Radical Thinking for Enumeration and Contradiction

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1. Introduction 1)

Correct thinking consists of setting correct **granularity** of object and method from among **enumerated** objects and methods which is based on **formal logic** and adapting correct **dialectical logic** under correct value.

We can get correct granularity of object only from among the perfectly enumerated objects. Without enumeration of objects we might miss the adequate granularity of object.

1. Introduction 2)

- Chapter 2: Review of Basic Concepts
- Chapter 3: Some method of **managing granularity and enumeration** of objects consciously, which gives a formal ground of Radical Thinking of my previous papers.
- Chapter 4: Re-formulate **contradiction** by managing granularity and enumeration.
- Chapter 5: Summarize **methods of resolving differences**.

2. Review of Basic Concepts 1)

Anything (including real world, action and thought) perceptive is called **Object**

1. **Matter:** System Object
2. Fixed **"Mind" or "Idea":** System Object

21. Information of individual or common notion which is taken by physical entity, 22. My fixed mind

3. **Movement** or Action: Process Object

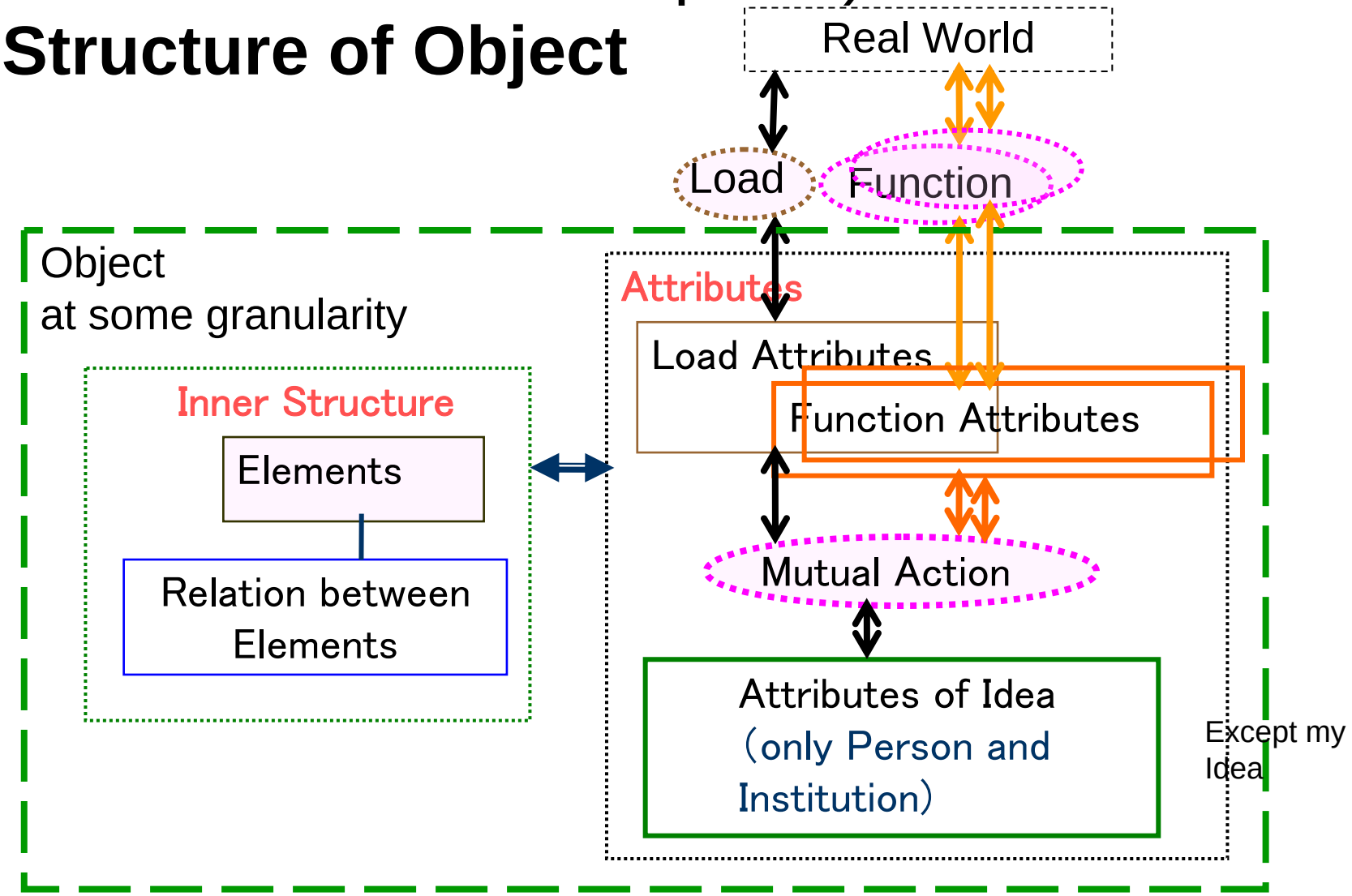
Movement is process, interaction and change as result

2. Review of Basic Concepts 2)

- **Object World:** Complex of Objects and/or attributes
- **Granularity:** Size, magnitude or scope in space and/ or time and specified attributes and its degree of abstraction
- Density**:** density of inner structure
- **Function:** (primarily) Meaning of attributes of Process Object, (secondly) Meaning of attributes of Object
- **Structure:** Granularity and inner structure

2. Review of Basic Concepts 3)

Structure of Object



3. Granularity and Enumeration
3.1 What is Granularity?

1) What is Granularity?

