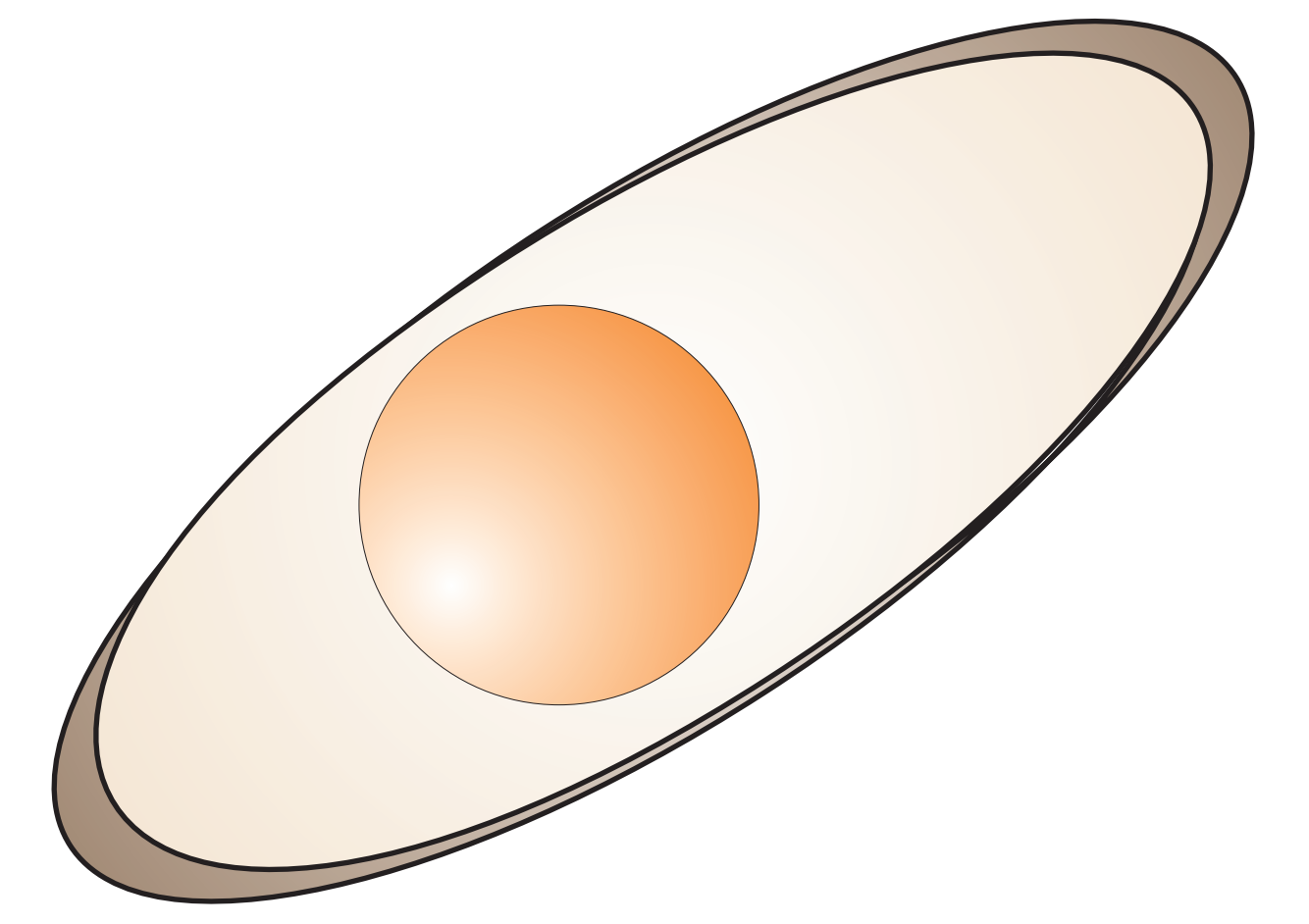


Fauceir Theory

(www.fauceir.org)

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Axiomas

- Evolution, the formation of biological variety, is an automatic process inherent in nature itself (axioma of automatism).
- Evolution is a continuous processes from the non-living world up to human societies that follows the same rules everywhere (axioma of universality).
- The evolutionary processes strives for progress as can be measured by increasing complexity (axioma of progress).

Why do we need axiomas?

Every theory is based on axiomas. In mathematics acting in different axiomatic spaces is commonplace already. While biology was strictly descriptive over centuries, the only axioma behind all biological science was that all that we perceive by our senses really exists. This axioma is so commonplace that no scientist felt it worth mentioning. In fact this axioma coincided with the fundamentals of philosophy of life, our weltanschauung. The problems began to arise when biology developed a theoretical branch.

