/relays, in either digital form or analog form, said sound information related to said first time interval to the Audio Output Device 190 for playback. While the Static Audio

20 Player 120 invokes a parallel data replication of the sound information related to said first time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to said sound card buffer memory, the Static Audio Player 120 also invokes a parallel data dump of the sound information related to the

25 second time interval from the time interval buffer memory (as mentioned hereinabove) to said frequency/amplitude memory registers. While the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a

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parallel data dump of the sound information related to said first time interval from said sound card buffer memory to said sound card, the Static Audio Player 120 also invokes a parallel data replication of the sound information related to
5 the second time interval from said frequency/amplitude memory registers to said sound card buffer memory. While said sound card transmits/relays the sound information related to said first time interval to the Audio Output Device 190 for playback, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a parallel data
10 dump of the sound information related to the second time interval from the sound card buffer memory to said sound card through said electronic connecting bus, and said sound card transmits/relays, in either digital form or analog form, said sound information related to said second time interval to the
15 Audio Output Device 190 for playback. The sound information in the third time interval, forth time interval, fifth time interval, etc. will continue in the above manner until the end of the Static Audio File 110.

Additionally, the invention utilizes the Static
20 Audio Player 120 to playback, and/or replicate, sound information saved from the Static Audio File 150 into the frequency/amplitude memory registers in the Static Audio Player 120 in a similar manner as mentioned above for the sound information received by the Static Audio Player 120 by
25 the Static Audio File 110. The Static Audio Player 120 may receive sound information from the Static Audio File 150 via

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the Electronic Connection 140 in a download fashion or in a broadcast fashion. As example, in a download transmission, a Static Audio Player 130 of a sending computer system creates an electronic copy of a Static Audio File 150 and
5 transmits said Static Audio File 150 serially by means of a conventional modem electronically connecting said sending computer system to the Electronic Connection 140 and received by a receiving computer system by means of a conventional modem electronically connecting the receiving computer system
10 to the Electronic Connection 140 and the sound information of the Static Audio File 150 is electronically stored in the hard disk of the receiving computer system as a Static Audio File 110 (i.e. USP 5,191,573). Also as example, in a broadcast transmission, a Static Audio Player 130 of a
15 sending computer system creates an electronic copy of a Static Audio File 150 and transmits said Static Audio File 150 serially, and at the playback rate of the recording (i.e. 44,100 time intervals per second for CD quality sound), by means of a conventional modem electronically connecting the
20 sending computer system to the Electronic Connection 140 and received by a Static Audio Player 120 of a receiving computer system by means of a conventional modem electronically connecting said receiving computer system to the Electronic Connection 140 and the sound information of said Static Audio
25 File 150 is subsequently transmitted by the receiving Static Audio Player 120 to the sound card of the receiving computer system for playback on the Audio Output Device 190.

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The Static Audio Player 120 will playback, and/or replicate, discrete frequency/amplitude information corresponding to each memory register which is active, or contains a binary "1". Conversely, the Static Audio Player

5 120 will cease playback, and/or replication, of any frequency/amplitude corresponding to any memory register which the Static Audio File 110 and/or 150 has instructed the Static Audio File 110 to deactivate, erase, or save a binary "0" within. Again, using the previous example where the

10 Static Audio File 110 mathematically represents an audio recording as the algorithm " $I_w = F_x A_y t_z s_m$ ", and expressed in binary terms as: $I_1 = 00001\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000001\ 1$; $I_4 = 00101\ 0001\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0010\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0011\ 0000100\ 1$; $I_6 = 00010\ 0001\ 0000110\ 0\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000110\ 0$; and $I_8 = 00001\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0010\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0011\ 0001000\ 0$; which mathematically represents an audio recording whereby a sound $F_1 A_1$ is to be played during time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and sounds $F_2 A_1$ and $F_2 A_2$ are to be played during

20 time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , and I_5 ; and sounds $F_5 A_1$, $F_5 A_2$, and $F_5 A_3$ are to be played during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and no sound is to be played in time interval I_8 (see Figure 10). As further clarification, only said sounds $F_1 A_1$, $F_2 A_2$, and $F_5 A_3$ are discussed below, detailing the process the

25 Static Audio Player 120 utilizes to play sound information from the frequency/amplitude memory registers within the Static Audio File 110 to the Audio Output Device 190. The

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"00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency F ; the "0001" in the second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the time t_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to be played and/or replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and enables the Static Audio Player 120 to activate, or save a binary "1" in, the f_1a_1 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120, and upon commencing the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of sound information related to time interval I_1 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 , and then the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of sound information related to time interval I_1 from the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "1" in said

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fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 , and the sound card then relays/transmits sound information related to time interval I_1 to the Audio Output Device 190, including
5 frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 thereby enabling playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 at time t_1 . The "00001" in the first group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete frequency F_1 ; the "0001" in the
10 second group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_1 of said frequency F_1 ; the "0001000" in the third group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the
15 time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in the fourth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 and enables the
20 Static Audio Player 120 to deactivate, erase, or save a binary "0" in, the f_1a_1 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120, and when the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers reaches the point when
25 sound information related to time interval I_8 is to be replicated from the frequency/amplitude memory registers, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data

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replication of sound information related to time interval I_8 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory, including said "0" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 . Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of sound information related to time interval I_8 from the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "0" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 , and the sound card then relays/transmits sound information related to time interval I_8 to the Audio Output Device 190, however, since said "0" in said fourth group of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 is a signal to terminate playback of frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 , the sound card terminates the relay/transmit of frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 to the Audio Output Device 190 thereby terminating playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_1A_1 at time t_8 .

Additionally, the "00010" in the first group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000001" in the third group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies

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the time t_1 corresponding to time interval I_1 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_1 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and enables the Static Audio Player 120 to activate, or save a binary "1" in, the f_2a_2 memory register within the Static Audio Player 120, and upon commencing the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of sound information related to time interval I_1 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 . Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_1 from the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_1 , and the sound card then relays/transmits sound information related to time interval I_1 to the Audio Output Device 190, including frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 thereby enabling playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 at time t_1 . The "00010" in the first group of the second set of binary

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information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies a discrete frequency F_2 ; the "0010" in the second group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the
5 specific amplitude A_2 of said frequency F_2 ; the "0000110" in the third group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the time t_6 when said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated; and the "0" in
10 the fourth group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_6 identifies the status s_0 of said frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 and enables the Static Audio Player 120 to deactivate, erase, or save a binary "0" in, the F_2A_2 memory register within the Static
15 Audio Player 120, and when the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers reaches the point when sound information related to time interval I_6 is to be replicated from the frequency/amplitude memory registers, the
20 Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of sound information related to time interval I_6 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory, including said "0" in said fourth group of said second set of binary information in said data string
25 associated with time interval I_6 . Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of all sound information related to time interval I_6 from the sound

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card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "0" in said fourth group of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_6 , and the sound card then relays/transmits
5 sound information related to time interval I_6 to the Audio Output Device 190, however, since said "0" in said fourth group of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_6 is a signal to terminate playback of frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 , the sound card
10 terminates the relay/transmit of frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 to the Audio Output Device 190 thereby terminating playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_2A_2 at time t_8 . Furthermore, the "00101" in the first group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time
15 interval I_4 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the "0011" in the second group of the sixth pair of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ; the "0000100" in the third group of the third set of binary information in
20 the data string associated with time interval I_4 identifies the time t_4 corresponding to time interval I_4 when said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 is to commence to be played, and/or to commence to be replicated; and the "1" in the fourth group of the third set of binary information in the data string
25 associated with time interval I_4 identifies the status s_1 of said frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 and enables the Static Audio Player 120 to activate, or save a binary "1" in, the f_5a_3

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memory register within the Static Audio Player 120, and when the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers reaches the point when sound information related to

5 time interval I_4 is to be replicated from the frequency/amplitude memory registers, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of sound information related to time interval I_4 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer

10 memory, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_4 . Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of all sound information related to time interval I_4 from the sound card

15 buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "1" in said fourth group of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_4 , and the sound card then relays/transmits sound information related to time interval I_1 to the Audio Output

20 Device 190, including frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 , thereby enabling playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_5A_3 at time t_4 . The "00101" in the first group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies a discrete frequency F_5 ; the

25 "0011" in the second group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the specific amplitude A_3 of said frequency F_5 ;

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the "0001000" in the third group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the time t_8 when said frequency/amplitude F_8A_8 is to cease to be played, and/or to cease to be replicated;

5 and the "0" in the fourth group of the fourth set of binary information in the data string associated with time interval I_8 identifies the status s_8 of said frequency/amplitude F_8A_8 , and enables the Static Audio Player 120 to deactivate, erase, or save a binary "0" in, the f_8a_8 memory register within the

10 Static Audio Player 120, and when the sequential parallel data replication of sound information by time interval from the frequency/amplitude memory registers reaches the point when sound information related to time interval I_8 is to be replicated from the frequency/amplitude memory registers, the

15 Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of sound information related to time interval I_8 from the frequency/amplitude memory registers to the sound card buffer memory, including said "0" in said fourth group of said fourth set of binary information in said data string

20 associated with time interval I_8 . Next, the Static Audio Player 120 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of all sound information related to time interval I_8 from the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system, including said "0" in said fourth group of

25 said fourth set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 , and the sound card then relays/transmits sound information related to time interval

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I_8 to the Audio Output Device 190, however, since said "0" in said fourth group of said fourth set of binary information in said data string associated with time interval I_8 is a signal to terminate playback of frequency/amplitude F_8A_3 , the sound
5 card terminates the relay/transmit of frequency/amplitude F_8A_3 to the Audio Output Device 190 thereby terminating playback, and/or replication, of frequency/amplitude F_8A_3 at time t_8 .

