

# **Superconmath: The Superconceptual (Superultramodern) Mathematics**

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The term *Superconmath* means *Superconceptual Mathematics*. It is a meta-mathematical system that defines the structure of *Superultramodern Mathematical Science*. Superconmath proposes that the conventional (i.e. pre-superultramodern or modern/ultramodern) mathematical science is not as conceptual as it should be. In other words, it has conceptual deficiencies, in nature as well as in approach. Superconmath has five main components:

1. Superconceptual Definition of Mathematics
2. Philosophy as Mathematics
3. Superconceptual Foundations of Pure mathematics
4. Superconceptual Reconstruction of Pure Mathematics
5. Superconceptual mathematical Resolution of Modern/Ultramodern Mathematical Problems

This work states each of the five components, in brief.

## 1. Superconmathical Definition of Mathematics:

- a. Superconmathical definition of pure mathematics – Pure mathematics is a system of 100% precise and 99.99...% necessary propositions. (The term precise means that every term in a proposition is absolutely clarified, and every non-axiomatic proposition is supported on the basis of axiomatic one/s, leaving no doubt, except the 0.00...1% superhyperbolic doubt, the principle that ‘anything may be possible’.)
- b. Superconmathical definition of applied mathematics – Applied mathematics is a system of propositions constructed by applying some or up to all of the pure mathematical propositions to explain and/or predict unnecessary phenomena. In other words, applied mathematics is a system of 100% precise and 99.99...% unnecessary propositions.

## 2. Philosophy as Mathematics:

According to the superconmathical definition of mathematics, the core ideas in *superultramodern science and philosophy*, though appearing to be philosophical, are, in fact, mathematical. For example, the axiomatic component of the NSTP (Non - Spatial Thinking Process) theory is pure mathematical, while its hypothetical component is applied mathematical.

## 3. Superconmathical Foundations of Pure Mathematics:

These are in contrast with the symbolic or, in particular, set theoretic foundations of pure mathematics (as laid out in Bertrand Russell's *Principia Mathematica*). The superconmathical foundations are conceptual (though symbolism itself is a concept) which attempt to define number, for example, as a symbolic representation of quantity and justify the equality  $a + b = b + a$  on the reason that in scalar addition order is irrelevant (and, if possible, to decompose this concept or a group of concepts further).

## 4. Superconmathical Reconstruction of Pure Mathematics:

It entails some flaws in modern/ultramodern pure mathematics, and presents the superultramodern reconstruction of pure mathematics, free of those flaws. One of the flaws is mentioned below.

Flaw in the concept of hyperspace – The Joshian conjecture of three – dimensional space [Space, whether appearance or reality, can have three and only three dimensions (The conjecture is based on two grounds: a. The NSTP theory implies falsehood of the ontology of general relativity. b. Four or higher dimensional space cannot justifiably be imagined.) ] implies that the concept of hyperspace is invalid.

And the flaw in the concept of hyperspace further implies that the Poincare conjecture [if three – dimensional sphere (the set of points in four – dimensional space at unit distance from the origin) is simply connected] shall neither be proved nor be disproved, as it is based on the concept of four – dimensional space.

## **5. Superconmathical Resolution of Modern/Ultramodern Mathematical Problems<sup>1</sup>**

### **Notes -**

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.lulu.com/content/916476>