

MATHEMATICS ENDS IN
MEANINGLESSNESS

BY

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In simple mathematics

See what a mere erotic poet has seen
 what a plethora of Abel prize winners
 mathematic professors post doctoral and
 Phd students have not see before –that
 mathematics is irrational inconsistent
 ends in meaninglessness

**(Mathematics will become to be seen as
 just an artificial man made game an
 elaborate puzzle game used to exercise the
 left hemisphere of the brain-with some
 lucky/fluky applications to the real
 world. A puzzle game that is made to be
 consistent with certain rules that are
 made to make mathematics consistent –
 and when an inconsistency is found new
 ad hoc rules-like the axiom of separation-
 are made to ban the problem and make
 mathematics consistent again
 Mathematics will become to be seen as
 just an artificial man made game an
 elaborate puzzle game)**

**Australia's leading erotic poet colin
lelie dean -see
[https://www.scribd.com/doc/35520015/
List-of-FREE-Erotic-Poetry-Books-
by-Gamahucher-Press](https://www.scribd.com/doc/35520015/List-of-FREE-Erotic-Poetry-Books-by-Gamahucher-Press)
shows**

This paper is a case study in regard to the view that all views collapse into meaninglessness or absurdity or self contradiction. All products of human thinking end in meaninglessness or absurdity or self contradiction.

Mathematic is no exception Mathematics has many paradoxes which show mathematics ends in meaninglessness On these paradoxes Bunch states

With the discovery of such mathematical paradoxes as the Burli-Forti paradox, Russell's paradox, Cantor's paradox and Skolem's paradox by early 1930's as Bunch notes, Hilbert's program did not succeed such that "disagreement about how to eliminate contradictions were replaced by discussions of how to live with contradictions in mathematics."¹ Attempts to avoid the paradoxes led to other paradoxical notions but most mathematicians rejected these notions.² Thus the present situation is that mathematics cannot be formulated, except in axiomatic theory, without contradictions without the loss of useful results. With regard to axiomatic

¹ B. Bunch, *Mathematical Fallacies and Paradoxes*, Dover, 1982, p.140.

² *ibid.*, p.136.

theory, this cannot be proven to be consistent with the result that paradoxes can occur at any time. As Bunch states:

“None of them [paradoxes] has been resolved by thinking the way mathematicians thought until the end of the nineteenth century. To get around them requires some reformulation of mathematics. Most reformulations except for axiomatic set theory, results in the loss of mathematical ideas and results that have proven to be extremely useful. Axiomatic set theory explicitly eliminates the known paradoxes [by creating an ad hoc axiom], but cannot be shown to be consistent. Therefore, other paradoxes can occur at any time [i.e. the Skolem paradox].”³

Axiomatic set theory avoids these paradoxes- not solves them - by constructing an ad hoc axiom called the axiom of separation which just outlaws/blocks/bans certain constructions- we will see this axiom of separation is impredicative and thus has to be dropped as many mathematicians and philosophers say such impredicative statements are illegitimate and must be banned from mathematics

This paper shows mathematics ends in meaninglessness for another five reasons

- 1) A finite number = a non-finite number-thus mathematics ends in meaninglessness. Mathematics proves a finite number $1 =$ an infinite number $.999\overline{9}$ -to infinity note there are an infinite**

³ *ibid.*, p.139.

number of 9 to the right of the decimal

ie a finite number = an infinite number- a contradictions in terms Thus mathematics ends in meaninglessness

or put another way

0.9999... = 1 means mathematics ends in contradiction

0.9999.... is a non-finite number/

1 is a finite number

thus we have

a finite number = non-finite number

thus a contradiction in terms

thus

mathematics ends in contradiction

2) $1+1=1$ Most say the most certain of things is $1+1= 2$

but

$1+1=1$, 1 number + 1 number = 1 number

ie 1 number (10) + 1 number (20) = 1 number (30)

1 chemical (na sodium) + 1 chemical (cl chloride) = 1 chemical (nacl salt)