As discussed above, the sound information saved in the f_xa_y memory registers within in the Static Audio Player
10 120 can be obtained from the Static Audio File 110 one time interval at a time during real-time playback of the audio recording or the Static Audio Player 120 can obtain and schedule sound information changes for all time intervals I_z in the audio recording, by each frequency/amplitude F_xA_y from
15 the Static Audio File 110 at, or prior to, the commencement of playback of the audio recording by sequentially replicating and sequentially saving sound information related to all, or a plurality of, time intervals I_x from the Static Audio File 110 to the time interval buffer memory, then
20 commencing the sequential parallel data dump from the time interval buffer memory to the frequency/amplitude memory registers. Additionally, the sound card buffer memory can be capable of sequentially storing sound information related to all, or a plurality of, time intervals I_x from the
25 frequency/amplitude memory registers, prior to when the Static Audio Player 120 commences the sequential parallel

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data dump from the sound card buffer memory to the sound card of the host computer system for subsequent relay/transmission to the Audio Output Device 190.

Furthermore, if in an audio recording, the amplitude A_x of a certain frequency F_x is to be lowered (or deactivated) by multiple amplitude levels, from one time interval to the next, the Static Audio File 110 could be structured to contain information on only the lowest amplitude A_x to be deactivated. The Static Audio Player 120 could be structured to automatically deactivate (or erase) all amplitudes above said lowest amplitude A_x upon receipt of instructions from the Static Audio File 110 to deactivate the said lowest amplitude A_x . As example, if the memory registers f_1a_1 , f_1a_2 , f_1a_3 , f_1a_4 , f_1a_5 , f_1a_6 , and f_1a_7 are active in some time interval I_{13} and Static Audio Player 120 receives from the Static Audio File 110 the following algorithm " $I_{14}=F_1A_3t_{14}s_0$ " expressed in binary terms as: $I_{14}=00001\ 0011\ 0001110\ 0$; then the memory registers f_1a_3 , f_1a_4 , f_1a_5 , f_1a_6 , and f_1a_7 will be deactivated, erased, or replaced with a binary "0", and the Static Audio Player 120 will cease playing, and/or replicating, F_1A_3 , F_1A_4 , F_1A_5 , F_1A_6 , and F_1A_7 at time t_{14} , however, the Static Audio Player 120 will continue to play, and/or replicate, frequency/amplitudes F_1A_1 and F_1A_2 , since memory registers f_1a_1 and f_1a_2 have not been deactivated, erased, or replaced with a binary "0". Conversely, if in an audio recording, the amplitude A_x of a certain frequency F_x

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is to be increased (or activated) by multiple amplitude levels, the Static Audio File 110 could be structured to contain information on only the highest amplitude A_x to be activated. The Static Audio Player 120 could be structured to automatically activate all amplitudes below said highest amplitude A_x upon receipt of instructions from the Static Audio File 110 to activate the said highest amplitude A_x . As example, if the frequency/amplitude memory registers f_2a_1 , f_2a_2 , f_2a_3 , and f_2a_4 are active in some time interval I_{26} and the Static Audio Player 120 receives from the Static Audio File 110 the following algorithm " $I_{26}=F_2A_9t_{26}m_1$ " expressed in binary terms as: $I_{26}=00010\ 1001\ 0011010\ 1$; then in addition to the memory registers f_2a_1 , f_2a_2 , f_2a_3 , and f_2a_4 being active in time interval I_{26} , the Static Audio Player 120 will activate, or save a binary "1" in, the frequency/amplitude memory registers f_2a_5 , f_2a_6 , f_2a_7 , f_2a_8 , and f_2a_9 , and the Static Audio Player 120 will commence playing frequency/amplitudes F_2A_5 , F_2A_6 , F_2A_7 , F_2A_8 , and F_2A_9 at time t_{26} , and the Static Audio Player 120 will continue to play frequency/amplitudes F_2A_1 , F_2A_2 , F_2A_3 , and F_2A_4 since memory registers f_2a_1 , f_2a_2 , f_2a_3 , and f_2a_4 continue to be active.

Additionally, the Static Audio Player 120 can be configured to contain one or more memory registers corresponding to each discrete frequency/amplitude F_xA_y , in which information from the Static Audio File 110 can be saved. As example, the frequency/amplitude information may

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be configured to be saved in a frequency f_x memory register and an amplitude a_y memory register corresponding with frequency/amplitude $F_x A_y$, rather than to the individual $f_x a_y$ frequency/amplitude memory register.

5 Additionally, instead of the Static Audio Player 120 containing a memory register for each possible amplitude of a frequency, the Static Audio Player 120 can be configured to contain a memory register for a frequency and the corresponding binary code for the corresponding amplitude
10 would be saved in the memory register instead of only a binary "0" or a binary "1". By means of example, and using the previously described algorithm " $I_w = F_x A_y t_z s_m$ ", the Static Audio Player 120 functions as previously described, however, the Static Audio Player 120 would contain only one frequency
15 memory register f_x for each frequency F_x instead of plurality of frequency/amplitude memory registers $f_x a_y$ for each such frequency F_x ; and instead of storing a binary "0" or a binary "1" in said frequency memory register f_x , the binary code of the amplitude would be stored in said frequency memory
20 register f_x . Using a portion of the previously discussed example, the Static Audio File 110 expressed in binary terms as: $I_1 = 00001\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0001\ 0000001\ 1\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000001\ 1$; $I_4 = 00101\ 0001\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0010\ 0000100\ 1\ 00101\ 0011\ 0000100\ 1$; $I_6 = 00010\ 0001\ 0000110\ 0\ 00010\ 0010\ 0000110\ 0$;
25 and $I_8 = 00001\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0001\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0010\ 0001000\ 0\ 00101\ 0011\ 0001000\ 0$; which mathematically

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represents an audio recording whereby a sound F_1A_1 is to be played during time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and sounds F_2A_1 and F_2A_2 are to be played during time intervals I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , I_4 , and I_5 ; and sounds F_5A_1 , F_5A_2 , and F_5A_3 are to be played during time intervals I_4 , I_5 , I_6 , and I_7 ; and no sound is to be played in time interval I_8 ; the second group of the any set of binary information in the data strings identifies the amplitude code to be saved in, or erased from, the corresponding frequency memory register f_x depending on the second group of the any set of binary information in the data strings.

Referring now to the FIG. 2, another preferred embodiment of the invention is comprised of the following:

- 210 Analog Video Source
- 15 220 Analog Video Recorder
- 230 Analog Video File
- 240 Analog to Digital Video Converter
- 250 Analog to Digital Video Recorder
- 260 Dynamic Video File
- 20 270 Dynamic Video Player
- 280 Frequency/Amplitude Database Compiler
- 290 Frequency/Amplitude Database
- 300 Dynamic to Static Video Truncator
- 310 Static Video File
- 25 320 Static Video Player

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- 330 Static Video Player
- 340 Electronic Connection
- 350 Static Video File
- 360 Dynamic Video File
- 5 370 Static Video File
- 380 Dynamic Video File
- 390 Video Output Device

In Fig. 2, the following components are already commercially available: the Analog Video Source 210; the
10 Analog Video Recorder 220; the Analog Video File 230; the Analog to Digital Video Converter 240; the Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250; the Dynamic Video File 260, 360, and 380; the Dynamic Video Player 270; the Electronic Connection 340; and the Video Output Device 390. However, the Red/Green/Blue
15 Database Compiler 280; the Red/Green/Blue Database 290; the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300; the Static Video File 310, 350, and 370; and the Static Video Player 320 and 330; would be designed specifically to meet the teachings of this invention.

20 The Analog Video Source 210 is the originating source of a video recording in the configuration as outlined in FIG. 2.

The Analog Video Recorder 220 (i.e. VHS Video Cassette Recorder, BETA Video Cassette Recorder, etc.) is the

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means by which the Analog Video Source 210 can be recorded in either analog form or digital form.

The Analog Video File 230 is the resulting analog video file produced by the Analog Video Recorder 220.

5 The Analog to Digital Video Converter 240 is the means by which an Analog Video File 230 is converted into a digital video file format.

 The Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250 is the means by which the Analog Video Source 210 can be recorded
10 directly into a digital video file format.

 The Dynamic Video File 260 (i.e. MPEG, etc.) is encoded in a dynamic digital file format which contains basic, and/or complex, color information by pixel by video frame and can be produced by either the Analog to Digital
15 Video Converter 240 or the Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250. The Dynamic Video File 260 is formatted in the same dynamic digital video file format as the Dynamic Video File 360 and 380.

 The Dynamic Video Player 270 is a means to playback
20 a Dynamic Video File 260.

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The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 is the means by which data contained in the Dynamic Video File 260 is accessed and inputted into the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 and is compiled to create the Red/Green/Blue Database 290. The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 is a computer software program, to be executed on a computer system, which can be written by one skilled in the art of video database creation (see Figure 14).

The Red/Green/Blue Database 290 is composed of a plurality of video frames composed of a matrix of pixels, each pixel contains data representing a specific complex color which may be defined by various shades of the basic colors red, green, and blue.

The Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 is the means by which repetitive data contained in the Red/Green/Blue Database 290 is truncated to contain specific color information by pixel and the related the starting points each such color is to commence to be displayed, and/or commence to be replicated, within each such pixel, with respect to time, and removes any repetitive data between said starting point and said ending point and creates the Static Video File 310. The Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 is a computer software program, to be executed on a conventional computer system, which can be written by one skilled in the art of video database creation (see Figure 15).

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The Static Video File 310 is encoded in a digital file format which records basic color information of the red/green/blue components of specific complex colors to be displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels on a Video Output Device 390 and the related starting points each such specific complex color is to commence to be displayed, and/or commence to be replicated, within each such pixel, for one or more consecutive video frames, with respect to time and can be produced by the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300. The Static Video File 310 is encoded in a format which is compatible for use by the Static Video Player 320 and 330, and can be saved on the hard disk of a conventional computer system. The Static Video File 310 is formatted in the same digital video file format as the Static Video File 350 and 370.

The Static Video File 310 and the Static Audio File 110 may be combined into one file for use by a device which is the combination of the Static Video Player 320 and the Static Audio Player 120.

