

## PARTIAL TRANSCRIPTION

William Bricken

November 1986

1. The axioms of Losp work on *partially transcribed* forms.

So:

(if (iff a b) b)

becomes, for example,

	( a = b ) b	
==>	( a = ) b	extract b
==>	a b	semantic standardization

rather than

	( ((a (b)) (b (a))) ) b	
==>	( ((a ( )) ( (a))) ) b	extract b the long way
==>	( ( a ) ) b	clarify
==>	a b	clarify

This technique does amazing simplifications on theories of equality.

2. The crux of logic is the difference between implication and inference. The semantic standardization technique condenses this difference. That is, the foundations of thought (circa 1500 til 1980) rest on an artificial distinction. Turns out that Losp condenses inference into existence, so from the symbolic (syntactic) level, if a token exists, then it is subject to inferential processing. The location of the inference (as opposed to the implication) is outside the space of representation, in the reader's mind. (This is obvious.) The technique of transferring responsibility out of symbols permits meta-analysis in the same space as analysis. The only difference is what kind of tokens (simple or meta) the *same* Losp axioms are applied to.

3. So proof and transformation are the same. Proof techniques (inference, replacement, conditional, indirect, resolution...) are unnecessary and redundant. Replaced by *erase* and *create*.