Discussion of the new axiomas

The axioma of automatism is well accepted among all naturalists. It is, obviously, the foundation of the Darwinian theory of evolution. The axioma of universality is not widely accepted. In fact, it is fiercely challenged by the opponents of Social Darwinism. The problem with Social Darwinists is that they applied a logical fallacy 'Weak Analogy' as you cannot compare things that are so different in structure and function. However denying the axioma of universality makes it difficult for evolutionary biologists to explain the evolution of transitions, origin of life and antropogenesis for instance.

Also the axioma of progress is not generally accepted among evolutionary biologists. I feel this is mainly because the prevailing evolutionary theory cannot succinctly explain progress, and although progress is an obvious fact throughout evolution they rather deny it to not get into trouble having to explain why.

What follows from these axiomas?

- IF there are universal rules of evolution that operate throughout the universe, they should be applicable to every piece of matter no matter what its size.
- IF anything can be divided into pieces that follow the same general rules, an object can be analyzed by describing composition and interaction of its subunits.

This analytical method is applied by Fauceir Theory with the fauceir being the subunit to construct any functional process in the universe.

Fauceir

Definition

A fauceir is functional unit to model evolutionary processes throughout the universe. It is an abstract term that features both control system and information in their most general forms.

FT is rooted in control theory, system theory, and information theory.

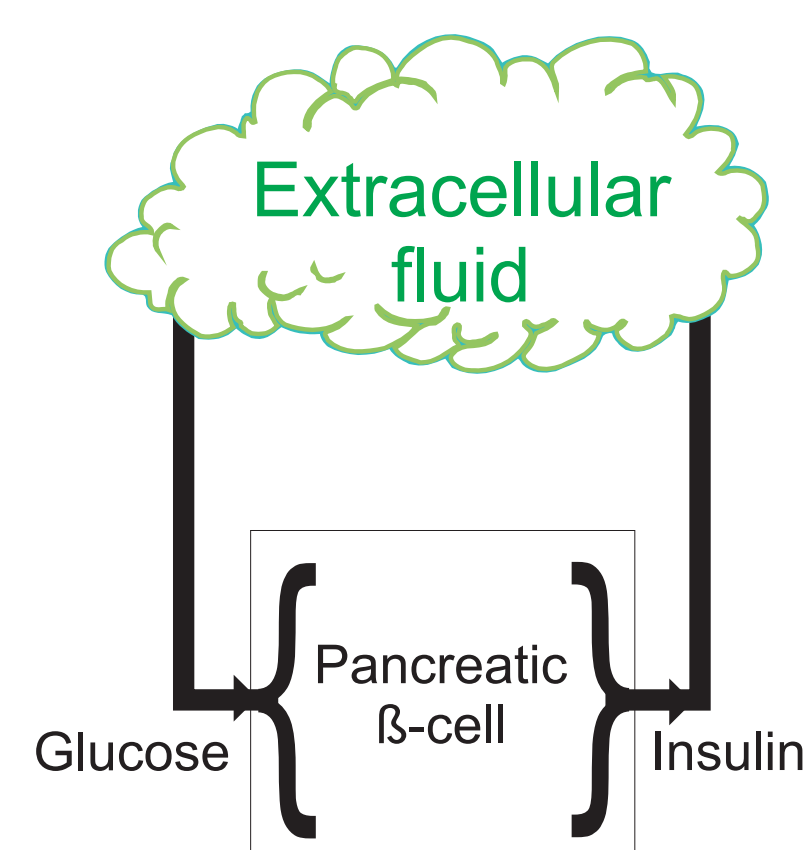


Fig. 1 Blood glucose control.

A. Control system

The essence of a control system is to respond to something. We know about control systems as sophisticated as blood glucose control (Fig. 1). FT considers what is common to all control systems, which are only two processes (1) interaction with something from the outside (environment) and (2) a reaction that changes its internal state. That is a control system in its most general form translates from extern into intern. In its most primitive form a control loop is not actually a loop but simply dying in reaction to a changing environment. In fact this is the most common type that we encounter in nature. It is fundamental to FT as it represents fauceirs in digital form "to be or not to be".

A. Information

One essence of information that it is understood which is it causes a reaction. Next information is essentially conveyed by a physical representation. This physical representation interacts with the receiver.

Properties

Nested structure	Every fauceir consists of nothing but fauceirs.
Hierarchy	Every fauceir is embedded in a hierachy, and its relation to masters and slaves might be described.
Information	Every fauceir can interact with other fauceirs thereby conveying information.
Reactability	Every fauceir has the ability to react.
Adaptability	Adaptability describes the ability to gain a benefit by a fauceir's reaction.
Plasticity	Placticity describes range and pace of adaption.
Finiteness	Most, if not all, fauceirs have a fixed life span.
Designability	Designability is the ability of fauceirs, mostly masters, to shape the design of other, mostly slave, fauceirs.
Inheritability	Most, if not all, fauceirs have the ability to transfer its internal design to other fauceirs. (special case of designability)
Complexity	Complexity is the sum of all slave fauceir interactions that take place at a certain time.

