

the improbable yet elementary case

@causalmechanics/ @themanual4am

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a mathematical paradigmatic mashup: Thomas Kuhn Vs map-territory Vs ...?

*prefer the simplest explanation*¹

consider all mathematics as pseudo-mathematics; a means for a novice mathematician to express ideas in less time and fewer words than a similarly novice writer might, in prose. all terms are tentative. corrections \wedge advice, welcome.

...

¹which works

1 anomaly

$$(\not\rightarrow, \not\rightarrow_T, \not\rightarrow_M)$$

unresolved, unresolvable, or insufficiently resolved, territory

1.1 anomaly, generally

$$(\not\rightarrow)$$

Anomaly refers to all unnoticed, unrecognised, uninterpreted, undefined, unexplained, unrepresented, and unaccounted, universal phenomena.

Anomaly is all we cannot see: all negative-space, between and beyond the intangible structures, assertions, and definitions, of comprehension, intent, and agency.

1.2 anomalous territory

$$(\not\rightarrow_{Sp}, \not\rightarrow_{Ph}, \not\rightarrow_{Ch})$$

any territory for which there is no, or effectively-no, map

$$\not\rightarrow_T: |M| \approx 0$$

Anomalous territory $\not\rightarrow_T$, frames anomaly $\not\rightarrow$, by territory T :

$$\not\rightarrow_T: \not\rightarrow_{Sp}, \not\rightarrow_{Ph}, \not\rightarrow_{Ch}$$

Further definitions:

$$\not\rightarrow_T \approx \not\rightarrow$$

$$|\not\rightarrow_T| \approx 0$$

$$T \setminus \not\rightarrow_T \approx T, \not\rightarrow_T^{\mathbf{C}} \approx T$$

$$|T \setminus \not\rightarrow_T| \approx |T|, |\not\rightarrow_T^{\mathbf{C}}| \approx |T|$$

1.3 anomalous map

$$(\not\rightarrow_{Pa}, \not\rightarrow_{Pr}, \not\rightarrow_M)$$

Anomalous map $\not\rightarrow_M$, refers to any map M , which insufficiently resolves $r()$, territory T , to representational account M ²:

$$|M| \not\approx |T|$$

Further definitions:

$$\not\rightarrow_M \not\approx \not\rightarrow$$

$$|\not\rightarrow_M| \not\approx 0$$

²all ununified science is fundamentally anomalous

1.4 reconciling anomaly

($\nrightarrow \setminus \nrightarrow$)

a map is a representational account of territory; however, not all maps resolve territory equally well

$$M \mapsto T, M \neq T, M \not\approx T$$

Specifically, where two paradigms Pa , attempt to resolve $r()$ approximately the same phenomenal scope Sp_1 , each paradigm may interpret and represent differently ³:

$$Pa_1(T_1) \rightarrow Pa_1, Pa_2(T_1) \rightarrow Pa_2$$

$$Pa_1 \not\approx Pa_2$$

$$|Pa_1| \not\approx |Pa_2|$$

$$Pa_1 \cap Pa_2 \approx \emptyset$$

$$Pa_1 \neq Pa_2$$

1.5 resolving anomaly

($r(\nrightarrow)$)

prose removed for revision; though primarily a segue to map territory fit/ delta

□

³note that T_1 does not change in this example, there is a difference between both maps, and both maps and territory. this difference might be framed using a variety or distinct mathematical forms: set theory (as here); category theory; graph theory; geometry, geometric tessellation, and tiling; etc