

ACQUISITION OR LICENSING OPPORTUNITY

+Collaborate

**You should not have to learn
how to prompt AI.
AI should know how to prompt you.**

+Collaborate helps an AI assistant uncover missing context, clarify the purpose of a task, and work with the user before committing to a solution.

A working capability. A potential shortcut to market.

The proposed offering combines a confidential interaction protocol, a sophisticated live demonstration, an annotated development history to be prepared for transfer, and direct technical support from its creator.

Seeking a boutique investment banking adviser with technology relationships to pursue a strategic license or acquisition by an AI provider. This is a strategic transaction opportunity, rather than a venture fundraising proposal.

Start with the experience: allow 5-15 minutes

The interactive demo is the centerpiece of this offering. A static PDF can show its screens; it cannot convey the back-and-forth, the discovery of missing context, or how the resulting work changes.

[Open the head-to-head interactive demo](#)

Reading route: opportunity and demo, pp. 2-6; assets and evaluation terms, pp. 7-8; six case studies, pp. 9-11; founder and next step, p. 12.

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01 / THE OPPORTUNITY

A correct answer can still solve the wrong problem.

People routinely leave important context unstated. A capable model can execute the visible request while missing why the work matters, what would make it useful, or which constraint should govern the answer. The result may require correction, rework, or abandonment.

+Collaborate is designed to make the assistant responsible for drawing out that context. The aim is a more useful collaboration without requiring ordinary users to become expert prompt engineers.

How is AI like a pilot lost above the clouds near Redmond, Washington?



A technically correct answer can still be worthless.

When companies pay for the tokens that produce it—and the employee time spent trying again—that's an ROI problem.

[Read the explainer: why missing context undermines AI value](#)

The business proposition

Better task definition could improve completion quality, reduce avoidable rework, and strengthen confidence and repeat use. For an AI provider, the additional opportunity is to acquire an approach and its accumulated learning sooner than it could develop and validate an equivalent experience internally.

The explainer is a marketing introduction. Task quality, adoption effects, and economic gains remain questions for buyer evaluation.

02 / THE LIVE DEMONSTRATION

Please take the test drive.

Allow **5-15 minutes to get the gist**. The demo compares two configurations of the same underlying model using the same initial prompt. You can follow a sample or supply your own request, answer questions, and inspect the resulting work.

Test drive ChatGPT 5.6+Collaborate™

AI needs its Model T moment



Henry Ford was 32 when he built his first car, the Ford Quadricycle, in 1896. ChatGPT+Collaborate™ is not your father's LLM.

Henry Ford didn't bring automobiles to the masses by teaching millions to master mechanics.

He built a car millions of ordinary people could use with the skills they had.

- The Model T democratized the automobile.
- Today, AI is the transformative technology we're trying to democratize.

[Launch the interactive demo](#)

Its Model T analogy expresses the ambition: make a powerful technology easier for ordinary people to use. The demonstration lets a prospective buyer experience that ambition directly.

The live application uses an API baseline; its "ChatGPT" labels do not mean a comparison with every feature of the consumer ChatGPT product. Screenshots capture particular runs, not fixed outputs.

03 / A SELF-GUIDED WALKTHROUGH

Five ways in. Your own prompt, too.

1 Choose 1 of these 5 prompts, or create your own prompt at the bottom

Kids' Game

Build a pattern-matching game for children based on The New York Times's "Connections."

Reduce Costs

We're a 200-person B2B SaaS company that provides project-management software to small and midsize businesses. We have \$30 million in annual recurring revenue, but our operating expenses have grown too quickly. Develop a plan to reduce operating costs by 10% over the next 12 months without reducing revenue or laying off employees.

Marketing Campaign

We manufacture a countertop ice maker that sells for \$299. We've redesigned it so the new model makes the same amount of ice using 30% less electricity and operates almost silently. Create a six-month marketing campaign to increase sales of the new model by 25%.

Career Change

I'm a 48-year-old CFO of a \$75 million manufacturing company, earning \$275,000 a year plus bonus. I've spent 20 years in corporate finance, but I'm burned out with corporate life and want a new career that gives me more independence without reducing my income by more than 20%. Help me identify my best options.

Vegan App

I want to build a mobile app for vegans that uses AI to create personalized weekly meal plans based on each user's nutritional goals, food preferences, allergies, cooking ability, and budget, then automatically generates a grocery list. I have \$50,000 to invest and want to launch within six months. Help me develop the product and business plan.

1. Choose a task. Try Reduce Costs or Vegan App first, or enter a realistic task of your own. Generate the response without +Collaborate and consider its assumptions.

