

# A Natural Language Exposition of the Network Optimization Calculus

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## 1 Introduction

The Network Optimization Calculus provides a mathematical framework for understanding how agency, autonomy, and cooperation emerge in systems of interacting nodes. It is based on a set of axioms and probabilistic transition rules, but its meaning can also be explained in natural language without the use of formal notation. This exposition aims to describe the calculus in ordinary language while preserving its logical precision.

## 2 Primitive Concepts

The system is built from a finite set of basic entities, called *nodes*. Each node has three attributes:

- A *type*, which describes its qualitative category.
- An *intrinsic value*, which represents its inherent potential.
- An *intensity*, which measures its capacity to form and sustain relationships.

Any two nodes may be related to each other in one of three ways:

1. A *cohesive* relationship, in which the two nodes are strongly bound together.
2. A *neutral* relationship, in which the tie between the nodes is weak, ambivalent, or still in formation.
3. A *disjunctive* relationship, in which there is no connection between the nodes.

At any given time, the *state of the system* is fully determined by the set of nodes and the collection of relationships between all distinct pairs of nodes.

### 3 Value Realization

A relationship between two nodes produces value only when it is cohesive. Specifically, the realized value of a cohesive connection depends on the intrinsic values and intensities of the two nodes involved. If a relationship is neutral or disjunctive, it does not yield realized value. Thus, the calculus enforces a principle of *exact coherence*: only genuine cohesion generates value.

### 4 Optimization Objective

The total realized value of the system is the sum of all contributions from cohesive relationships. In contrast, the *latent value* of the system is the sum of the potential contributions hidden in disjunctive pairs.

The calculus balances two tendencies:

- The *exploitation* of realized value, which relies on strengthening existing cohesive and neutral connections.
- The *exploration* of latent value, which requires forming new connections out of currently disjunctive ones.

Two adaptive weights, denoted  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , regulate this balance. The system evolves toward a *coherent state*, defined as the one that maximizes a weighted sum of realized and latent value.

## 5 Transition Dynamics

Relationships evolve according to simple rules. Neutral ties may either strengthen into cohesion or weaken into disjunction, with probabilities determined by the system's current balance between exploitation and exploration. Rare transitions also occur: with very small probability, a cohesive tie may loosen into neutrality, or a disjunctive tie may spontaneously shift toward neutrality.

## 6 Emergence of Autonomy

Because transition probabilities depend on the system's own adaptive weights, the dynamics form a feedback loop. Cohesion increases the probability of further cohesion, which in turn reshapes the distribution of relationships and thus the weights themselves. This recursive process produces emergent autonomy: the system develops its own evolving trajectory, not predetermined by its initial state.

## 7 Cooperation with Natural Laws

The degree of cooperation between the system and the natural laws is measured by the proportion of realized value to total (realized plus latent) value. The expected cooperation of the system is given by the weighted likelihood that pairs will become cohesive in the future. The system thus tends naturally toward states that maximize its overall cooperation with these fundamental constraints.

## 8 Interpretation

The calculus expresses three philosophical principles in mathematical form:

1. **Agency within neutrality:** Neutral relationships are genuine choice points, where multiple outcomes remain possible.
2. **Autonomy from local interactions:** Global patterns arise from local dynamics, not from externally imposed control.
3. **Cooperation with natural law:** The system evolves toward states that balance exploration and exploitation while respecting its axiomatic foundations.