Adaptation/Evolution

Adaptation Definition

Adaptation is an automatic reaction to external changes in order to improve outcome. Well known examples of adaptation are adaptation of eye sight to the dark, the Chameleon changing colour, and a population's genetic adaptation to changing environmental conditions.

Evolution Definition

Evolution is an automatic process in nature that improves adaptability and concomitantly leads to increasing complexity.

Process of Evolution

The process of evolution is mostly increasing complexity, becoming more extensive, or increasing efficiency, becoming more intensive.

Evolution is accomplished by either evolving new internal fauceirs or incorporating external fauceirs in order to enhance adaptability. Evolution is extensive if these new fauceirs add to the existing ones or intensive if replacing some.

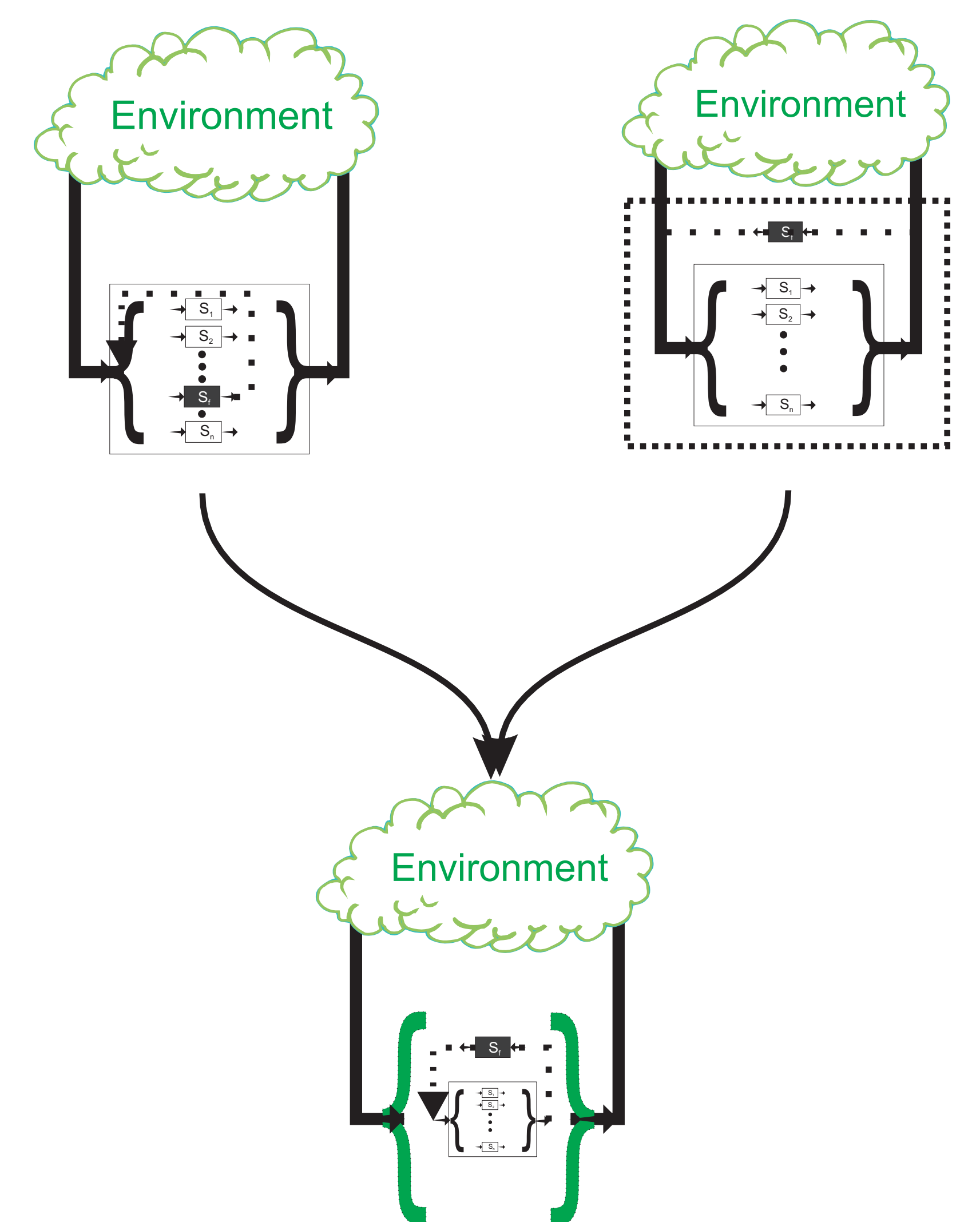


Fig. 2 Fauceir evolution.

Conclusion

FT is to existing evolutionary concepts as an alphabet is to a set of hieroglyphs. In hieroglyphic writing you use a specific character for each subject, and so is the present set of theories. The FT allows to describe each evolutionary phenomenon by a definite set of properties as an alphabet describes vowels and consonants that form the word.