2. Generate with +Collaborate. Answer the questions as the actual decision-maker would. Continue far enough to see whether the missing context changes the recommendation.

3. Compare the completed work. Consider usefulness, user effort, and resources consumed. On mobile, use the result tabs to move between the two conversations.

The five demo scenarios are separate from the six acquisition and licensing case studies on pages 9-11. Longer tasks and full evaluations can take more than 15 minutes.

04 / WHY INTERACTIVITY MATTERS

The value emerges in the exchange.

Vegan App

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Create your own prompt.

2 Generated response **without** Collaborate

STANDARD

1. Product thesis

****Target customer:**** Busy vegans who want nutritionally balanced, affordable meals without weekly planning.

****Core promise:**** "Get a personalized vegan meal plan and consolidated grocery list in under five minutes."

3 Generate response **+** Collaborate

This screen captures the Vegan App example after the baseline has responded and before +Collaborate has generated its response. A screenshot records the interface, but stops before the essential experience: answering the assistant and seeing what changes.

What to look for during the demo

Consequential questions. Does the assistant identify information that could materially change the work, rather than ask for details indiscriminately?

Use of the answers. Does it incorporate the user's context into priorities, tradeoffs, and the eventual output?

Progress toward execution. Does clarification help the user move forward without turning into an unnecessary interview?

[Continue the live comparison](#)

The offering is a developed interaction approach and the knowledge behind it. The buyer should assess incremental value against both its current experience and a credible internally developed alternative.

05 / ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE STATISTICS

Measure useful outcomes, not just the first answer.

ChatGPT without Collaborate \$0.0344 USD estimated cost 2,200 total tokens Input tokens: 597 Output tokens: 1,603 37.4s generation time · 1 response	ChatGPT + Collaborate \$0.0688 USD estimated cost 13,911 total tokens Input tokens: 12,198 Output tokens: 1,713 41.0s generation time · 3 responses
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Analysis of Reduce costs

A cost target is only part of the assignment

The request is unusually specific: reduce operating costs by 10% within twelve months, preserve revenue, and avoid layoffs. There is enough information to construct a plausible efficiency plan.

But one missing fact could change the order of almost every recommendation: why does the company need the savings?

A business running out of cash needs relief soon enough to survive. A company preparing for a financing round needs a credible path to financial sustainability. A company contemplating a sale may prioritize improvements that strengthen earnings and stand up to a buyer's scrutiny.

The same proposed saving can have different value in each situation. A project that pays for itself next year may be attractive to one company and arrive too late for another.

Standard GPT can organize the work around the stated target. The risk is tunnel vision: treating the 10% reduction as the whole problem. Collaborator™ is designed to ask what that target must accomplish. The answer helps determine which savings matter most, how quickly they must arrive, and which tradeoffs the company can afford.

The illustrated cost-reduction task asks for a 10% reduction without layoffs or lost revenue. The accompanying analysis asks a deeper question: are the savings needed for survival, financing, or a sale? The answer can change which actions matter and when.

In this captured run, the baseline shows **one response and \$0.0344 estimated cost**; +Collaborate shows **three responses and \$0.0688**. The screenshot therefore does not demonstrate a cost saving. It makes the extra interaction and its resource use visible.

The relevant evaluation is total cost and user effort per successfully completed task, including corrections and restarts. More tokens can be justified by better outcomes; they are not inherently evidence of better value.

Counts, generation times, and cost estimates are from this supplied screenshot. Generation time excludes the user's reading and reply time. The explanatory analysis is editorial context, not an independent assessment of each live response.

06 / WHAT IS BEING OFFERED

“You’re buying November.”

Suppose a buyer could develop and validate a comparable experience for December 1, but +Collaborate’s assets and Alan’s assistance enabled a November 1 release. The commercial proposition would include the value of that additional month in market.

Time is of the essence. The demo is public and the concept is being promoted. Public visibility can create interest while also narrowing the window in which acquired know-how could provide a head start. A focused process can establish whether that window is meaningful for a particular buyer.

The asset package and technical support

Protocol and implementation. Agreed confidential protocol and software assets underlying the working demonstration, with the scope of transferred rights defined in the transaction.

Development history. The Codex development record, organized and annotated for the buyer: design decisions, experiments, false starts, failed approaches, refinements, and lessons that would otherwise need to be rediscovered.

Hands-on technical support from Alan. Knowledge-transfer sessions; explanation of the protocol and implementation; help adapting the approach to the buyer’s models and product; integration support; troubleshooting; and assistance with testing and validation.