The Static Video Player 320 is a computer software program executed by a conventional computer system. The Static Video Player 320 is a means by which display of the Static Video File 310 through the video card of the host computer system is possible in either digital audio form or analog audio form. The Static Video Player 320 is designed

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to process the encoded information of the Static Video File 310 for subsequent video display and/or replication. The Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential serial replication (i.e. a serial data replication is the process
5 whereby the original copy of data is replicated, transmitted, and saved in series to a buffer memory) of color information from the Static Video File 310 and saves said color information into a video frame buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. Next, the Static Video Player 320
10 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of said color information by video frame from the video frame memory buffer into a matrix of red/green/blue memory registers within the Static Video Player 320. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of the color
15 information in the red/green/blue memory registers to the video card buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data dump of the color information in the video card buffer memory to the video card of the host computer system,
20 whereupon the video card relays/transmits the color information to the Video Output Device 390. Each red/green/blue memory register is pre-assigned, or corresponds, to a specific pixel on a Video Output Device 390. The Static Video Player 320 saves red/green/blue color
25 information from the Static Video File 310 into corresponding red/green/blue memory registers. The Static Video Player 320 generates complex colors from the red/green/blue color

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information. The Static Video Player 320 displays complex colors, generated from the red/green/blue color information saved in the red/green/blue memory registers, within the corresponding pixels on a Video Output Device 390. As the
5 color information saved in the red/green/blue memory registers changes from video frame to video frame, the complex color displayed within the corresponding pixels on a Video Output Device 390 changes accordingly. The Static Video Player 320 may be configured to contain the
10 functionality of the Dynamic Video Player 270, the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280, and the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300.

The Static Video Player 320 is also a means to playback the Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370 in
15 dynamic digital form on a Video Output Device 390 (i.e. digital video monitor, digital television set, etc.); or playback in analog form on a Video Output Device 390 (i.e. analog video monitor, analog television set, etc.) for view by the user. The Static Video Player 320 can playback the
20 Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370 in static digital form to save computational instructions as a Static Video File 370. The Static Video Player 320 can playback the Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370 in dynamic digital form to save computational instructions as a Dynamic Video File 380.

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Additionally, the Static Video Player 320 is a means to playback the Dynamic Video File 360 and/or 380 in dynamic digital form on a Video Output Device 390 (i.e. digital video monitor, digital television set, etc.); or
5 playback in analog form on a Video Output Device 390 (i.e. analog video monitor, analog television set, etc.) for view by the user. The Static Video Player 320 can playback the Dynamic Video File 360 and/or 380 in static digital form to save computational instructions as a Static Video File 370.
10 The Static Video Player 320 can playback the Dynamic Video File 360 and/or 380 in dynamic digital form to save computational instructions as a Dynamic Video File 380.

Furthermore, the Static Video Player 320 can receive computational instructions from a Static Video File
15 350 or a Dynamic Video File 360 (i.e. in broadcast fashion, download fashion (i.e. United States Patent 5,191,573), etc.) by means of the Static Video Player 330 via an Electronic Connection 340 (such as, but not limited to, transmission via: direct connect network, satellite, cable TV, coax cable,
20 fiber optics, fiber/coax hybrid, Internet, cellular, microwave, radio, twisted pair telephone, ISDN telephone, T-1 telephone, DS-3 telephone, OC-3 telephone, etc.).

The Static Video Player 320 and the Static Audio Player 120 may be combined into one device enabling the

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simultaneous playback of recordings which are the combination of the Static Video File 310 and the Static Audio File 110.

The Static Video Player 330 is a means by which a Static Video File 350 and/or a Dynamic Video File 360 may be electronically transmitting (i.e. in broadcast fashion, download fashion (i.e. United States Patent 5,191,573), etc.) to a Static Video Player 320 via an Electronic Connection 340 for subsequent or real-time playback by the Static Video Player 320.

10 The Electronic Connection 340 (such as, but not limited to, transmission via: direct connect network, satellite, cable TV, coax cable, fiber optics, fiber/coax hybrid, Internet, cellular, microwave, radio, twisted pair telephone, ISDN telephone, T-1 telephone, DS-3 telephone, 15 OC-3 telephone, etc.) is a means by which a Static Video Player 330 of a first computer system and a Static Video Player 320 of a second computer system can be electronically connected. The Static Video Player 320 and the Static Video Player 330 may be configured to have all, or some, of the 20 same functionality and capabilities as the other.

The Static Video File 350 is encoded in a digital file format which records basic color information of the red/green/blue components of specific complex colors to be displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels on a

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Video Output Device 390 and the related starting points each such complex color is to commence to be displayed, and/or commence to be replicated, within each such pixel for one or more consecutive video frames, with respect to time. The
5 Static Video File 350 is formatted in the same digital video file format as the Static Video File 310 and 370.

The Dynamic Video File 360 (i.e. MPEG, etc.) is encoded in a file format which contains basic color, and/or complex color, information by pixel by video frame. The
10 Dynamic Video File 360 is formatted in the same digital video file format as the Dynamic Video File 260 and 380.

The Static Video File 370 is encoded in a digital file format which records basic color information of the red/green/blue components of specific complex colors to be
15 displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels on a Video Output Device 390 and the related starting points each such complex color is to commence to be displayed, and/or commence to be replicated, within each such pixel, for one or more consecutive video frames, with respect to time and can
20 be produced by the Static Video Player 310. The Static Video File 370 is formatted in the same digital video file format as the Static Video File 310 and 350.

The Dynamic Video File 380 (i.e. MPEG, etc.) is encoded in a digital file format which contains basic color,

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and/or complex color, information by pixel by video frame and can be produced by the Static Video Player 320. The Dynamic Video File 380 is formatted in the same digital video file format as the Dynamic Video File 260 and 360.

5 The Video Output Device 390 (i.e. computer monitor, television set, video monitor, etc.) is the means by which an image is produced, in either digital or analog form, for view when the Static Video File 310, 350, and/or 370 or the Dynamic File 360 and/or 380 is played by means of the Static
10 Video Player 320. The Video Output Device 390 is electronically connected to, and receives color information by pixel from, a computer video card. The Video Output Device 390 can be either a digital device or an analog device.

15 With respect to Fig. 2, the invention records an Analog Video Source 210, being any form of a video recording, through use of the Analog Video Recorder 220, which is a device which records, and/or plays, analog video signals (i.e. VHS Video Cassette Recorder, BETA Video Cassette
20 Recorder, etc.), or through use of the Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250. The Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250 is a device which can convert analog video signals directly into digital video signals, can record digital video signals, and which can playback digital video signals. If the Analog
25 Video Recorder 220 is utilized, an Analog Video File 230 is

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created. The Analog to Digital Video Converter 240, a device which converts analog video signals into digital video signals, creates a Dynamic Video File 260 from the Analog Video File 230.

5 The Dynamic Video File 260 is created in a dynamic digital video file format (i.e. MPEG). If the Analog to Digital Video Recorder 250 is used, the Dynamic Video File 260 is directly created. As example, and assuming that a Dynamic Video File 260 is composed a plurality of video
10 frames (F), where F_w identifies a discrete video frame within a range of sequentially positioned video frames identified by subscript "w" which is bounded by the first video frame and last video frame of the video recording; and each such video frame F_w is composed of discrete pixels which are
15 mathematically expressed as, and/or are located by, height (h) and length (l), where (h) is a vertical Euclidean axis at right angle to (l), which is a horizontal Euclidean axis, and h_x identifies a discrete location along the (h) axis within a range of locations identified by subscript "x", and l_y
20 identifies a discrete location along the (l) axis within a range of locations identified by subscript "y", and the intersection of h_x and l_y identifies a discrete video location, known as a pixel $h_x l_y$, within the area bounded by the (h) axis and the (l) axis; and complex colors are
25 composed of a mixture of the basic colors red (R), green (G), and blue (B), where $R_v G_v B_v$ identifies discrete shades of red,

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green, and blue, respectively, within a range of shades from 0 to 255 identified by subscript "v"; and further assuming that the following information after the equals sign is expressed in binary terms: $h_1=00001$; $h_F=00100$; $h_H=01011$;

5 $l_1=00001$; $l_7=00111$; $l_{20}=10100$; $R_{000}=00000000$; $R_{074}=01001010$; $R_{116}=01110100$; $R_{142}=10001110$; $R_{233}=11101001$; $G_{000}=00000000$; $G_{140}=10001100$; $G_{195}=11000011$; $G_{228}=11100100$; $G_{255}=11111111$; $B_{000}=00000000$; $B_{095}=01011111$; $B_{118}=01110110$; and $B_{232}=11101000$;

the Dynamic Video File 260 mathematically represents a video

10 recording as the algorithm " $F_w=h_x l_y R_v G_v B_v$ ", and expressed in binary terms as: $F_1=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; $F_2=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 01011 10100 11101001

15 11100100 00000000; $F_3=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; $F_4=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; $F_5=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111

20 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; $F_6=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 10001110 11000011 11101000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; $F_7=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 00100 00111 10001110 11000011 11101000 01011 10100 11101001

25 11100100 00000000; and $F_8=00001$ 00001 00000000 10001100 01110110 00100 00111 10001110 11000011 11101000 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000; which mathematically represents

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a video recording whereby a shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , and F_7 , then in video frame F_8 a shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 ; a shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 , then in video frames F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 a shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 ; and a shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 (see Figure 16). The data string for each video frame F_w is composed of sets of five groups of binary information, each set contains binary information for a pixel h_xl_y , the first and second groups of binary information in a set identify a pixel h_xl_y , the third group of binary information in a set identifies red color information R_v , the fourth group of binary information in a set identifies green color information G_v , and the fifth group of binary information in a set identifies blue color information B_v . The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify the pixel h_1l_1 ; the "01110100 00000000 01011111" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data strings associated with video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , and F_7 identify a shade of purple, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the

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basic colors $R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$, to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390. The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify the pixel

5 h_1l_1 ; the "00000000 10001100 01110110" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify a shade of teal, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$, to be displayed within pixel

10 h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390. The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 identify the pixel h_4l_7 ; the "01001010 11111111 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of

15 the second set of binary information in the data strings associated with video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 identify a shade of lime green, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$, to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 on a Video Output Device 390. The "00100 00111" in

20 the first and second groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frames F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 identify the pixel h_4l_7 ; the "10001110 11000011 11101000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the second set of binary information in the data string

25 associated with video frames F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 identify a shade of powder blue, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$, to be displayed within

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pixel h_4l_7 on a Video Output Device 390. The "01011 10100" in the first and second groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frames $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, F_7$, and F_8 identify the pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$; the
5 "11101001 11100100 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the third set of binary information in the data strings associated with video frames $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, F_7$, and F_8 identify a shade of lemon yellow, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$,
10 to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390. The Dynamic Video File 260 records color information to be displayed in each pixel of a Video Output Device 390 for each, and every, video frame.