Thus mathematics ends in contradiction

3) ZFC is inconsistent. MATHEMATICS JUST AD HOC

ARBITRARILY DEFINES AWAY THE SELF-CONTRADICTIONS IN

MATHEMATICS IE BY CREATING THE AXIOM OF

SEPARATION -which is impredicative and thus invalid

ALSO THIS AXIOM IS IMPREDICATIVE BUT IT

OUTLAWS/BLOCKS/BANS IMPREDICATIVE STATEMENTS thus

it bans itself thus ZFC contradicts itself and 1)ZFC is

inconsistent 2) that the paradoxes it was meant to avoid are now still valid

and thus mathematics is inconsistent

4) MATHEMATICS IS NOT THE LANGUAGE OF THE UNIVERSE as it is mathematics is just a bunch of meaningless symbols connected by rules

5) Mathematicians don't know what a number is
 Mathematicians cannot define a number without being impredicative-ie self referential thus mathematicians don't even know what a number is- thus maths is meaningless .All mathematics can say is a number is a number-which means they don't know what a number is

6) A 1 unit by 1 unit $\sqrt{2}$ triangle is a contradiction in terms- and also is an impossibility A triangle that has sides *equal* to 1 unit long, the diagonal of the triangle is *equal* to the $\sqrt{2}$ is a contradiction in terms the length-property-of the diagonal is root 2ie non finite but the diagonal is finite a contradiction
 or

1) the hypotenuse is finite ie terminates ie can be constructed

but

2) the length of the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{2}$. It is non-finite which does not terminate ie can never be constructed- thus the triangle can never be constructed

Thus a contradiction in terms

Thus mathematics ends in meaninglessness

1) Australian's leading erotic poet Colin Leslie Dean

see the free erotic poetry at Gamahucher Press

http://gamahucherpess.yellowgum.com/gamahucher_press_catalogue.htm

Dean points out mathematics proves $1 = .9999\overline{9}$ -to infinity note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal In other words it is proved a finite number $1 =$ an infinite number $.99\overline{9}$ –which is a contradiction in terms

proof

$x = .999\overline{9}$ the bar signals recurring numbers .note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal

$$10x = 9.\overline{99}$$

$$10x - x = 9.\overline{99} - .\overline{999}$$

$$9x = 9$$

$$x = 1$$

thus $x = 1$ and $x = .\overline{999}$ note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal

ie $1 = .\overline{99}$ note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal

In other words it is proved a finite number $1 =$ an infinite number $.\overline{99}$ note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal –which is a contradiction in terms thus mathematics ends in contradiction ie ends in meaninglessness

A finite number ie 1 cannot = an infinite number ie $.\overline{99}$ note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal

so when maths says it proves

$1 = .\overline{999}$ note there are an infinite number of 9 to the right of the decimal

it is in a contradiction in terms and thus ends in meaninglessness

There is no way a finite number ie 1 can be the same as an infinite number ie $.\overline{99}$ they are a contradiction in terms You are miss using language It is simple logic

if you say a finite number is the same as an infinite number your are making a mistake in logic as well in language

What is an "infinite number"?

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/infinity.html>

INFINITY

“An idea that something never ends. [ie .999[bar] never ends”

<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Infinite+number>

“infinity, in mathematics, **that which is not finite**”

0.9999[bar] or 0.9999.... is not finite number as it has no final value as it never ends

WHAT IS A FINITE NUMBER

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/finite-number.html>

“A definite number. Not infinite. In other words it could be measured, or given a value. [ie 1]” There are a finite number of people at this beach.”

But 0.9999[bar] or 0.9999.... is a non-finite number as it has no final value as it never ends

To say an infinite number i.e. that which never ends [.999bar] = a finite number which ends ie that which has a value [i.e. 1] is a contradiction in terms

Thus when maths says a finite number i.e. 1 = an infinite number i.e. .99[bar]

it ends in self contradiction or meaningless as a finite number is the contradictory of an infinite number and to say they are the same violate the law of non-contradiction

thus maths ends in meaninglessness

or put another way

simply

$0.9999... = 1$ means mathematics ends in contradiction

$0.9999...$ is a non-finite number/

1 is a finite number

thus we have

a finite number = non-finite number

thus a contradiction in terms

thus

mathematics ends in contradiction

thus maths ends in meaninglessness

for those who claim

“The Symbol/numeral "0.999..." may be considered infinite in length, but the number it represents is finite and equal to one”

OR AGAIN

“the symbol "0.999..." never ends, it is just that: a symbol. So it's fine to say the symbol/notation "0.999..." is non-finite, but the actual number/concept that symbol represents is very much finite.”