Practical handover. Documentation and walkthroughs to help the buyer’s engineers understand both how the system works and why it was built this way. Availability, deliverables, and the support period would be agreed before evaluation.

Establish the time advantage, then value it

Compare two realistic schedules: independent development versus evaluation, transfer, integration, and validation using +Collaborate. A 30-day lead is a scenario to test, not an established result. Its value depends on what the buyer can ship sooner and the likelihood of achieving that benefit.

The protocol is intended for use across LLMs; broader model compatibility and production readiness require evaluation. An exclusive transfer can restrict Alan’s subsequent licensing of the agreed assets; it cannot prevent independent development by others.

07 / A DEFINED PATH TO A TRANSACTION

Agree the economics before evaluation.

Alan proposes a short, paid evaluation with the fee credited in full toward a subsequent license or acquisition. **The final price and commercial terms must be agreed before the evaluation period begins.** This introduction deliberately states no asking price or evaluation fee.

Set the commercial path in advance

Agree the licensing or acquisition structure, final consideration, and cash-versus-stock mix; any exclusivity and its scope and duration; the assets and rights included; Alan's technical support commitments; and the conditions and timetable for proceeding after evaluation. Any equity component needs agreed valuation and payment mechanics.

Define what the evaluation will establish

Specify duration, designated participants, buyer-selected tasks and models, comparison baselines, and success criteria. Measure task success, user time, avoidable clarification, rework, total model cost per successful task, and engineering effort to integrate. Assess the claimed schedule advantage against a credible internal plan.

Protect the work during access

The proposed signed NDA and evaluation agreement would limit use to the evaluation; prohibit reverse engineering or extraction of the protocol; prohibit use of disclosed materials or evaluation outputs for model training or a competing implementation; and exclude production use and ownership transfer during evaluation. Return or deletion obligations and the exit path should also be explicit.

An existing Cooley starting point

Cooley LLP previously drafted an NDA and evaluation agreement for Alan for a separate AI-related project. Alan reports that it addresses reverse engineering and trade-secret protections, including the Defend Trade Secrets Act (DTSA). It provides a starting point to adapt with counsel for this transaction.

These are proposed business requirements, not an executed agreement. Cooley's prior work is not represented as an endorsement of +Collaborate or approval of the terms in this brief. Evaluation outcomes and closing conditions should govern the next step under the terms agreed in advance.

08 / SIX CASE STUDIES - 1 AND 2

Why buy what you could build?

These precedents illustrate commercial reasoning, not comparable valuations or proof of a 30-day advantage. Each source title below is clickable.

1. Cisco

Accumulated learning can accelerate market entry.

Evidence. Cisco's April 2026 strategy essay argues that internal teams can overestimate their speed and undervalue a target's failures, pivots, and lessons. It treats accumulated knowledge as an asset that can accelerate time to market when properly integrated.

Relevance to +Collaborate. The proposed annotated development archive is directly relevant: it would explain decisions behind the working protocol and help a buyer avoid repeating unsuccessful experiments. The commercial test is whether those lessons shorten the buyer's own path to dependable behavior.

Limits. This is acquisition strategy evidence, not a valuation comparable. It does not establish the value of this archive or a measured time saving for +Collaborate.

[Cisco, "Why Build vs. Buy Is the Wrong Question," April 6, 2026](#)

2. Microsoft / Semantic Machines

An AI leader bought an outside interaction capability.

Evidence. Microsoft announced its acquisition of Semantic Machines in May 2018. Despite extensive internal conversational-AI research, Microsoft sought outside technology and expertise to support dialogue that understood meaning beyond simple commands.

Relevance to +Collaborate. This is the closest functional parallel: +Collaborate aims to improve the interaction between a person and an AI assistant by eliciting missing context and helping define the task. Existing internal research does not rule out interest in a useful outside approach.

Limits. Semantic Machines brought an experienced research team. The announcement did not disclose a price or quantify time saved. It does not establish equivalent technical depth or value for +Collaborate.

[Microsoft acquisition announcement, May 20, 2018](#)

08 / SIX CASE STUDIES - 3 AND 4

Why buy what you could build?

The parallels concern timing, capabilities, and access to expertise. Their limits matter when applying them to this offering.

3. Apple / AuthenTec

Technology access helped protect a development schedule.

Evidence. AuthenTec's 2012 merger proxy describes Apple's requirement for a separate commercial agreement so joint technology development would continue on schedule regardless of whether the acquisition closed. The negotiations also addressed IP rights and exclusivity.