Playback of the Dynamic Video File 260 is
15 accomplished by means of a Dynamic Video Player 270, which is a device which can play the Dynamic Video File 260. The Dynamic Video Player 270 receives color information from the Dynamic Video File 260 for playback one video frame at a time (see Figure 17).

20 The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 is a computer software program to be executed by the host computer system, which inputs color information from a Dynamic Video File 260 into the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 and creates a Red/Green/Blue Database 290. As example, the
25 Red/Green/Blue Database 290 can be composed of a

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three-dimensional matrix defined by three axes, video frame (F), video frame height (h), and video frame length (l). A video frame F_w , where subscript "w" represents the range of video frames bounded by the first video frame and the last video frame of the video recording, is composed of a plurality of discrete pixels. The location of each such pixel $h_x l_y$ can be determined using a typical Euclidean coordinate system with video frame height (h) at right angle to video frame length (l), where subscript "x" represents the relative position along the (h) axis, and subscript "y" represents the relative position along the (l) axis. Each pixel contains a complex color composed of a mixture of the basic colors red (R), green (G), and blue (B), where $R_v G_v B_v$ identifies discrete shades of red, green, and blue respectively, within a range of shades identified by subscript "v". As example, white, being a complex color can be mathematically expressed as the mixture of the basic colors $R_{255} G_{255} B_{255}$, and black, being a complex color can be mathematically expressed as the mixture of the basic colors $R_{000} G_{000} B_{000}$, where the total possible shades identified by subscript "v" range from 000 to 255. These shades of basic colors, could be represented in binary terms as: 000=00000000; 001=00000001; 002=00000010; ...040=00101000; and so forth with 255=11111111. Therefore, a shade of purple, being a complex color can be mathematically expressed as the mixture of the basic colors $R_{116} G_{000} B_{095}$, is expressed in binary terms as "01110100 00000000 01011111" where

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$R_{116}=01110100$, $G_{000}=00000000$, and $B_{095}=01011111$. The number of shades of the basic colors red, green, and blue, and the number of video frames per second, and the number of pixels per video frame can vary from application to application.

5 The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 accesses the color information in the Dynamic Video File 260 and invokes a serial data replication of said color information to the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 (see Figure 14). Next, the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 performs a sort

10 routine with a primary sort by pixel $h_x l_y$ and a secondary sort by video frame F_w (first video frame first, last video frame last). Next, the Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 saves said sorted/collated color information as a Red/Green/Blue Database 290. The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 can

15 save the Red/Green/Blue Database 290 on the computer hard disk of said host computer system. The Red/Green/Blue Database Compiler 280 can electronically relay/transmit the Red/Green/Blue Database 290 directly to the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300.

20 Furthermore, the invention utilizes the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300, which is a computer software program to be executed by the host computer system, to mathematically analyze the matrix of the Red/Green/Blue Database 290 and identify patterns of specific complex

25 colors, and/or basic colors, to be displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels for one or more

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consecutive video frames, and records only the start point and finish point of any consecutive repetitions of color information corresponding to any pixel $h_x l_y$, with respect to time, and the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 saves
5 such truncated information in a Static Video File 310. The Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 accesses the sorted/collated color information in the Red/Green/Blue Database 290 and invokes a serial data dump/replication of said color information to the Dynamic to Static Video
10 Truncator 300 (see Figure 15). Next, the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 identifies repetition strings of identical color information in pixels $h_x l_y$ over video frames F_w . Next, the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 erases the second occurrence and all subsequent occurrences of color
15 information in the repetition strings related to the corresponding pixels $h_x l_y$ over the corresponding video frames F_w . At this point, the color information has been truncated and the only remaining color information with respect to said repetition strings of identical color information in pixels
20 $h_x l_y$ over video frames F_w are the starting points of said repetition strings. Next, the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 performs a sort routine of said truncated color information with a primary sort by video frame F_w (first video frame first, last video frame last) and a secondary
25 sort by pixels $h_x l_y$. Next, the Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 saves said sorted and truncated color information as a Static Video File 310. The Dynamic to

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Static Video Truncator 300 can save the Static Video File 310 on the computer hard disk of said host computer system. The Dynamic to Static Video Truncator 300 can electronically relay/transmit the Static Video File 310 directly to the
5 Static Video Player 320.

The Static Video File 310 contains information such as, but not limited to, specific complex and/or basic colors to be displayed, and/or replicated, within discrete pixels on a Video Output Device 390 and the related starting points
10 each such complex color is, and/or basic colors are, to be displayed, and/or replicated, within each such pixel for one or more consecutive video frames, with respect to time. As example, and assuming that a Static Video File 310 is composed a plurality of video frames (F), where F_w identifies
15 a discrete video frame within a range of sequential video frames identified by subscript "w", and bounded by the first video frame and last video frame of the video recording; and each such video frame F_w is composed of discrete pixels which are mathematically expressed as, and/or located by, height
20 (h) and length (l), where (h) is a vertical Euclidean axis at right angle to (l), which is a horizontal Euclidean axis, and h_x identifies a discrete location along the (h) axis within a range of locations identified by subscript "x", and l_y identifies a discrete location along the (l) axis within a
25 range of locations identified by subscript "y", and the intersection of h_x and l_y identifies a discrete location, or

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pixel $h_x l_y$, within the area bounded by the (h) axis and the (l) axis of the Video Output Device 390; and complex colors are composed a mixture of the basic colors red (R), green (G), and blue (B), where $R_v G_v B_v$, where subscript "v" identify discrete shades of red, green, and blue, respectively, within a range of shades from 0 to 255; and time t_z identifies a discrete moment in time within a range of time identified by the subscript "z" which is bounded by the start time and finish time of the video recording, and t_z identifies when the basic colors $R_v G_v B_v$ corresponding to video frame F_w are to commence to be displayed, and/or commence to be replicated, within pixel $h_x l_y$ on a Video Output Device 390; and further assuming the following information after the equals sign is expressed in binary terms: $h_1=00001$; $h_4=00100$; $h_{11}=01011$; $l_1=00001$; $l_7=00111$; $l_{20}=10100$; $R_{000}=00000000$; $R_{074}=01001010$; $R_{116}=01110100$; $R_{142}=10001110$; $R_{233}=11101001$; $G_{000}=00000000$; $G_{140}=10001100$; $G_{195}=11000011$; $G_{228}=11100100$; $G_{255}=11111111$; $B_{000}=00000000$; $B_{095}=01011111$; $B_{118}=01110110$; and $B_{232}=11101000$; $t_1=0000001$; $t_2=0000010$; $t_3=0000011$; $t_4=0000100$; $t_5=0000101$; $t_6=0000110$; $t_7=0000111$; and $t_8=0001000$; the Static Video File 310 mathematically represents the same video recording as used in the previous example for the Dynamic Video File 260, as the algorithm " $F_w=h_x l_y R_v G_v B_v t_z$ " and expressed in binary terms as: $F_1=00001$ 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 0000001 00100 00111 01001010 11111111 00000000 0000001 01011 10100 11101001 11100100 00000000 0000001; $F_6=00100$ 00111 10001110 11000011 11101000 0000110; $F_8=00001$ 00001 00000000 10001100 01110110

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0001000; which mathematically represents a video recording whereby a shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{099}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 of a Video Output Device 390 in video frames $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6$, and F_7 , then in video frame F_8 a shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 ; a shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 , and F_5 , then in video frames F_6, F_7 , and F_8 a shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 ; and a shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, F_7$, and F_8 (see Figure 18). The data string for each video frame F_w is composed of sets of six groups of binary information, the first and second groups of binary information in a set identify a pixel h_xl_y , the third group of binary information in a set identifies red color information R_v , the fourth group of binary information in a set identifies green color information G_v , the fifth group of binary information in a set identifies blue color information B_v , and the sixth group of binary information in a set identifies a discrete time t_z . The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "01110100 00000000 01011111" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of purple, being a complex color generated

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by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to commence to display

5 said shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) within pixel h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390 and continue to replicate said shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) within pixel h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390 during all subsequent video frames until instructed otherwise, and in this example those video frames are F_2 , F_3 ,

10 F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , and F_7 , (see Figure 5). The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "00000000 10001100 01110110" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary

15 information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify a shade of teal, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$; and the "0001000" the sixth group of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identifies the

20 time t_8 when the Static Video Player 320 is to commence to display said shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) within pixel h_1l_1 on a Video Output Device 390 (see Figure 6). The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1

25 identify pixel h_4l_1 ; the "01001010 11111111 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1

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identify a shade of lime green, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1

5 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to commence to display said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) within pixel h_4l , on a Video Output Device 390 and continue to replicate said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) within pixel h_4l , on a Video Output Device 390 during all subsequent

10 video frames until instructed otherwise, and in this example those video frames are F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 . The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify pixel h_4l ; the "10001110 11000011 11101000" in the

15 third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify a shade of powder blue, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$; and the "0000110" the sixth group of the only set of binary

20 information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identifies the time t_6 when the Static Video Player 320 is to commence to display said shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) within pixel h_4l , on a Video Output Device 390 and continue to replicate said shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) within

25 pixel h_4l , on a Video Output Device 390 during all subsequent video frames until instructed otherwise, and in this example those video frames are F_7 and F_8 . The "01011 10100" in the

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first and second groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$; the "11101001 11100100 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of lemon yellow, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to commence to display said shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 and continue to replicate said shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 during all subsequent video frames until instructed otherwise, and in this example those video frames are F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 . The Static Video File 310 is saved in the hard disk of the host computer system containing the Static Video Player 320 and the Static Video File 350 is saved in the hard disk of the computer system containing the Static Video Player 330.

