The Three Active States of Society

Sir Hrishi Mukherjee I

January 2024

1 Introduction

Society can be present in three active states which can be classified by the three following equations.

$$e = \frac{f \cdot p \cdot i(m)^2}{f}$$

$$e = p \cdot i(m)^2$$

$$i(m) \neq 0, \quad p = \frac{e}{i(m)^2}$$

Let's discuss these in further detail.

$$e = \frac{f \cdot p \cdot i(m)^2}{f}$$

This equation symbolizes a societal state where energy e is influenced by the product of force f, position p, and the squared impact of the unseen dimension $i(m)^2$. The presence of f in the denominator suggests a balancing or normalization process, emphasizing a dynamic equilibrium.

$$e = p \cdot i(m)^2$$

This equation implies a state where energy e is directly proportional to the product of position p and the squared influence of the unseen dimension $i(m)^2$. The absence of a force term suggests a scenario where societal energy is primarily tied to the position and the unseen dimension.

$$i(m) \neq 0, \quad p = \frac{e}{i(m)^2}$$

The constraint in this equation, stating that $i(m)$ must not be zero, adds an interesting dynamic. It suggests that societal position p is determined by the ratio of energy e to the squared influence of $i(m)^2$, and this relationship is meaningful only when $i(m)$ is non-zero.