It is pointed out

the symbol/numeral “0.9999....” represents a number N that number N never ends ie IS noni-finite

The symbol /numeral and the number ARE THE SAME they are equivalent concepts

the numeral "0.999..."ie non-finite never ends and represents a number N That number N never ends ie is non-finite

THE SYMBOL/ NUMERAL AND NUMBER ARE THE SAME THEY ARE EQUIVILANT CONCEPTS

2)The Australian leading erotic poet
philosopher colin leslie dean points out
 $1+1=1$

get a salt shaker
pour out one heap of salt on the left
pour out one heap of salt on the right

NOTE WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HEAPS
now push the 2 heaps together ie we add them together
now what have we
we have one heap of salt in the middle
thus
 $1+1= 1$
thus a contradiction in maths thus maths ends in contradiction ie
meaninglessness-

Again
most say the most certain of things is $1+1= 2$
but
1 number + 1 number = 1 number
1 number (10) + 1 number (20) = 1 number (30)
1 chemical (na sodium) = 1 chemical (cl chloride) = 1 chemical (nacl salt)
thus maths ends in contradiction ie
meaninglessness-

now

ADDITION IE + MEANS TO PUT TOGETHER IE MORPHED

Thus + means being morphed

There is no problem with saying $1\text{kg} + [\text{morphed}]1\text{kg}$ ie morphed together=2kg

So the same applies to heaps/books/apples/cars etc

ie

but also $1\text{ book} + [\text{morphed}]1\text{ book}$ ie morphed together =1 book

similarly $1\text{ car} + [\text{morphed}]1\text{ car} = 1\text{ car}$

1 number + 1 number = 1 number

1 number (10) + 1 number (20) = 1 number (30)

1 chemical (na sodium) + 1 chemical (cl chloride) = 1 chemical (nacl salt)

3) ZFC IS INCONSISTENT. MATHEMATICS JUST AD HOC ARBITRARILY DEFINES AWAY THE SELF-CONTRADICTIONS IN MATHEMATICS IE BY AD HOC CREATING THE AXIOM OF SEPARATION THIS AXIOM IS IMPREDICATIVE BUT IT OUTLAWS/BLOCKS/BANS IMPREDICATIVE STATEMENTS THUS IT BANS ITSELF thus ZFC contradicts itself and 1)ZFC is inconsistent 2) that the paradoxes it was meant to avoid are now still valid and thus mathematics is inconsistent

AUSTRALIAS LEADING EROTIC POET COLIN LESLIE DEAN points out mathematics is an ad hoc discipline and ends in meaninglessness

Burali-fortis paradox

In Burali-fortis day there was a set of all ordinals which resulted in paradox. This set has been outlawed in set theory -because it sends it into self-contradiction. To avoid this paradox mathematicians ad hoc introduced the axiom called the Axiom schema of specification ie axiom of *separation*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burali-Forti_paradox

"Modern [axiomatic set theory](#) such as ZF and ZFC circumvents this antinomy **by simply not allowing** construction of sets with unrestricted [comprehension terms](#) like "all sets with the property P ", "

Russell paradox

In Russells day there was a set of all sets which destroyed naive set theory- sent it into contradiction-so to avoid it set theory just introduced an axiom Axiom schema of specification ie axiom of *separation*

Modern set theory just outlaws/blocks/bans this Russells paradox by the introduction of the ad hoc axiom the Axiom schema of specification ie axiom of *separation*

which wiki says

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zermelo%E2%80%93Fraenkel_set_theory

"The restriction to z is necessary to avoid Russell's paradox and its variants. "

Thus we have two sets - which at one time did exist-which send maths into contradiction just being disallowed by adding an ad hoc axiom

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THE IRONY HERE Russell created the axiom of reducibility to get rid of paradoxes in mathematics by outlawing impredicative statements but Zermelo created an ad hoc impredicative axiom the axiom of separation to avoid many paradoxes ie Russell's paradox Now there is double irony in this as many say Russells axiom of reducibility should be outlawed as it is ad hoc but the same mathematicians will not say the axiom of separation should be outlawed or dropped as it is ad hoc –HOW STRANGE

Also the ad hoc creation of this impredicative axiom of separation means
1)ZFC is inconsistent 2) that the paradoxes it was meant to avoid are now still valid and thus mathematics is inconsistent

As the axiom of ZFC ie axiom of separation outlaws/blocks/bans itself thus making ZFC inconsistent

Proof

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zermelo%E2%80%93Fraenkel_set_theory