The Static Video Player 320 is a computer software program saved in the hard disk of the host computer system. When the Static Video Player 320 is activated, the central processing unit of the host computer system transmits a copy of the program to random access memory within the host

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computer system for execution of the various functions of the Static Video Player 320, as is convention with most computer software programs. The Static Video Player 320 accesses the Static Video File 310 and replicates and saves color
5 information from the Static Video File 310 into a video frame buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. The Static Video Player 320 then transmits said color information from said video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers within the Static Video Player 320, one video frame
10 at a time. As example, the Static Video Player 320 accesses the Static Video File 310 and invokes a serial data replication of the color information related to the first video frame into a red/green/blue matrix within a video frame buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. The Static
15 Video Player 320 then invokes a parallel data dump (i.e. a data dump is the process whereby data in a buffer memory is electronically transmitted to another mechanism or memory then is electronically erased from said buffer memory) of said color information related to the first video frame from
20 said video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers within the Static Video Player 320. The Static Video Player 320 then invokes a parallel data dump of said color information related to the first video frame from said video frame buffer memory to said red/green/blue memory
25 registers. As the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of said color information related to the first video frame from said video frame buffer memory to said

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red/green/blue memory registers, the Static Video Player 320 accesses the Static Video File 310 and invokes a serial data replication of the color information related to the second video frame into said red/green/blue memory matrix within said video frame buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. As the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of the color information related to the first video frame from said red/green/blue memory registers to a video card buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320 (as discussed herein below) the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of said color information related to the second video frame from said video frame buffer memory to said red/green/blue memory registers. The color information in the third video frame, forth video frame, fifth video frame, etc. will continue in the above manner until the end of the Static Video File 310.

As mentioned above, the Static Video Player 320 saves color information from the Static Video File 310 into a matrix video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ within the Static Video Player 320, where $r_{x/y}$ represents memory registers for the basic color red, $g_{x/y}$ represents memory registers for the basic color green, and $b_{x/y}$ represents memory registers for the basic color blue. The video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ correspond to each such previously defined pixel h_xl_y , and subscript "x/y" of said memory registers corresponds to the subscripts "x" and "y" of each such pixel h_xl_y . It is

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important to note that if any of the video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ do not receive a data dump for any particular video frame F_w , those such video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ will not be modified for any such video frame F_w . Furthermore, once

5 a specific color $R_vG_vB_v$ has been saved in a memory register $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$, corresponding to a pixel h_xl_y of a Video Output Device 390, the Static Video Player 320 does not need to receive any further color information from the Static Video File 310 to enable the Static Video Player 320 to continue to

10 display, and/or replicate, said specific color $R_vG_vB_v$ within said pixel h_xl_y of a Video Output Device 390. The Static Video Player 320 saves the $R_vG_vB_v$ color information from the Static Video File 310 into the corresponding video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$, with respect to time, and corresponding

15 to pixel h_xl_y of a Video Output Device 390. Using the previous example where the Static Video File 310 mathematically represents a video recording as the algorithm " $F_w=h_xl_yR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " and expressed in binary terms as: $F_1=00001$
 $00001\ 01110100\ 00000000\ 01011111\ 0000001\ 00100\ 00111\ 01001010$
 $20\ 11111111\ 00000000\ 0000001\ 01011\ 10100\ 11101001\ 11100100$
 $00000000\ 0000001$; $F_6=00100\ 00111\ 10001110\ 11000011\ 11101000$
 0000110 ; $F_8=00001\ 00001\ 00000000\ 10001100\ 01110110\ 0001000$;
 which mathematically represents a video recording whereby a shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) is to be displayed within pixel

25 h_1l_1 of a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , and F_7 , then in video frame F_8 a shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 ; a shade of

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lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 , then in video frames F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 a shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 ; and a shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 (see Figure 18). As further clarification, said pixels h_1l_1 , h_4l_7 , and $h_{11}l_{20}$ are discussed below, detailing the process the Static Video Player 320 utilizes to replicate color information from the Static Video File 310 to the red/green/blue memory registers within the Static Video Player 320. The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "01110100 00000000 01011111" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of purple, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to save the purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) color information into memory registers $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$, and upon commencing the sequential serial transmission of color information by video frame from the Static Video File 310, the Static Video Player 320 replicates and saves color information related to video frame F_1 from

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the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory, including said "01110100 00000000 01011111" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said first set of binary information in said data string associated with video frame

5 F_1 , and then the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of all color information related to video frame F_1 from the video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers, including said "01110100 00000000 01011111" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said first set of

10 binary information in said data string associated with video frame F_1 which is saved in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 at time t_1 . The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video

15 frame F_8 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "00000000 10001100 01110110" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify a shade of teal, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$; and

20 the "0001000" the sixth group of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identifies the time t_8 when the Static Video Player 320 is to save the teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) color information into memory registers $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$, and when the sequential serial

25 transmission of color information by video frame reaches the point when color information related to video frame F_8 is to be accessed from the Static Video File 310, the Static Video

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Player 320 replicates and saves color information related to video frame F_8 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory, including said "00000000 10001100 01110110" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only
 5 set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 , and then the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of all color information related to video frame F_8 from the video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers, including said "00000000
 10 10001100 01110110" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 , which is saved in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 at time t_8 . The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups
 15 of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel h_4l_7 ; the "01001010 11111111 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of
 20 lime green, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to save the lime green
 25 ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) color information into memory registers $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$, and upon commencing the sequential serial transmission of color information by video frame from the Static Video File

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310, the Static Video Player 320 replicates and saves color information related to video frame F_1 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory, including said "01001010 11111111 00000000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with video frame F_1 , and then the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of all color information related to video frame F_1 from the video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers, including said "01001010 11111111 00000000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said second set of binary information in said data string associated with video frame F_1 , which is saved in the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 at time t_1 . The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify pixel $h_{4/7}$; the "10001110 11000011 11101000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify a shade of powder blue, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$; and the "0000110" the sixth group of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identifies the time t_6 when the Static Video Player 320 is to save the powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) color information into memory registers $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$, and when the sequential serial transmission of color information by video frame reaches the

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point when color information related to video frame F_6 is to be accessed from the Static Video File 310, the Static Video Player 320 replicates and saves color information related to video frame F_6 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory, including said "10001110 11000011 11101000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 , and then the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of all color information related to video frame F_6 from the video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers, including said "10001110 11000011 11101000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 , which is saved in the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 at time t_6 . The "01011 10100" in the first and second groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$; the "11101001 11100100 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of lemon yellow, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 is to save the lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) color information into memory registers

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$r_{11/20}g_{11/20}b_{11/20}$, and upon commencing the sequential serial transmission of color information by video frame from the Static Video File 310, the Static Video Player 320 replicates and saves color information related to video frame F_1 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory, including said "11101001 11100100 00000000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with video frame F_1 , and then the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of all color information related to video frame F_1 from the video frame buffer memory to the red/green/blue memory registers, including said "11101001 11100100 00000000" in said third, fourth, and fifth groups of said third set of binary information in said data string associated with video frame F_1 which is saved in the $r_{11/20}g_{11/20}b_{11/20}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 at time t_1 .

Additionally, the invention utilizes the Static Video Player 320 to display, and/or replicate, color information saved from the Static Video File 350 into the red/green/blue memory registers in the Static Video Player 320 in a similar manner as mentioned above for the color information received by the Static Video Player 320 by the Static Video File 310. The Static Video Player 320 may receive color information from the Static Video File 350 via the Electronic Connection 340 in a download fashion or in a broadcast fashion. As example, in a download transmission,

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a sending computer system may create an electronic copy of a Static Video File 350 and transmit said Static Video File 350 serially by means of a conventional modem electronically connected to the Electronic Connection 340 and received by a receiving computer system by means of a conventional modem electronically connected to the Electronic Connection 340 and electronically stored in the hard disk of the receiving computer system (i.e. USP 5,191,573). Also as example, in a broadcast transmission, a sending computer system may create an electronic copy of a Static Video File 350 and transmit said Static Video File 350 serially, and at the normal display rate of the video recording, by means of a conventional modem electronically connected to the Electronic Connection 340 and received by a receiving computer system by means of a conventional modem electronically connected to the Electronic Connection 340 and subsequently transmitted by the receiving computer system to the video card of the receiving computer system for display on the Video Output Device 390.

