



Figure 4. Happiness Evaluation Graph. As an example, this figure shows a graphed relationship between appetite satisfaction and the feeling of happiness. — We understand happiness as the sum of the levels of satisfaction regarding four basic desires (0~1; see the summary at the end of this book). We suppose that the fourth desire (cooperation) is, in the context of a selfish strategy in a restricted environment, inversely proportional to the strength of the desires for honor (fame), rights (power), and money ($1 \sim \infty$). On the other hand, while it may not be inversely proportional in the context of a good-natured strategy in an unrestricted environment, it is at the very least probably correlated. That's why we also assume that it is 1 in this context.

The horizontal axis is the level of satisfaction (0~1) with regard to appetite, escape (danger avoidance), sex (reproduction), and cooperation. Their total sum is shown on the vertical axis as happiness. As a function type, the first letter of each is used; for example, $H_a = AESC$. We have illustrated here the direct relationship between appetite satisfaction and a person's level of happiness. Adding the inversely proportional contemporary terms, we have $C = \alpha / (HoRM)$, and in the end $H_a = AES[\alpha / (HoRM)]$. α probably differs depending on the era, but for now we will make it constant. Today, since the groups to which people belong have become ambiguous, opportunities for contributing have decreased. This might mean that the α regarding the level of satisfaction from cooperation might be rather low (for example, 0.1).

We might be able to assume that in the ancient past $A, E, S = 0.1, 0.1, 0.5, \alpha = 1, Ho, R, M = 1$. Or, we could assume there was no concept of or desire for honor (fame), right (power), and money. For the time being, based on the above assumptions, for the level of happiness ($H_a = AESC$), we calculated that $H_a = 0.005$. On the other hand, if one uses the figures $A, E, S = 0.9, 0.9, 0.6, \alpha = 1, Ho, R, M = 10$ at present era, one arrives at $H_a = 0.000486 = 0.0005$. This indicates that happiness is basically completely gone (even more so than in ancient times). Incidentally, for example in Ancient Rome, while slaves were not treated like people, the group to which normal citizens belonged was probably clear. People, even the emperor, were evaluated based on his contribution to securing the group's three primal desires. It can be supposed that normal citizens contributed to their group and that they were aware that the responsibilities of the emperor required considerable knowledge. Thus, they probably thought the honor (fame), power, and money obtained by him were fair and justified. In other words, citizens probably had little envy, and it can be assumed that the desire for these same rewards probably was not widespread in this civil society. For example, if one sets the strength of these desires as 2, when $A, E, S = 0.5, 0.6, 0.6$, the result is $H_a = 0.023$. Perhaps they had a great deal of happiness in Ancient Rome. This is why it appears that, in order for everyone today to obtain happiness, it is necessary to restrict $HoRM$. In other words, restrictions on free competition will probably be the key.