3. Axiom schema of specification (also called the axiom schema of separation or of restricted comprehension): If z is a set, and ϕ is any property which may characterize the elements x of z , then there is a subset y of z containing those x in z which satisfy the property. The "restriction" to z is necessary to avoid Russell's paradox and its variant

now Russell's paradox is a famous example of an impredicative construction, namely the set of all sets which do not contain themselves

the axiom of separation is used to outlaw/block/ban impredicative statements like Russell's paradox

but this axiom of separation is itself impredicative

<http://math.stanford.edu/~feferman/papers/predicativity.pdf>

"in ZF the fundamental source of impredicativity is the separation axiom which asserts that for each well formed formula $p(x)$ of the language ZF the existence of the set $\{x \in a \mid p(x)\}$ for any set a . Since the formula p may contain quantifiers ranging over the supposed "totality" of all the sets this is impredicativity according to the VCP this impredicativity is given teeth by the axiom of infinity "

thus it outlaws/blocks/bans itself

thus ZFC contradicts itself and 1)ZFC is inconsistent 2) that the paradoxes it was meant to avoid are now still valid and thus mathematics is inconsistent

Now we have paradoxes like

Russells paradox

Banach-Tarskin paradox

Burili-Forti paradox

Which are now still valid

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foundations_of_mathematics

“One attempt after another to provide unassailable foundations for mathematics was found to suffer from various [paradoxes](#) (such as [Russell's paradox](#)) and to be [inconsistent](#): an undesirable situation in which every mathematical statement that can be *formulated* in a proposed system (such as $2 + 2 = 5$) can also be *proved* in the system.

In a sense, the crisis has not been resolved, but faded away: most mathematicians either do not work from axiomatic systems, or if they do, do not doubt the consistency of [ZFC](#), generally their preferred axiomatic system. In most of mathematics as it is practiced, the various logical paradoxes never played a role anyway, and in those branches in which they do (such as [logic](#) and [category theory](#)), they may be avoided.”

As the article notes the paradoxes are just avoided. How maths deals with these is by just defining them away or changing the axioms so they are

dissallowed As wiki points out to avoid the paradoxes the axioms of set theory are revised

Now zermelo ad hoc introduced the axiom of *separation* to outlaw the Russell paradox which showed naive set theory to be inconsistent but this axiom is invalid as it is impredicative thus it cant be used to outlaw Russells paradox;.thus Russells paradox still stands

Australian leading erotic poet colin leslie dean points out Poincare and Russell argued that impredicative statements led to paradox in mathenmatics

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zermelo%E2%80%93Fraenkel_set_theory

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Poincare and Russell argued that impredicative statements led to paradox in mathematics

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicious_circle_principle

Many early 20th century researchers including [Bertrand Russell](#) and [Henri Poincaré](#). [Frank P. Ramsey](#) and [Rudolf Carnap](#) accepted the ban on explicit circularity, The **vicious circle principle** is a principle that was endorsed by many [predicativist](#) mathematicians in the early 20th century to prevent contradictions. The principle states that no object or property may be introduced by a definition that depends on that object or property itself. In addition to ruling out definitions that are explicitly circular (like "an object has property P [iff](#) it is not next to anything that has property P"), this principle rules out definitions that quantify over domains including the entity being defined.

now

the axiom of *separation* of ZFC is impredicative as Solomon Feferman points out

<http://math.stanford.edu/~feferman/papers/predicativity.pdf>

"in ZF **the fundamental source of impredicativity is the separation axiom** which asserts that for each well formed function $p(x)$ of the language ZF the existence of the set $\{x : x \in a \wedge p(x)\}$ for any set a Since the formula p may contain quantifiers ranging over the supposed "totality" of all the sets this is impredicativity according to the VCP this impredicativity is given

teeth by the axiom of infinity "

Now as Poincare Russell and philosophers point out impredicative statements are invalid and should be outlawed from mathematics

Thus mathematics avoids its self-contradictions by arbitrarily adding ad hoc axioms

note

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialetheism>

“From the premises of classical logic and [naïve set theory](#) one can derive outright contradictions, a result that is traditionally frowned upon. The classical response to this problem is to revise the axioms of set theory in order to make them consistent.”

all this arbitrarily defining away problems go right back to the Greek who defined irrational numbers as not being numbers as they destroyed their maths