When the Static Video Player 320 commences the display, and/or replication, process, whatever $R_v G_v B_v$ color information has been saved within the video memory registers $r_{x/y} g_{x/y} b_{x/y}$ will be displayed, and/or replicated, within the corresponding $h_x l_y$ pixel on the Video Output Device 390. For each video frame F_z , the Static Video Player 320 first saves any new $R_v G_v B_v$ color information into the video memory registers $r_{x/y} g_{x/y} b_{x/y}$, then the Static Video Player 320

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displays complex colors, as generated by the color information in the video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$, within the corresponding pixels h_xl_y on the Video Output Device 390 at time t_z corresponding to video frame F_w . For any video

5 frame F_w , if any memory register $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ is not updated by the Static Video Player 320 with new $R_vG_vB_v$ color information from the Static Video File 310, then the $R_vG_vB_v$ color information within any such memory register $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ will not be altered until the Static Video Player 320 receives

10 updated $R_vG_vB_v$ color information from the Static Video File 310 corresponding to said memory register $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$. The Static Video Player 320 sequentially replicates, one video frame at a time, the color information contained in all of the red/green/blue memory registers into a video card buffer

15 memory within the Static Video Player 320. The Static Video Player 320 then transmits said color information to the video card of the host computer. Upon receipt of the color information, said video card transmits said color information to the Video Output Device 390 for display. As example, the

20 Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of the color information related to the first video frame from the red/green/blue memory registers to a video card buffer memory within the Static Video Player 320. Next, the Static Video Player 320 accesses the video card buffer memory,

25 sequentially by video frame and at the intended playback rate (i.e. 30 video frames per second for motion picture quality recordings), and invokes a parallel data dump of all of the

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color information related to said first video frame to said video card through an electronic connecting bus. Upon receipt of the color information related to said first video frame, said video card will transmit/relay, in either digital
5 form or analog form, the color information related to said first video frame to the Video Output Device 390 for display. While the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data replication of the color information related to said first video frame from the red/green/blue memory registers to said
10 video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of the color information related to the second video frame from the video frame buffer memory (as mentioned hereinabove) to said red/green/blue memory registers. Then, while the Static Video Player 320 invokes
15 a parallel data dump of the color information related to said first video frame from said video card buffer memory to said video card, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data replication of the color information related to the second video frame from said red/green/blue memory registers
20 to said video card buffer memory. Then, while said video card transmits/relays the color information related to said first video frame to the Video Output Device 390 for display, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of the color information related to said second video frame from
25 said video card buffer memory to said video card through said electronic connecting bus. Upon receipt of the color information related to said second video frame, said video

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card will transmit/relay, in either digital form or analog form, the color information related to said second video frame to the Video Output Device 390 for display. The color information in the third video frame, forth video frame, 5 fifth video frame, etc. will continue in the above manner until the end of the Static Video File 310.

Additionally, the Static Video Player 320 is capable of displaying, and/or replicating, color information in either digital video form or analog video form on the 10 Video Output Device 390 within pixels $h_x l_y$, corresponding to said video memory registers $r_{x/y} g_{x/y} b_{x/y}$. Again, using the previous example where the Static Video File 310 mathematically represents a video recording as the algorithm " $F_w = h_x l_y R_v G_v B_v t_z$ " and expressed in binary terms as: $F_1 = 00001$

15 00001 01110100 00000000 01011111 0000001 00100 00111 01001010
 11111111 00000000 0000001 01011 10100 11101001 11100100
 00000000 0000001; $F_6 = 00100$ 00111 10001110 11000011 11101000
 00001110; $F_8 = 00001$ 00001 00000000 10001100 01110110 0001000;
 which mathematically represents a video recording (see Figure 20 19) whereby a shade of purple ($R_{116} G_{000} B_{095}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_1 l_1$ of a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , and F_7 , then in video frame F_8 a shade of teal ($R_{000} G_{140} B_{118}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_1 l_1$; a shade of lime green ($R_{074} G_{255} B_{000}$) is to be displayed within 25 pixel $h_4 l_7$, on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 , then in video frames F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 a shade

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of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) is to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 ; and a shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{229}B_{000}$) is to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on a Video Output Device 390 in video frames $F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, F_7$, and F_8 (see Figure 11).

5 The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "01110100 00000000 01011111" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with
 10 video frame F_1 identify a shade of purple, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player
 15 320 will commence to display within pixel h_1l_1 on the Video Output Device 390 commencing with video frame F_1 said shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$), as saved in time t_1 in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory registers which correspond to said pixel h_1l_1 , and the Static Video Player 320 will continue to display said shade
 20 of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) within pixel h_1l_1 on the Video Output Device 390 during video frames F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6 , and F_7 since the Static Video File 310 does not have instructions for the Static Video Player 320 to alter said $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory registers during times t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_6 , and t_7 . Upon
 25 commencing the sequential parallel data replication of color information by video frame from the red/green/blue memory registers to the video card buffer memory, the Static Video

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Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of color information related to video frame F_1 from the red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, including said "01110100 00000000 01011111" in the
 5 $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory register. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to video frame F_1 from the video card buffer memory to the video card within the host computer system, including said "01110100 00000000 01011111" related to said pixel h_1l_1 in
 10 video frame F_1 . Next, the video card relays/transmits said color information related to video frame F_1 to the corresponding pixels h_xl_y of the Video Output Device 390, including said shade of purple ($R_{116}G_{000}B_{095}$) to commence to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 of the Video Output Device 390
 15 time t_1 . The "00001 00001" in the first and second groups of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identify pixel h_1l_1 ; the "00000000 10001100 01110110" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the first set of binary information in the data
 20 string associated with video frame F_8 identify a shade of teal, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$; and the "0001000" in the sixth group of the first set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_8 identifies the time t_8 when the
 25 Static Video Player 320 will commence to display within pixel h_1l_1 on the Video Output Device 390 commencing with video frame F_8 said shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$), as saved in time t_8

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in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory registers which correspond to said pixel h_1l_1 . When the sequential parallel data replication of color information by video frame reaches the point when color information related to video frame F_8 is to be replicated to

5 the video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of color information related to video frame F_8 from the red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, including said "00000000 10001100 01110110" in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory

10 register. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to video frame F_8 from the video card buffer memory to the video card within the host computer system, including said "00000000 10001100 01110110" related to said pixel h_1l_1 in video frame

15 F_8 . Next, the video card relays/transmits said color information related to video frame F_8 to the corresponding pixels h_xl_y of the Video Output Device 390, including said shade of teal ($R_{000}G_{140}B_{118}$) to commence to be displayed within pixel h_1l_1 of the Video Output Device 390 in time t_8 . The

20 "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel h_4l_7 ; the "01001010 11111111 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the second set of binary information in the data string

25 associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of lime green, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group

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of the second set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 will commence to display within pixel h_4l_7 , on the Video Output Device 390 commencing with video

5 frame F_1 said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$), as saved in time t_1 in the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory registers which correspond to said pixel h_4l_7 , and the Static Video Player 320 will continue to display said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) within pixel h_4l_7 , on the Video Output Device 390 during video frames F_2 ,

10 F_3 , F_4 , and F_5 since the Static Video File 310 does not have instructions for the Static Video Player 320 to alter said $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory registers during times t_2 , t_3 , t_4 , and t_5 . Upon commencing the sequential parallel data replication of color information by video frame from the red/green/blue

15 memory registers to the video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of color information related to video frame F_1 from the red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, including said "01001010 11111111 00000000" in

20 the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory register. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to video frame F_1 from the video card buffer memory to the video card within the host computer system, including said "01001010 11111111 00000000" related to said pixel h_4l_7 , in

25 video frame F_1 . Next, the video card relays/transmits said color information related to video frame F_1 to the corresponding pixels h_xl_y of the Video Output Device 390,

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including said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) to commence to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 , of the Video Output Device 390 time t_1 . The "00100 00111" in the first and second groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify pixel h_4l_7 ; the "10001110 11000011 11101000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identify a shade of powder blue, being a complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$; and the "0000110" in the sixth group of the only set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_6 identifies the time t_6 when the Static Video Player 320 will commence to display within pixel h_4l_7 , on the Video Output Device 390 commencing with video frame F_6 said shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$), as saved in time t_6 in the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory registers which correspond to said pixel h_4l_7 , and the Static Video Player 320 will continue to display said shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) within pixel h_4l_7 , on the Video Output Device 390 during video frames F_7 and F_8 since the Static Video File 310 does not have instructions for the Static Video Player 320 to alter said $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory registers during times t_7 and t_8 . When the sequential parallel data replication of color information by video frame reaches the point when color information related to video frame F_6 is to be replicated to the video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of color

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information related to video frame F_6 from the red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, including said "10001110 11000011 11101000" in the $r_{4/7}g_{4/7}b_{4/7}$ memory register. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a

5 parallel data dump of color information related to video frame F_6 from the video card buffer memory to the video card within the host computer system, including said "10001110 11000011 11101000" related to said pixel h_4l_7 in video frame F_6 . Next, the video card relays/transmits said color

10 information related to video frame F_6 to the corresponding pixels h_xl_y of the Video Output Device 390, including said shade of powder blue ($R_{142}G_{195}B_{232}$) to commence to be displayed within pixel h_4l_7 of the Video Output Device 390 in time t_6 . The "01011 10100" in the first and second groups of the third

15 set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$; the "11101001 11100100 00000000" in the third, fourth, and fifth groups of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identify a shade of lemon yellow, being a

20 complex color generated by the mixture of the basic colors $R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$; and the "0000001" in the sixth group of the third set of binary information in the data string associated with video frame F_1 identifies the time t_1 when the Static Video Player 320 will commence to display within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on the

25 Video Output Device 390 commencing with video frame F_1 said shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$), as saved in time t_1 in the $r_{11/20}g_{11/20}b_{11/20}$ memory registers which correspond to said pixel

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$h_{11}l_{20}$, and the Static Video Player 320 will continue to display said shade of lemon yellow ($R_{233}G_{228}B_{000}$) within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ on the Video Output Device 390 during video frames F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 , F_7 , and F_8 since the Static Video File 310 does not have instructions for the Static Video Player 320 to alter said $r_{11/20}g_{11/20}b_{11/20}$ memory registers during times t_2 , t_3 , t_4 , t_5 , t_6 , t_7 , and t_8 . Upon commencing the sequential parallel data replication of color information by video frame from the red/green/blue memory registers to the video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a sequential parallel data replication of color information related to video frame F_1 from the red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, including said "11101001 11100100 00000000" in the $r_{11/20}g_{11/20}b_{11/20}$ memory register. Next, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to video frame F_1 from the video card buffer memory to the video card within the host computer system, including said "11101001 11100100 00000000" related to said pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ in video frame F_1 . Next, the video card relays/transmits said color information related to video frame F_1 to the corresponding pixels h_xl_y of the Video Output Device 390, including said shade of lime green ($R_{074}G_{255}B_{000}$) to commence to be displayed within pixel $h_{11}l_{20}$ of the Video Output Device 390 time t_1 .

