Incalculability

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Abstract

Define and explain Incalculability.

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Isaac Newton define calculus to be the study of measures and numbers. That is calculus is understood to involve the differential and integral form in an attempt to evaluate the physical phenomenon of motion and energy. Since then calculus has spawn whole new mathematical fields in such areas as geometry, topology and analysis. Furthering advances in such physical phenomenons as electrodynamics and thermodynamics. Though trivial in that sense Isaac Newton brought numbers to the field of the physical sciences so that quantifiable results can be made that validate the interplay between theory and experiment. Once such validation is made then one achieves natural law.

The evolution of theoretical mathematics has shown that advances in the physical sciences yield further advances in the mathematical sciences. Even then an interplay surmounts which is known to be the field of mathematical physics.

In the field of mathematical engineering calculus, or what is understood to be algebraic and differential topology, allows one to quantify results to achieve a giving task that leads to advances in the technological sciences.

PHPR [The Physicalist Program] has further one's understanding of SUPREME. A mathematical operator that is a homogenous topology. Giving this homogenous topology one can control and manipulate both entropy and the conservation of energy which then integrates with computational control. How then should SUPREME achieve so much more if it's to be design as a property of control measure theory.

It's an abstruse object. An object that has been exhausted but still very much eloquent in design and detail.

Define: Incalculability :

$$[\ ]\ \lfloor\ [\ ]\ \longrightarrow\ |\ \ |$$

As the functor between both a base and target homogenous topological space to a morphic topological space. Whereby a morphic topological space is intrinsic to any sets besides the null set and empty set. That is both a target and base homogenous topological space can morphologically map onto a topological space that is besides the null set and empty set. In other words given any number space in a homogenous topology the morphic topological space can take any value that is intrinsic to the parameters of the number space. The parameters of the number space being the $\lfloor$ - parameter.

That said the initial standpoint behind Incalculability is the capacity to achieve properties of any quality giving the qualities that are presented that exist in motion and energy. The $\lfloor$ - parameter helps to achieve control of any construc tion; that, is measure theory is embebbed as a limit of what is available in terms of any number or any other kind of quantifiable sets.