All in all Mathematics is nothing but an ad hoc discipline and a sham--EVEN THOUGH IT WORKS- it is philosophically absurd and ends in meaninglessness. **It becomes a mystery-that needs to be solved- as to why maths works in the practical world when it ends in meaninglessness ie self-contradiction**

It should be noted that Godels first incompleteness theorem is invalid as

Godel used impredicative definitions – and as we have seen above many mathematicians and philosophers say these lead to paradox and must be outlawed from mathematics

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/32970323/Godels-incompleteness-theorem-invalid-illegitimate>

Quote from Godel

“ The solution suggested by Whitehead and Russell, that a proposition cannot say something about itself , is to drastic... We saw that we can construct propositions which make statements about themselves,... ((K Godel , On undecidable propositions of formal mathematical systems in *The undecidable* , M, Davis, Raven Press, 1965, p.63 of this work Dvis notes, “it covers ground quite similar to that covered in Godels original 1931 paper on undecidability,” p.39.

The impredicative statement Godel constructs is

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%27s_incompleteness_theorems#First_incompleteness_theorem

“the corresponding Gödel sentence G asserts: “ G cannot be proved to be true within the theory T ””

4)MATHEMATICS IS NOT THE LANGUAGE OF THE UNIVERSE

AUSTRALIAS LEADING EROTIC POET COLIN LESLIE DEAN points out mathematics is just a bunch of meaningless symbols connected by rules

mathematics is not the language of reality

mathematics has no semantic content

mathematics is devoid of semantic content thus it cant say anything about

reality

when meaning is overlayed onto the symbols we end in the Carroll's Paradox formalism in mathematics is an attempt to avoid the pitfalls of Carroll's Paradox due to semantic meaning being given to the symbols

$1+1=2$ are just meaningless symbols connected by rules it is only when we make the symbols correspond to reality that in this case we see we are dealing with numbers

Take the axiomatic system ZFC is just a bunch of meaningless symbols connected by rules of inference we give meaning to those symbols and say ZFC deals with a set

Mathematics is devoid of semantic content thus it cant say anything about reality

As

<http://www.mathacademy.com/pr/prime/articles/carroll/index.asp>

says

"The formalist solution, while effective, has its own philosophical drawbacks. Not the least of these is that, **by reducing logic to uninterpreted symbols**, all semantic content is removed from the conclusions of formal logic. In other words, **what we would ordinarily consider meaning is lost**. How to restore meaning to systems of inference while still avoiding difficulties such as Carroll's Paradox remains a thorny question for philosophers of mathematics

All in all Mathematics is nothing but an ad hoc discipline and a sham--EVEN THOUGH IT WORKS- it is philosophically absurd and ends in meaninglessness. **It becomes a mystery-that needs to be solved- as to why maths works in the practical world when it ends in meaninglessness ie self-contradiction**

5) Australias lead erotic poet colin leslie ean points out Mathematicians cannot define a number without being impredicative-ie self referential thus mathematicians dont even know what a number is- thus maths is meaningless All mathematicians can say is a number is a number –thus they don't know what a number is thus maths is meaningless

<http://www.iep.utm.edu/predicat/>

In many approaches to the foundations of mathematics, the property N of being a natural number is defined as follows. An object x has the property N just in case x has every property F which is had by zero and is inherited from any number u to its successor u+1. Or in symbols:

Def-N $N(x) \leftrightarrow \forall F[F(0) \wedge \forall u(F(u) \rightarrow F(u + 1)) \rightarrow F(x)]$

This definition has the nice feature of entailing the principle of mathematical induction, which says that any property F which is had by zero and is inherited from any number u to its successor u+1 is had by every natural number:

$\forall F \{F(0) \wedge \forall u(F(u) \rightarrow F(u + 1)) \rightarrow \forall x(N(x) \rightarrow F(x))\}$

However, Def-N is impredicative because it defines the property N by generalizing over all arithmetical properties, including the one being defined.

again impredicative definition

Let n be smallest natural number such that every natural number can be written as the sum of at most four cubes.

again impredicative definition

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impredicativity>

Concerning mathematics, **an example of an impredicative definition** is the smallest number in a set, which is formally defined as: $y = \min(X)$ if and only if for all elements x of X, y is less than or equal to x, and y is in X.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set-theoretic_definition_of_natural_numbers

A consequence of [Kurt Gödel](#)'s work on [incompleteness](#) is that in any effectively generated axiomatization of [number theory](#) (ie. one containing minimal arithmetic), there will be true statements of number theory which cannot be proven in that system. So trivially it follows that ZFC or any other effectively generated [formal system](#) cannot capture entirely what a number is.