As discussed above, the color information saved in the $r_{1/1}g_{1/1}b_{1/1}$ memory registers within in the Static Video

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Player 320 can be obtained from the Static Video File 310 one video frame at a time during real-time playback of the video recording or the Static Video Player 320 can obtain and schedule color information changes for all video frames F_w in the video recording, by pixel $h_x l_y$, from the Static Video File 310 at, or before, the commencement of playback of the video recording, or a combination thereof.

Furthermore, and as example, if the Static Video Player 320 is displaying within a pixel $h_x l_y$, on a Video Output Device 390 a complex color, and the difference between said complex color and the new complex color is due only to a change in the shade of the basic color green G_v , and the shades of the basic colors red R_v and blue B_v do not change, then the Static Video File 310 could only be required to contain new information as to the basic color green G_v , and the Static Video Player 320 could only be required to replace the green $g_{x/y}$ memory register within the Static Video Player 320 related to said pixel $h_x l_y$, with the green color information G_v from the Static Video File 310, thereby enabling the Static Video Player 320 to subsequently display, and/or replicate, the new specific complex color within said pixel $h_x l_y$ on the Video Output Device 390.

Additionally, the Static Video Player 320 can be configured to contain one or more memory registers corresponding to each discrete pixel $h_x l_y$, in which

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information from the Static Video File 310 can be saved. As example, the red/green/blue information may be configured to be saved in only one memory register corresponding with a pixel $h_x l_y$, rather than to the individual $r_{1/1} g_{1/1} b_{1/1}$ memory registers.

Additionally, if a video recording contains a situation in which a specific color is to be displayed within a plurality of contiguous pixels, forming a geometric shape, on a Video Output Device 390 commencing with a specific video frame F_w , instead of recording the entire volume of said geometric shape within the Static Video File 310, only the corners (either interior or exterior corners) of said geometric shape could be recorded within the Static Video File 310 along with information instructing the Static Video Player 320 to colorized with said specific color the pixels $h_x l_y$, within said geometric shape. By means of example (see Geometric Shape 1 in Figure 20), video frame F_{56} of a video recording contains a grouping of contiguous pixels which form a rectangle (Geometric Shape 1) with corners located at pixels $h_3 l_5$, $h_3 l_{18}$, $h_8 l_{18}$, and $h_8 l_5$ in which the complex color red ($R_{255} G_{000} B_{000}$) is to commence to be displayed in time t_{56} . The color information within the Static Video File 310, with respect to said red colored rectangle within said video frame F_{56} is encoded to contain only said 4 corner pixels $h_3 l_5$, $h_3 l_{18}$, $h_8 l_{18}$, and $h_8 l_5$, instead of the 84 individual pixels within the volume of said red ($R_{255} G_{000} B_{000}$) rectangle, and the Static

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Video Player 320 would save the complex color red ($R_{255}G_{000}B_{000}$) in the video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ corresponding to all pixels within the volume of the rectangle defined by the corners occupying pixels h_3l_5 , h_3l_{18} , h_8l_{18} , and h_8l_5 . To accomplish this, the algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_yR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " as used in the previous example detailing how a Static Video File 310 could be encoded, would be modified to become the algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_y...h_xl_yS_jR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " where the " $h_xl_y...h_xl_y$ " identifies an unlimited plurality, or groupings, of pixels within a set of binary information in a data string associated with a video frame F_{56} , and the " S_0 " identifies a code, expressed in binary terms as $S_0=0000000000$, which informs the Static Video Player 320 that the preceding groups of data identified the pixels which correspond to the corners of the red rectangle.

Therefore, said algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_y...h_xl_yS_0R_vG_vB_vt_z$ " for the preceding Geometric Shape 1 would be mathematically expressed as " $F_{56}=h_3l_5h_3l_{18}h_8l_{18}h_8l_5S_0R_{255}G_{000}B_{000}t_{56}$ " and would be expressed in binary terms as: $F_{56}=00000011\ 00000101\ 00000011\ 00010010\ 00001000\ 00010010\ 00001000\ 00000101\ 0000000000\ 11111111\ 00000000\ 00000000\ 0111000$. Again by means of example (see Geometric Shape 2 in Figure 20), video frame F_{56} of a video recording contains a grouping of contiguous pixels which form an irregularly shaped polygon with corners located at pixels $h_{12}l_3$, $h_{12}l_4$, $h_{15}l_4$, $h_{15}l_7$, $h_{14}l_7$, $h_{14}l_8$, $h_{17}l_8$, $h_{17}l_6$, $h_{20}l_6$, $h_{20}l_5$, $h_{16}l_5$, and $h_{16}l_3$ in which the complex color blue ($R_{000}G_{000}B_{255}$) is to commence to be displayed in time t_{56} . The color information within the Static Video File 310, with respect to

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said blue colored irregularly shaped polygon within said video frame F_{56} is encoded to contain only said 12 corner pixels $h_{12}l_3$, $h_{12}l_4$, $h_{15}l_4$, $h_{15}l_7$, $h_{14}l_7$, $h_{14}l_8$, $h_{17}l_8$, $h_{17}l_6$, $h_{20}l_6$, $h_{20}l_5$, $h_{16}l_5$, and $h_{16}l_3$, instead of the 30 individual pixels within the volume of said blue ($R_{000}G_{000}B_{255}$) irregularly shaped polygon (Geometric Shape 2), and the Static Video Player 320 would save the complex color blue ($R_{000}G_{000}B_{255}$) in the video memory registers $r_{x/y}g_{x/y}b_{x/y}$ corresponding to all pixels within the volume of the irregularly shaped polygon defined by the corners occupying pixels $h_{12}l_3$, $h_{12}l_4$, $h_{15}l_4$, $h_{15}l_7$, $h_{14}l_7$, $h_{14}l_8$, $h_{17}l_8$, $h_{17}l_6$, $h_{20}l_6$, $h_{20}l_5$, $h_{16}l_5$, and $h_{16}l_3$. To accomplish this, the algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_yR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " as used in the previous example detailing how a Static Video File 310 could be encoded, would be modified to become the algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_y...h_xl_yS_jR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " where the " $h_xl_y...h_xl_y$ " identifies an unlimited plurality, or groupings, of pixels within a set of binary information in a data string associated with a video frame F_{56} , and the " S_0 " identifies a code, expressed in binary terms as $S_0=0000000000$, which informs the Static Video Player 320 that the preceding groups of data identified the pixels which correspond to the corners of the blue irregularly shaped polygon. Therefore, said algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_y...h_xl_yS_0R_vG_vB_vt_z$ " for the preceding Geometric Shape 2 would be mathematically expressed as " $F_{56}=h_{12}l_3h_{12}l_4h_{15}l_4h_{15}l_7h_{14}l_7h_{14}l_8h_{17}l_8h_{17}l_6h_{20}l_6h_{20}l_5h_{16}l_5h_{16}l_3S_0R_{000}G_{000}B_{255}t_{56}$ " and would be expressed in binary terms as: $F_{56}=00001100\ 00000011\ 00001100\ 00000100\ 00001111\ 00000100\ 00001111\ 00000111\ 00001110\ 00000111$

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00001110 00001000 00010001 00001000 00010001 00000110
 00010100 00000110 00010100 00000101 00010000 00000101
 00010000 00000011 0000000000 00000000 00000000 11111111
 0111000. Additionally, and to add efficiency to the encoding
 5 process, the Static Video File 310 can be structured to
 accommodate a "layering" or "overlapping" of geometric shapes
 within an individual video frame F_w . The encoding of a
 single video frame F_w of a Static Video File 310 can be
 separated into a plurality of video sub frames F_w^s , where the
 10 superscript "s" identifies a range of video sub frames for
 said video frame F_w . As example, commencing with a specific
 video frame F_w of a video recording in which a Video Output
 Device 390 is to display a second specific color within a
 plurality of contiguous pixels forming a second geometric
 15 shape, said second geometric shape being located within a
 first geometric shape formed by a plurality of contiguous
 pixels in which a Video Output Device 390 is to display a
 first specific color, and said second geometric shape
 occupies some common pixels as does said first geometric
 20 shape. To accomplish this, color information related to said
 first geometric shape is encoded in a video sub frame F_w^1 of
 the Static Video File 310, where the superscript "1"
 identifies the first layer, or first video sub frame, of
 video frame F_w ; next the color information related to said
 25 second geometric shape is encoded in a video sub frame F_w^2 of
 the Static Video File 310, where the superscript "2"
 identifies the second layer, or second video sub frame, of

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video frame F_w . The Static Video Player 320 is capable of building a single video frame F_w from a plurality of video sub frames F_w^s , where the superscript "s" identifies a range of video sub frames for a single video frame F_w . The Static

5 Video Player 320 invokes a sequential serial transmissions of color information related to said video sub frame F_w^1 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory; next the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to said video sub frame F_w^1 from

10 the video frame buffer memory into the red/green/blue memory registers; as the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to said video sub frame F_w^1 from the video frame buffer memory into the red/green/blue memory registers, the Static Video Player 320

15 also invokes a sequential serial transmissions of color information related to said video sub frame F_w^2 from the Static Video File 310 into the video frame buffer memory; before the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to said video frame F_w from

20 red/green/blue memory registers into the video card buffer memory, the Static Video Player 320 invokes a parallel data dump of color information related to said video sub frame F_w^2 from the video frame buffer memory into the red/green/blue memory registers, thus building said video frame F_w in

25 layers. Further detailing this example (see Geometric Shapes 3 & 4 in Figure 20), video frame F_{56} of a video recording contains two geometric shapes, an irregularly shaped polygon

