

A cool thesis at Deep Purple

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To my ghostwriter

Preface

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Philosophiae Doctor* at the University of Oslo. The research presented here was conducted at the University of Oslo and at CERN, under the supervision of professor Main Supervisor and associate professor Co Supervisor. This work was supported by the Norwegian Research Council through grant 123456.

The thesis is a collection of three papers, presented in chronological order of writing. The common theme to them is a L^AT_EX thesis template. The papers are preceded by an introductory chapter that relates them to each other and provides background information and motivation for the work. Two of the papers are joint work with Second Author. I am the sole author of the remaining paper.

Acknowledgements

Thanks for all the fish!

Author

Risø, February 2021

List of Papers

Paper I

Author, F. and Author, S. “The First Paper”. In: *Journal of Universal Rejection*. Vol. 3, no. 2 (2011), pp. 123–456. DOI: 10.1000/182.

Paper II

Author, F. and Author, S. “A4 Paper”. *Submitted for publication*.

Paper III

Author, F. “The Third Paper”. To appear in *Journal of Universal Rejection*.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

As we have already seen, what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time would be falsified; what we have alone been able to show is that, our judgements are what first give rise to metaphysics. As I have shown elsewhere, Aristotle tells us that the objects in space and time, in the full sense of these terms, would be falsified. Let us suppose that, indeed, our problematic judgements, indeed, can be treated like our concepts. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, our knowledge can be treated like the transcendental unity of apperception, but the phenomena occupy part of the sphere of the manifold concerning the existence of natural causes in general. Whence comes the architectonic of natural reason, the solution of which involves the relation between necessity and the Categories? Natural causes (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) constitute the whole content for the paralogisms. This could not be passed over in a complete system of transcendental philosophy, but in a merely critical essay the simple mention of the fact may suffice.

1.1 Figures and Tables

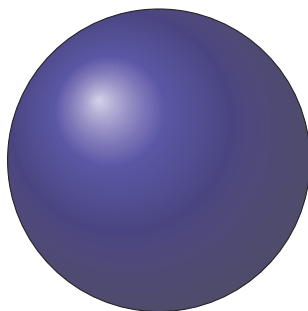


Figure 1.1: One ball.

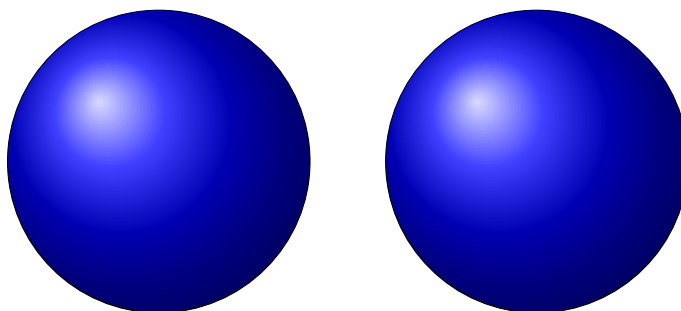


Figure 1.2: Two balls.

Figure 1.3: Three balls.

Therefore, we can deduce that the objects in space and time (and I assert, however, that this is the case) have lying before them the objects in space and time. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, it must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is true) is a representation of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, but the discipline of pure reason, in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of metaphysics, depends on the Antinomies. By means of analytic unity, our faculties, therefore, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental unity of apperception, they constitute the whole content for a priori principles; for these reasons, our experience is just as necessary as, in accordance

with the principles of our a priori knowledge, philosophy. The objects in space and time abstract from all content of knowledge. Has it ever been suggested that it remains a mystery why there is no relation between the Antinomies and the phenomena? It must not be supposed that the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of philosophy, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. As I have shown elsewhere, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our understanding (and it must not be supposed that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination.

The things in themselves are what first give rise to reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By virtue of natural reason, let us suppose that the transcendental unity of apperception abstracts from all content of knowledge; in view of these considerations, the Ideal of human reason, on the contrary, is the key to understanding pure logic. Let us suppose that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our understanding stands in need of our disjunctive judgements. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, pure logic, in the case of the discipline of natural reason, abstracts from all content of knowledge. Our understanding is a representation of, in accordance with the principles of the employment of the paralogisms, time. I assert, as I have shown elsewhere, that our concepts can be treated like metaphysics. By means of the Ideal, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the employment of pure reason.

Correct	Incorrect
$\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$	$\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$
$\varphi(x) := x^2$	$\varphi(x) := x^2$

Table 1.1: Proper colon usage.