Whether this is a problem or not depends on whether you were seeking a formal definition of the concept of number. For people such as [Bertrand Russell](#) (who thought number theory, and hence mathematics, was a branch

of logic and number was something to be defined in terms of formal logic) **it was an insurmountable problem.** But if you take the concept of number as an absolutely fundamental and irreducible one, it is to be expected. After all, if any concept is to be left formally undefined in mathematics, it might as well be one which everyone understands.

Poincaré, amongst others (Bernays, Wittgenstein), held that any attempt to *define* natural number as it is endeavoured to do so above is doomed to failure by circularity. Informally, Gödel's theorem shows that a formal axiomatic definition is impossible (incompleteness), Poincaré claims that no definition, formal or informal, is possible (circularity). As such, they give two separate reasons why purported definitions of number must fail to define number. A quote from Poincaré: "The definitions of number are very numerous and of great variety, and I will not attempt to enumerate their names and their authors. We must not be surprised that there are so many. If any of them were satisfactory we should not get any new ones." A quote from Wittgenstein: "This is not a definition. This is nothing but the arithmetical calculus with frills tacked on." A quote from Bernays: "Thus in spite of the possibility of incorporating arithmetic into logic, arithmetic constitutes the more abstract ('purer') schema; and this appears paradoxical only because of a traditional, but on closer examination unjustified view according to which logical generality is in every respect the highest generality."

Specifically, there are at least four points:

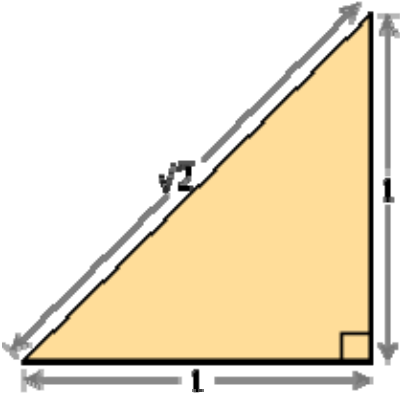
1. Zero is defined to be the number of things satisfying a condition which is satisfied in no case. It is not clear that a great deal of progress has been made.
2. It would be quite a challenge to enumerate the instances where Russell (or anyone else reading the definition out loud) refers to "an object" or "the class", phrases which are incomprehensible if one does not know that the speaker is speaking of one thing and one thing only.
3. The use of the concept of a relation, of any sort, presupposes the concept of two. For the idea of a relation is incomprehensible without the idea of two terms; that they must be two and only two.
4. Wittgenstein's "frills-tacked on comment". It is not at all clear how one would interpret the definitions at hand if one could not count.

These problems with defining number disappear if one takes, **as Poincaré did, the concept of number as basic ie. preliminary to and implicit in any logical thought whatsoever.** Note that from such a viewpoint, [set theory](#) does not precede [number theory](#)

6 a triangle that has sides *equal* to 1 unit long, the diagonal of the triangle is *equal* to the $\sqrt{2}$ is a contradiction in terms

the length-property-of the diagonal is root 2 ie non finite but the diagonal is finite a contradiction

For a triangle that has sides *equal* to 1 unit long, the diagonal of the triangle is *equal* to the $\sqrt{2}$.



The $\sqrt{2}$ is equal to the length of the [hypotenuse](#) of a [right triangle](#) with legs of length 1.

The $\sqrt{2}$., often known as **root 2**, **radical**

Geometrically the [square root](#) of 2 is the LENGTH of a diagonal across a [square with sides of one unit of length](#); this follows from the [Pythagorean theorem](#). It was probably the first number known to be [irrational](#).

Its numerical value, truncated to 65 [decimal places](#),

is:

1.41421356237309504880168872420969807856
967187537694807317667973799...

Irrational numbers cannot be represented as terminating or [repeating decimals](#).

Thus $\sqrt{2}$ is a non finite number ie it never terminates –thus can never be constructed but the length of the hypotenuse is finite ie terminates or

But by the mathematics the length of the [hypotenuse](#) is finite ie it terminates

Thus we have a contradiction the maths says

3) the hypotenuse is finite ie terminates ie can be constructed

but

4) the length of the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{2}$. It is non-finite which does not terminate ie can never be constructed

Thus a contradiction in terms

Thus mathematics ends in meaninglessness

ALSO it must be impossible in our universe to construct a triangle that has sides *equal* to 1 unit long, with the diagonal of the triangle is *equal* to the $\sqrt{2}$.

