

# the improbable yet elementary case

@causalmechanics/ @themanual4am

2023-11-13

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

*prefer the simplest explanation*<sup>1</sup>

*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.*

...

---

<sup>1</sup>which works

# 1 map territory

$( M \mapsto T )$

*"a map is not the territory it represents, but, if correct, it has a similar structure to the territory, which accounts for its usefulness" — alfred korzybski, science and sanity, p. 58*

The map territory relation <sup>2</sup> will be mathematically reconciled with Thomas Kuhn's *paradigm, measure, common measure, and anomaly* — to conceptually *defamiliarise* <sup>3</sup>, re-frame, and extend both conceptualisations.

*all ideas are maps of territory; all maps, abstract representation. map may refer to a process; or resultant state.*

## 1.1 representation

$( M \mapsto T )$  map as state

A map  $M$ , represents territory  $T$ :

$$M \mapsto T$$

## 1.2 interpretation, resolution

$( r() , M() )$  map as process

Territory  $T$ , is resolved  $r()$  by interpretation, to a representational account  $M$ :

$$r(T) \rightarrow M$$

Or for map specific resolution  $M()$ , of territory  $T$ :

$$M(T) \rightarrow M$$

## 1.3 equivalence

$( \neq , \approx , \not\approx , \simeq , \equiv , \therefore )$

Famously, a map  $M$ , is not the territory  $T$  it represents:

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

However, when sufficiently resolved and circumstantially appropriate, a sufficiently accurate map  $M$ , may be momentarily synonymous with the territory  $T$ , which it represents:

$$M \simeq T , M \equiv T$$

In all cases:

$$M \therefore T$$

□

---

<sup>2</sup>or distinction

<sup>3</sup>note: describe defamiliarisation