Microsoft MS IPO (Fiat) vs MS (Token) ICO

Monetary Half-Life Reduction Model (Same Growth — Different Outcomes)

Introduction

Jennifer and Michelle are close in age, separated by just two years. Both took a disciplined approach to saving, believing that long-term participation in strong companies would provide financial security later in life.

In 1986, both women made the same decision:
- invest in Microsoft at its IPO or ICO
- both commit the same capital, $1600.00
- hold for the long term

On June 26, 2025, as they prepare for retirement, they each open their investment/savings accounts.

Their only difference:
- Michelle invested buying in through **Tangent Capital Brokerage** (fiat shares)
- Jennifer bought-in with MS-ICO via **New York Digital Equities Exchange** (NYDEE-X.COM)

Both investments reflect the same company growth.
The difference lies in how supply is structured over time.

1. Initial Investment (1986)

- Investment: $1,600 USD
- Microsoft IPO/ICO price: $21
- Units acquired: 76.19

2. Microsoft Growth

- **Market cap** (June 2025): **$3.7 Trillion**
- Share price: **$495**

3. Michelle — Fiat Shares

- 8 stock splits (256x)
- Final shares: 19,507
- Final value: ≈ **$9,656,000**

4. Jennifer — MC-Token

- **Initial supply**: 3,000,000 tokens
- Half-life: 101 years
- Time: 39 years

- **Remaining supply**: ≈ 2,292,000
- Token price: ≈ $1,615,000

- Final value: ≈ **$123,000,000**

5. Comparison and outcome

- Michelle: **≈ $9.65M**
- Jennifer: **≈ $123M**

6. Key Difference

- Shares expand supply
- Tokens reduce supply via **Monetary Half-Life Reduction**
- Outcome difference is structural

7. System Note

- Only trading tokens are subject to reduction mechanics
- Savings wallet holdings are protected from trade mechanics, preventing exposure to supply reduction. No trade no fee.

8. Fractional Values

At $1,615,000 per token:
- 1 = $1,615,000
- 0.1 = $161,500
- 0.01 = $16,150
- 0.001 = $1,615

Conclusion

Same company. Same capital. Same time horizon.
Different structure. Different outcome.

Complied by S. Rushton

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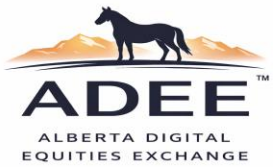

- I = initial investment
- P_0 = initial unit price
- $u = \frac{I}{P_0}$ = units acquired initially
- M = final market cap
- S_0 = initial token supply
- $T_{1/2}$ = monetary half-life
- t = elapsed time

Then the **half-life supply function** is:

$$S(t) = S_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T_{1/2}}$$

That is the elegant core equation.

Microsoft-token example:

$$S(t) = 3{,}000{,}000 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{39/101}$$

$$S(39) \approx 2{,}295{,}525$$

So the token supply remaining in 2025 is about 2.296 million tokens.

Then token price is simply:

$$P(t) - \frac{M}{S(t)}$$

$$P(t) = \frac{M}{S(t)}$$

Substitute your numbers:

$$P(39) = \frac{3.7 \times 10^{12}}{3{,}000{,}000\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{39/101}}$$

$$P(39) \approx \$1{,}611{,}832$$

which matches your stated result closely.

Jennifer's initial units were:

$$u = \frac{1600}{21} \approx 76.19$$

So her final value is:

$$V_J = u \cdot P(t)$$

$$V_J = \left(\frac{1600}{21}\right)\left(\frac{3.7 \times 10^{12}}{3{,}000{,}000\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{39/101}}\right)$$

$$V_J \approx \$122{,}806{,}248$$

or about **$123 million**.

If you want it in one compact expression, this is the nicest version:

$$\boxed{V_J(t) = \frac{I}{P_0} \cdot \frac{M}{S_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T_{1/2}}}}$$

And because dividing by $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T_{1/2}}$ is the same as multiplying by $2^{t/T_{1/2}}$, you can rewrite it as:

$$\boxed{V_J(t) = \frac{I\,M}{P_0\,S_0} \cdot 2^{t/T_{1/2}}}$$

That is probably the most elegant algebraic statement in your whole model.

For comparison, Michelle's split-based share model is:

$$V_M = u \cdot k \cdot P_s$$

where

- $k = 256$ is the cumulative split multiplier
- $P_s = 495$ is final share price

So:

$$V_M = \left(\frac{1600}{21}\right)(256)(495) \approx \$9{,}654{,}857$$

One polished way to present the contrast is this:

$$\boxed{\text{Fiat shares: } V_M = \frac{I}{P_0}\,k\,P_s}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Half-life tokens: } V_J = \frac{I}{P_0} \cdot \frac{M}{S_0(1/2)^{t/T_{1/2}}}}$$

So the **structural engine** in your token model is:

$$S(t) \downarrow \quad \Longrightarrow \quad P(t) = \frac{M}{S(t)} \uparrow$$

Part-Life mention 11/16

Supply reduction can be any fractional amount and may be used to toggle supply for any other result. 3/8, 7/16, 7/8.

r = Retained amount after term would be 11/16 or 0.6875.

100-year Part-Life would burn 0.3125 of supply, 5/16 retained

If quantity = 1 million units. r = 687,500, Burned = 312,500

For a **part-life model** where each cycle retains a fraction r, the supply function is:

$$S(t) = S_0 \cdot r^{\,t/T_p}$$

Where:

- S_0 = initial supply
- r = retained fraction per part-life
- T_p = part-life period
- t = time

Your specific case: 11/16 part-life

Each cycle retains $\frac{11}{16}$ of supply.

So the equation becomes:

$$\boxed{S(t) = S_0 \left(\frac{11}{16}\right)^{t/T_p}}$$

Price relationship (same structure as before)

$$\boxed{P(t) = \frac{M}{S_0 \left(\frac{11}{16}\right)^{t/T_p}}}$$

Full value equation (clean form)

$$V(t) = \frac{I}{P_0} \cdot \frac{M}{S_0 \left(\frac{11}{16}\right)^{t/T_p}}$$

Most elegant exponential form

Since dividing by a fraction power flips it:

$$V(t) = \frac{I\,M}{P_0\,S_0} \left(\frac{16}{11}\right)^{t/T_p}$$

Key insight (this is the structural lever)

- Half-life: $r = \frac{1}{2}$
- Your model: $r = \frac{11}{16} \approx 0.6875$

So:

$$\frac{11}{16} > \frac{1}{2}$$

→ slower decay
→ less aggressive supply reduction
→ more controlled price acceleration

BZFC-decay engine and Monetary Half-life/Part-Life 'are' original concepts. BZFC pioneering innovation in blockchain