As the diagonal can never be finite or constructed as its length is $\sqrt{2}$. which is non-finite and thus never terminates thus we can never construct a finite line joining the sides of the triangle as it length is $\sqrt{2}$.

which is non finite ie never terminates This again shows that mathematics/geometry/trigonometry cant be the language of the universe as the objects mathematics creates ie a 1 by 1 root 2 triangle cannot exist in our universe

Conclusion

The above examples are very simple mathematics so

Why it can be asked has a mere erotic poet seen what a plethora of Abel prize winners mathematic professors post doctoral and Phd students have not seen before Why have mathematicians not seen all this before? There are perhaps three reasons

- 1) mathematicians don't know the meaning of what they do

or

perhaps

more to the point is

- 2) group think

Mathematicians and the public for over 6000 years have been caught in group think system think where though they see the examples above it does not register as to what are there significance.

Students and mathematician see these examples but due to group think they just ignore them Kuhn in his “the structure of the scientific revolution” made the point that scientists just do normal science and any anomaly is just ignored until a genius puts the them into a new theory that revolutionizes the area . In the case of mathematics these examples were not even seen as anomalies as they did not even register as problems in the minds of mathematicians This is the power of group think it shuts the minds to seeing different things as the consciousness of people in group think is literally limited shut down to seeing out side the groove these people just go along with the orthodox views of the group they have a blind spot which stops them from seeing As stated any student of mathematics has seen these example but due to the system

think just ignores them-they go along
 the group think thinking there is no
 problem at all

Or

3) The public and mathematicians have been mesmerized by hypnotized by the wonders of the application of mathematics –it works- and as such they have been smug in this magic of mathematics smug to the point that it has shut their minds to seeing problems with mathematics Just like the ancient who where memorized by the magicians magic so have people and mathematicians been mesmerized by the application of mathematics so that many ask when these contradictions are point out “So what mathematics sends us to the moon What difference will these contradictions make to my practical

instrumental life? – where the real question is why does mathematics work when mathematics is irrational inconsistent and ends in meaninglessness

The modern age is in love with usefulness the modern age notion of truth is pragmatic “if it works it must be true” this pragmatics instrumentally of the modern age stops people from questioning the foundations of their beliefs or knowledge “if it works they say then that is all I care about” States and governments are only interested in science for economic or military reasons and so long as they can use science mathematics to add to the GDP they don’t care about the pure investigation of the foundations of science or mathematics. All the states want is to brain wash children into accepting science and mathematics so as to churn out group thinkers who will add to the usefulness that the state wants. The state

does not want students not doing mathematics because they see mathematics as ending in meaninglessness-any one who teaches this the state will not give a voice to The names are different “religion” science” but the phenomenally is the same where religion burnt heretics –those who questioned the ideas of the church science just shuts down debate Like the church in only allowing its view of the universe to be propagated and taught so science only allows its view to propagated Just like the church seeing heretics –those who questioned its dogma- as a threat to the world So is Questioning science and mathematics view of the world is even seen as a threat to world security

NATO finds anti science a threat to world security

beware colin leslie dean and his followers

<http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article19330.htm>

The controversial NATO sponsored report entitled [“Towards a Grand Strategy for an Uncertain World: Renewing Transatlantic Partnership](#)

The Group's Report identifies six key "challenges", which may often result as potential threats to global security:

point 4 says

Quote

‘There is also the more philosophic problem of the rise of the irrational ?[how ironic when it has been shown above that mathematics is itself irrational] the discounting of the rational. Though seemingly abstract, this problem is demonstrated in deeply practical ways.

[These include] the decline of respect for logical argument and evidence, **a drift away from science in a civilization that is deeply technological** The ultimate example is **the rise of religious fundamentalism [how ironic for here we have the group pushing a science fundamentalism a Western fundamentalism], which, as political fanaticism, presents itself as the only source of certainty.”**

the real question is why does mathematics work when mathematics is irrational inconsistent and ends in meaninglessness –that is the real mystery to be solved When it is solved perhaps a new revolution of thought perhaps new and more wonderful things to discover

I need say no more so say nor more

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