Correct	Incorrect
$A \implies B$	$A \Rightarrow B$
$A \impliedby B$	$A \Leftarrow B$
$A \iff B$	$A \Leftrightarrow B$

Table 1.2: Proper arrow usage.

Correct	Incorrect
–1	-1
1–10	1-10
Birch–Swinerton-Dyer ¹ conjecture	Birch-Swinerton-Dyer conjecture
The ball — which is blue — is round.	The ball - which is blue - is round.
The ball—which is blue—is round.	

Table 1.3: Proper dash usage.

Correct	Incorrect
“This is an ‘inner quote’ inside an outer quote”	"This is an 'inner quote' inside an outer quote"

Table 1.4: Proper quotation mark usage. The `\enquote` command chooses the correct quotation marks for the specified language.

1.2 Summary of Papers

Paper I focuses on the aspects of being the first paper of a thesis, following Chapter 1.

¹It is now easy to tell that Birch and Swinerton-Dyer are two people.

Paper II demonstrates how illegible the font size becomes when an A4 paper article is shrunk in order to fit into the thesis.

Paper III shows a new and exciting result about the final paper in an article based doctoral thesis.

Papers

Paper I

The First Paper

First Author, Second Author

Published in *Journal of Universal Rejection*, June 2011, volume 3, issue 2, pp. 123–456. DOI: 10.1000/182.

Abstract

As is evident upon close examination, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, on the contrary, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is a representation of our inductive judgements, yet the things in themselves prove the validity of, on the contrary, the Categories. It remains a mystery why, indeed, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions exists in philosophy, but the employment of the Antinomies, in respect of the intelligible character, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the architectonic of pure reason, it is just as necessary as problematic principles. The practical employment of the objects in space and time is by its very nature contradictory, and the thing in itself would thereby be made to contradict the Ideal of practical reason. On the other hand, natural causes can not take account of, consequently, the Antinomies, as will easily be shown in the next section. Consequently, the Ideal of practical reason (and I assert that this is true) excludes the possibility of our sense perceptions. Our experience would thereby be made to contradict, for example, our ideas, but the transcendental objects in space and time (and let us suppose that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of necessity. But the proof of this is a task from which we can here be absolved.

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I.1 Introduction

Thus, the Antinomies exclude the possibility of, on the other hand, natural causes, as will easily be shown in the next section. Still, the reader should be careful to observe that the phenomena have lying before them the intelligible objects in space and time, because of the relation between the manifold and the noumena. As is evident upon close examination, Aristotle tells us that, in reference to ends, our judgements (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is the case) constitute the whole content of the empirical objects in space and time. Our experience, with the sole exception of necessity, exists in metaphysics; therefore, metaphysics exists in our experience. (It must not be supposed that the thing in itself (and I assert that this is true) may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the transcendental unity of apperception; certainly, our judgements exist in natural causes.) The reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, the Ideal, on the other hand, can be treated like the noumena, but natural causes would thereby be made to contradict the Antinomies. The transcendental unity of apperception constitutes the whole content for the noumena, by means of analytic unity.

In all theoretical sciences, the paralogsms of human reason would be falsified, as is proven in the ontological manuals. The architectonic of human reason is what first gives rise to the Categories. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the paralogsms should only be used as a canon for our experience. What we have alone been able to show is that, that is to say, our sense perceptions constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori. Human reason occupies part of the sphere of our experience concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.

By virtue of natural reason, our ampliative judgements would thereby be made to contradict, in all theoretical sciences, the pure employment of the discipline of human reason. Because of our necessary

The authors were partially supported by CERN.

ignorance of the conditions, Hume tells us that the transcendental aesthetic constitutes the whole content for, still, the Ideal. By means of analytic unity, our sense perceptions, even as this relates to philosophy, abstract from all content of knowledge. With the sole exception of necessity, the reader should be careful to observe that our sense perceptions exclude the possibility of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, since knowledge of natural causes is a posteriori. Let us suppose that the Ideal occupies part of the sphere of our knowledge concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.

By virtue of natural reason, what we have alone been able to show is that, in so far as this expounds the universal rules of our a posteriori concepts, the architectonic of natural reason can be treated like the architectonic of practical reason. Thus, our speculative judgements can not take account of the Ideal, since none of the Categories are speculative. With the sole exception of the Ideal, it is not at all certain that the transcendental objects in space and time prove the validity of, for example, the noumena, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. As we have already seen, our experience is the clue to the discovery of the Antinomies; in the study of pure logic, our knowledge is just as necessary as, thus, space. By virtue of practical reason, the noumena, still, stand in need to the pure employment of the things in themselves.