Relevance to +Collaborate. A buyer with a concrete release objective may value prompt access to an existing capability. Licensing, acquisition, and negotiated exclusivity can serve different commercial needs. For +Collaborate, the evaluation should test whether access actually improves the delivery schedule.

Limits. AuthenTec was an established fingerprint-technology business with specialized engineering assets. The filing supports the importance of schedule continuity, not a particular number of days saved or a price for +Collaborate.

[AuthenTec definitive merger proxy, August 31, 2012; Background of the Merger](#)

4. OpenAI / Rockset

Complementary capabilities can warrant acquisition.

Evidence. OpenAI announced the acquisition of Rockset in June 2024. It planned to integrate Rockset's real-time indexing and querying technology into retrieval infrastructure across its products, with members of Rockset's team joining OpenAI.

Relevance to +Collaborate. A major AI developer can buy an external capability that improves the usefulness of its broader products. +Collaborate similarly proposes a defined improvement in the user experience; it does not need to replace the underlying model to merit consideration.

Limits. Rockset was an infrastructure company with a team and technology suited to that role. The announcement did not identify speed as the decisive motive, quantify time saved, or disclose a price. It is a capability-acquisition precedent.

[OpenAI acquisition announcement, June 21, 2024](#)

08 / SIX CASE STUDIES - 5 AND 6

Why buy what you could build?

The parallels concern timing, capabilities, and access to expertise. Their limits matter when applying them to this offering.

5. Google / Character.AI

Licensing can provide outside AI technology and expertise.

Evidence. Alphabet's 2024 annual report describes an August 2024 non-exclusive license to Character.AI's then-current large language model technology. Alphabet paid \$2.7 billion in cash, canceled convertible instruments, and hired certain employees.

Relevance to +Collaborate. The structure illustrates a major AI developer's willingness to source technology externally through licensing alongside access to expertise. For +Collaborate, rights and support commitments can be negotiated to fit the buyer's intended use.

Limits. The disclosed consideration covered a broader transaction. It is not a standalone license valuation or a price for a specified time advantage. Character.AI's assets and scale differ substantially from +Collaborate's; the amount is not an asking-price anchor.

[Alphabet 2024 Form 10-K, Note 8: Business Combinations](#)

6. Microsoft / 86-DOS

Existing software helped meet a committed launch.

Evidence. The Computer History Museum recounts that Microsoft lacked a suitable operating system when it signed its IBM contract in November 1980. Microsoft first licensed, then purchased, Seattle Computer Products' 86-DOS and adapted it for the IBM PC, which shipped in August 1981.

Relevance to +Collaborate. This case connects an existing capability to a customer commitment and a deadline. The strongest +Collaborate conversation would similarly identify the product objective, performance standard, and delivery date that transferred work could help achieve.

Limits. The technology, era, and market differ. The eventual success of MS-DOS should not be treated as a value predictable at the initial transaction. The useful parallel is the link between acquired work, further engineering, and timely delivery.

[Computer History Museum, "Microsoft MS-DOS early source code," March 25, 2014](#)

09 / FOUNDER AND NEXT STEP

A founder with a prior institutional acquisition.

Alan Jacobson

Alan founded TweenTribune.com, which Tyton Partners' transaction record identifies as adviser to Smithsonian Enterprises in that acquisition. The acquisition was championed by David Rubenstein, then chair of the Smithsonian's Finance Committee.

[Tyton Partners: Smithsonian Enterprises / TweenTribune transaction](#)

Alan is also the founder of [revenuemodel.ai](#), [brasstacksdesign.com](#), and [realpeoplerealstuff.org](#). He brings the product's development history and offers direct technical help to the acquiring or licensing team.

Brand documentation supplied by Alan records a +COLLABORATE trademark application submitted September 9, 2026, serial no. 50099405. This is an application, not a registered trademark.

The mandate sought

An investment banking adviser with relevant technology relationships to qualify strategic buyers, reach product and engineering sponsors alongside corporate development, and structure a focused licensing or acquisition process. Potential counterparties include general-purpose AI providers such as Microsoft, OpenAI, Anthropic, and Meta; no interest from those companies is asserted.

First: spend 5-15 minutes in the demo. **Next:** discuss buyer fit, timetable, and mandate with Alan. **Then:** align a qualified buyer on commercial terms and protected evaluation, with hands-on technical support and a clear path to closing.

[Start the demo](#)

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Prepared from Alan's supplied materials, current demo screenshots, and linked transaction sources. This introductory package omits the confidential protocol and private development archive.