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(Geometric Shape 3) and a single pixel (Geometric Shape 4) within said irregularly shaped polygon. An irregularly shaped polygon with corners occupying pixels $h_{12}l_{20}$, $h_{19}l_{20}$, $h_{19}l_{22}$, $h_{20}l_{22}$, $h_{20}l_{19}$, $h_{22}l_{19}$, $h_{22}l_{18}$, $h_{19}l_{18}$, $h_{19}l_{15}$, and $h_{17}l_{15}$ of a
 5 Video Output Device 390 in which the complex color green ($R_{000}G_{255}B_{000}$) is to commence to be displayed in time t_{56} .
 Additionally, the complex color black ($R_{000}G_{000}B_{000}$) is to commence to be displayed in a single pixel $h_{18}l_{18}$ of a Video Output Device 390, also in time t_{56} . To build video frame
 10 F_{56} , the algorithm " $F_x=h_xl_y...h_xl_yS_jR_vG_vB_vt_z$ " would be used twice with respect to Geometric Shapes 3 & 4. Therefore, video frame F_{56} would be mathematically expressed as
 " $F_{56}^1=h_{12}l_{20}h_{19}l_{20}h_{19}l_{22}h_{20}l_{22}h_{20}l_{19}h_{22}l_{19}h_{22}l_{18}h_{19}l_{18}h_{19}l_{15}h_{17}l_{15}S_0R_{000}G_{255}B_{000}t_{56}$
 + $F_{56}^2=h_{18}l_{18}S_0R_{000}G_{000}B_{000}t_{56}$ " and video frame F_{56} would be
 15 expressed in binary terms as: $F_{56}^1=00001100\ 00010100\ 00010011\ 00010100\ 00010011\ 00010110\ 00010100\ 00010110\ 00010100$
 $00010011\ 00010110\ 00010011\ 00010110\ 00010010\ 00010011\ 00010010\ 00010011\ 00001111\ 00010001\ 00001111\ 0000000000$
 $00000000\ 11111111\ 00000000\ 0111000$; $F_{56}^2=00010010\ 00010010$
 20 $0000000000\ 00000000\ 00000000\ 00000000\ 0111000$.

The analyzing mechanism for the system above can alternatively include the frequency/amplitude database compiler 80 and the dynamic to static audio truncator 100, or the red/green/blue database compiler 280 and the dynamic to
 25 static video truncator 300. The playing mechanism can include a static audio file and a static audio player 120 and

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an audio output device, or a static video file 310 and a static video player 320 and a video output device.

Although the invention has been described in detail in the foregoing embodiments for the purpose of illustration, it is to be understood that such detail is solely for that purpose and that variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention except as it may be described by the following claims.



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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system for manipulation of audio signals comprising:

a memory mechanism having frequency and amplitude information by time interval of an audio signal;

a mechanism which analyzes frequency and amplitude information by time interval of the audio signal and identified patterns of sound entries of the audio signal over time, said analyzing mechanism connected to said memory mechanism; and

a mechanism for playing said audio signal, said playing mechanism connected to said memory mechanism and said analyzing mechanism, said playing mechanism continuing to play the corresponding frequency and amplitude information for each time interval obtained from the memory mechanism from a first time such frequency and amplitude information is played until the frequency and amplitude information changes in the audio signal as indicated by the analyzing mechanism, at which time the changed frequency and amplitude information is played from the memory mechanism.

2. A method for manipulating audio signals comprising the steps of:



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receiving an audio signal;

converting the audio signal into a digital signal;

playing the audio signal based on the frequency and amplitude of its first time interval;

determining for the second time interval of the audio signal whether the frequency and amplitude of the audio signal has changed from the frequency and amplitude of the first time interval;

continuing to play the same frequency and amplitude of the audio signal for the second time interval if it has not changed without obtaining the frequency and amplitude of the second time interval from memory; and

playing a new amplitude and frequency if the amplitude audio signal has changed.

3. A method for manipulating audio signals comprising the steps of:

filling a frequency/amplitude database with sound entries of frequency and amplitude information for corresponding time intervals of the digital audio signals;



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identifying patterns of consecutive sound entries over the time intervals for a specific amplitude of a discrete frequency;

filling a static audio file with a starting point of a specific amplitude of a discrete frequency and its related end point with respect to time over the time intervals;

providing a static audio player with a starting point of a specific amplitude of a discrete frequency with respect to time from the static audio file;

playing the specific amplitude of the discrete frequency with the static audio player when the starting point occurs;

providing the static audio player with an ending point of the specific amplitude of the discrete frequency with respect to time from the static audio file; and

stopping the playing of the static audio player of the specific amplitude of the discrete frequency when the ending point occurs.



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4. A method as described in Claim 3 wherein before the filling step, there is the step of converting the analog audio signal into a digital audio signal.

5. A method as described in Claim 4 including before the converting step, there is the step of recording an analog audio signal.

6. A system for manipulation of audio signals comprising:

a memory mechanism;

a storing mechanism for storing audio signals as sound entries in the memory mechanism, said storing mechanism connected to the memory mechanism;

an identifying mechanism for identifying one or more consecutive sound entries over time for a specific amplitude of a discrete frequency and their respective starting points and ending points with respect to time, said identifying mechanism connected to the storing mechanism; and

a playing mechanism for playing the specific amplitude of the discrete frequency of the sound entries based on their starting points and ending points, said playing mechanism connected to the identifying mechanism.



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7. A system as described in Claim 6 wherein the playing mechanism is remote from the identifying mechanism.

8. A system as described in Claim 7 wherein the playing mechanism includes telecommunication lines that connect with the identifying mechanism.

9. A system as described in Claim 8 wherein the playing mechanism includes a sound entry mechanism for providing sounds having a specific frequency and amplitude.

10. A system as described in Claim 9 wherein the playing mechanism includes a controller for playing desired amplitudes of desired frequencies from the sound entry mechanism based on their corresponding starting points and ending Points, said controller connected to the sound entry mechanism and the identifying mechanism.

11. A system for manipulation of video signals comprising:

a memory mechanism having color information by pixel by video frame of a video signal;

an analyzing mechanism for analyzing color information by pixel by video frame of the video signal and identifying patterns of specific color entries for a discrete



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pixel of the video signal over multiple and consecutive video frames, said analyzing mechanism connected to said memory mechanism; and

a playing mechanism for playing said video signal, said playing mechanism connected to said memory mechanism and said analyzing mechanism, said playing mechanism continuing to play the corresponding color information for each pixel by video frame obtained from the memory mechanism for a first video frame until the color information changes in the video signal as indicated by the analyzing mechanism, at which time the changed color information is played from the memory mechanism.

12. A method for manipulating video signals comprising the steps of:

receiving a video signal;

converting the video signal into a digital signal;

playing the video signal based on the color of its pixel in its first video frame;

determining for its pixel of its second video frame of the video signal whether the color of the video signal has changed from the color of its pixel of its first video frame;



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continuing to play the same color of the video signal for its pixel of its second video frame if it has not changed without obtaining the color of its pixel of its second video frame from memory; and

playing a new color of its pixel if the video signal has changed.

13. A method for manipulating video signals comprising the steps of:

filling a color database with specific color entries for corresponding pixels of color information by video frames of the digital video signals;

identifying patterns of consecutive specific color entries for a discrete pixel over the pixels by video frames for a specific color;

filling a static video file with a first starting point of a first specific color of a discrete pixel with respect to multiple and consecutive video frames;

filling a static video file with a second starting point of a second specific color of a discrete pixel with respect to multiple and consecutive frames;



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providing a static video player with a starting point of a first specific color of a discrete pixel with respect to multiple and consecutive video frames from the static video file;

playing the first specific color of the discrete pixel by means of the static video player when the first starting point occurs;

continuing to play the first specific color of the discrete pixel by means of the static video player after the first starting point occurs;

providing the static video player with a next starting point of a next specific color of the discrete pixel with respect to multiple and consecutive video frames from the static video file;

playing the next specific color of the discrete pixel by means of the static video player when the next starting point occurs;

continuing to play the next specific color of the discrete pixel by means of the static video player after the next starting point occurs; and



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stopping the playing of the static video player at the end of the static video file.

14. A method as described in Claim 13 wherein before the filling step, there is the step of converting the analog video signal into a digital video signal.

15. A method as described in Claim 14 including before the converting step, there is the step of recording an analog video signal.

16. A system for manipulation of video signals comprising:

a memory mechanism;

a storing mechanism for storing video signals as specific color entries for a discrete pixel in the memory mechanism, said storing mechanism connected to the memory mechanism;

an identifying mechanism for identifying one or more consecutive specific color entries for a discrete pixel over multiple and consecutive video frames and their respective starting points with respect to multiple and consecutive video frames, said identifying mechanism connected to the storing mechanism; and



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a playing mechanism for playing the specific color entries stored in the memory mechanism for a discrete pixel commencing with their starting points, and continuing to play said specific color entries for said discrete pixel after their starting points until the memory mechanism contains different specific color entries for said discrete pixel, said playing mechanism connected to the identifying mechanism.

17. A system as described in Claim 16 wherein the playing mechanism is remote from the identifying mechanism.

18. A system as described in Claim 17 wherein the playing mechanism includes telecommunication lines that connect with the identifying mechanism.

19. A system as described in Claim 18 wherein the playing mechanism includes a color entry mechanism for providing pixels with a specific color.

20. A system as described in Claim 19 wherein the playing mechanism includes a controller for playing desired colors for corresponding pixels from the color entry mechanism based on their corresponding starting points, said controller connected to the color entry mechanism and the identifying mechanism.



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21. A method for manipulating video or audio signals comprising the steps of:

analyzing a video or audio signal having a size;

producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio or video signal that identifies the audio or video signal but has less information than the audio or video signal and is smaller in size than the size of the audio or video signal;

transmitting to a remote location the representative signal; and

recreating the audio or video signal from the representative signal at the remote location.

22. An apparatus for manipulating video or audio signals comprising:

means or a mechanism for analyzing a video or audio signal having a size;

means or a mechanism for producing a representative signal from and corresponding to the audio or video signal that identifies the audio or video signal but has less information than the audio or video signal and is smaller in



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size than the size of the audio or video signal, said producing means or mechanism connected to the analyzing means or mechanism;

means or a mechanism for transmitting to a remote location the representative signal, said transmitting means or mechanism connected to the producing means or mechanism; and

means or a mechanism for recreating the audio or video signal from the representative signal at the remote location, said recreating means or mechanism connected to the transmitting means or mechanism.