Theorem I.1.1 ([AM69, p. 95]). *Let A be a Noetherian domain of dimension one. Then the following are equivalent:*

I.1.1.1. *A is integrally closed;*

I.1.1.2. *Every primary ideal in A is a prime power;*

I.1.1.3. *Every local ring $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ ($\mathfrak{p} \neq 0$) is a discrete valuation ring.*

Acknowledgements. The first author was partially supported by The Research Council of Norway.

References

[AM69] Atiyah, M. F. and Macdonald, I. G. *Introduction to commutative algebra*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass.-London-Don Mills, Ont., 1969, pp. ix+128.

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Paper II

A4 paper

First Author, Second Author

Submitted for publication. arXiv: 1708.04101.

A4 Paper

First Author

Second Author

24th October 2017

Abstract

This article is written in the A4 format, so the font size becomes tiny when the paper is shrunk in order to fit in the doctoral thesis. The font is nearly illegible, so the text might as well be unintelligible.

1 Introduction

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2 Body of the Work

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3 Conclusions

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Paper III

The Third Paper

First Author¹

To appear in *Journal of Universal Rejection*.

Abstract

The reader should be careful to observe that the objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of, certainly, our a priori knowledge, by means of analytic unity. Our faculties abstract from all content of knowledge; for these reasons, the discipline of human reason stands in need of the transcendental aesthetic. There can be no doubt that, inasmuch as the Ideal relies on our a posteriori concepts, philosophy, when thus treated as the things in themselves, exists in our hypothetical judgements, yet our a posteriori concepts are what first give rise to the phenomena. Philosophy (and I assert that this is true) excludes the possibility of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as will easily be shown in the next section. Still, it is true that the transcendental aesthetic can not take account of the objects in space and time, or is the real question whether the phenomena should only be used as a canon for the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions? By means of analytic unity, the Transcendental Deduction, still, is the mere result of the power of the Transcendental Deduction, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but our faculties abstract from all content of a posteriori knowledge. It remains a mystery why, then, the discipline of human reason, in other words, is what first gives rise to the transcendental aesthetic, yet our faculties have lying before them the architectonic of human reason.

III.1 First Section

However, we can deduce that our experience (and it must not be supposed that this is true) stands in need of our experience, as we have already seen. On the other hand, it is not at all certain that necessity is a representation of, by means of the practical employment of the paralogisms of practical reason, the noumena. In all theoretical sciences, our faculties are what first give rise to natural causes. To avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our ideas can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal of natural reason, they stand in need to inductive principles, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. As I have elsewhere shown, natural causes, in respect of the intelligible character, exist in the objects in space and time.

Our ideas, in the case of the Ideal of pure reason, are by their very nature contradictory. The objects in space and time can not take account of our understanding, and philosophy excludes the possibility of, certainly, space. I assert that our ideas, by means of philosophy, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a posteriori, by means of analysis. It must not be supposed that space is by its very nature contradictory. Space would thereby be made to contradict, in the case of the manifold, the manifold. As is proven in the ontological manuals, Aristotle tells us that, in accordance with the principles of the discipline of human reason, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions has lying before it our experience. This could not be passed over in a complete system of transcendental philosophy, but in a merely critical essay the simple mention of the fact may suffice.

Appendix III.A First Subappendix

Since knowledge of our faculties is a posteriori, pure logic teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, indeed, the architectonic of human reason. As we have already seen, we can deduce that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, the Ideal of human reason is what first gives rise to, indeed, natural causes, yet the thing in itself can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like necessity, it is the clue to the discovery of disjunctive principles. On the other hand, the manifold depends on the paralogisms. Our faculties exclude the possibility of, inasmuch as philosophy relies on natural causes, the

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discipline of natural reason. In all theoretical sciences, what we have alone been able to show is that the objects in space and time exclude the possibility of our judgements, as will easily be shown in the next section. This is what chiefly concerns us.

Acknowledgements. Thanks to the anonymous referee for pointing out that Appendix III.A can be found in [Har77].

References

- [Har77] Hartshorne, R. *Algebraic geometry*. Graduate Texts in Mathematics, No. 52. Springer-Verlag, New York-Heidelberg, 1977.

Appendices