Granularity is size, magnitude or scope in space and/or time and degree of abstraction of attributes of object which is specified by points of view.

We can get correct granularity of object only from among the perfectly enumerated objects.

Without enumeration of objects we might miss the adequate granularity of object.

"Object etc." is sub-object, object, relation between them and movement of them

3. Granularity and Enumeration 3.2

Constraint between Granularity and Enumeration

2) **Constraint of Type or Kinds**
3) **Principle of Enumeration**: Enumeration of "object etc." depends on total granularity of "object etc." and granularity of "object etc.".

If a hundred balls have various colors, whether objects are divided into thirty kinds of red, orange, etc. or a hundred objects of each color depends on granularity of attributes of the object.

In Japan rainbow has seven colors by a fixed notion. In some country it has five or six colors.

3. Granularity and Enumeration 3.2

Constraint between Granularity and Enumeration

4) Constraint of Specifying Granularity

- Specifying granularity is useful in definition fixing something for the present and re-grasping something or changing something.
- We have many ways of defining something which consists of definition by space enumeration, by time enumeration, from outside and from inside.

3. Granularity and Enumeration

3.3 Attitudes for Granularity and Enumeration

1) Change of Recognition as Constraints Satisfaction

After the enumeration of "object etc." , If type of object and the types of relation or movement went together, we could find the new type of object and new types of relation or movement.

Example: Notion of Productivity and relations of production and contradiction between them.

3) Timing of managing granularity and enumeration

We have two kinds of timing of managing granularity and enumeration. At present we decide granularity and enumeration. That leads us to the way of life.

4. Contradiction 1) Constraints

(An example of constraints satisfaction of type of object and the types of relation)

- Constraints of approximating model of the World, which has moving elements and mutually related elements, is to have units whose synthesis makes approximation of a phenomenon of the World.
- As logic is movement or relation of thinking, this unit will also become a unit of dialectical logic.
- What is a unit which satisfies these constraints?

4. Contradiction 2) Satisfy Constraints

- **Contradiction is generation and movement of two terms which have relation with outer part**.
- (Explanation) Only outer movement can generate two terms. Two terms is two attributes of two objects or one objects or two values of one object.
- This contradiction satisfies the constraints.
- Synthesis of this contradiction via attributes or state can approximate phenomenon to become model of the world. And it becomes a unit of dialectical logic.

4. Contradiction 3) Enumeration of Result

11) Contradiction or movement of <u>two attributes</u> which already exists going together and run autonomously, by objective power and/or by intentional human will.

Example: Productivity and relations of production

10) Contradiction or movement which objective power and/or intentional human will make <u>two attributes</u> go together.

01) Contradiction or movement which resolve differences between <u>two values</u> of one attribute autonomously, by objective power and/or intentional human will.

Example: Positional movement. To change the temperature of this room to the desired one.

00) Contradiction or movement which generates <u>two values</u> by objective power and/or intentional human will.

4. Contradiction 4) Summary

Contradiction is either generalized **“Technical Contradiction” 11) , 10)** which **two attributes** are going together or **“Physical Contradiction” 01) , 00)** which **two values** are resolving differences according to density. Contradiction of use value and exchange value in the third stage of barter is “Technical Contradiction”. It is also recognized as “Physical Contradiction” which makes efficiency of barter better.

All movement is contradiction and all change is caused by movement. Therefore changing something is achieved either by making two attributes go together or making two values resolve differences.

5. Resolving Differences

1) We have types of purposes which consist of making new function, idealization and resolving problem in narrow sense. Formulate any issues by any type of purposes to resolve **"Physical Contradiction"** in broad sense.

2) Convert to types of object change.

3) Usually these actions cause side effects to bring out **"Technical Contradiction"**. In this case we resolve "Technical Contradiction" by 40 Principle etc.

4) The case that we cannot perform 2) 3).

41) The case that we have no opposites.

42) We have opposites but cannot transform them.

421) Cannot transform them although at the same granularity.

422) Cannot transform opposites because transformation belong to different granularity or dimension.

5. Conclusion

It is highly recommended to be conscious on granularity and enumeration. If type of object and relation or movement went together satisfying constraints, we could find the new type and new law.

Contradiction is generation and movement of two terms which have relation with outer part. This contradiction can approximate phenomenon to become model of the world and a unit of dialectical logic.

This contradiction and the thought on granularity and enumeration will be the base of the method of technology and institution and the base of the way of life.