

## 附录 Y | 命题错位判据

# Appendix Y • Typological Misplacement of Propositions

### 使用说明

#### Usage Statement

本附录不判断命题真伪。

This appendix does not assess the truth or falsity of any proposition.

本附录不提供证明路径，也不尝试构造反例。

This appendix neither provides proofs nor attempts counterexample construction.

本附录的唯一目的，是识别一个命题在形式语法上所表达的内容，是否与其所依赖的本体结构发生错位。

The sole purpose of this appendix is to identify whether a proposition's **syntactic form** is misaligned with its **ontological dependency**.

所谓“错位”，并非错误，而是命题被放置在一个并不适合其结构性质的位置上。

Misplacement does not imply error; it indicates that a proposition is positioned in a typological slot unsuitable for its structural nature.

本判据适用于数学命题、计算问题、动力系统断言，以及复杂系统中的稳定性描述。

This criterion applies to mathematical propositions, computational problems, dynamical assertions, and stability claims in complex systems.

### Y.1 命题冻结

#### Y. 1 Proposition Freeze

在进入任何分析之前，命题必须被冻结。

Before any analysis, the proposition must be frozen.

冻结意味着：

Freezing means:

不进行等价变形

No algebraic or logical reformulation

不引入辅助构造

No auxiliary constructions

不预设证明策略

No assumed proof strategy

命题只以其**最小语法形式**出现。

The proposition is considered only in its **minimal syntactic form**.

此处需要识别的不是“内容”，而是“语法类型”。

What matters here is not content, but syntactic type.

常见的最小语法类型包括:

Common minimal syntactic forms include:

存在式 ( $\exists x$ , 使得.....)

Existential form ( $\exists x$  such that ...)

等式式 ( $A = B$ )

Equational form ( $A = B$ )

极限式 (当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时.....)

Limit form (as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ...)

冻结阶段的目标，是明确:

The goal of freezing is to make explicit:

命题声称“存在什么”

What the proposition claims to exist

命题要求“等同什么”

What it claims to be equal

命题试图“逼近什么”

What it claims to approach

而不是这些主张是否成立。

Not whether these claims are valid.

## Y.2 本体初判

### Y. 2 Ontological Pre-Classification

在冻结之后，命题需要进行本体层面的初步分类。

After freezing, the proposition undergoes an ontological pre-classification.

核心问题只有一个：

There is only one core question:

这个命题描述的是“对象”，还是“相态”？

Does the proposition describe an **object**, or a **phase**?

对象型命题，关注的是可枚举、可指认、可构造的元素。

Object-type propositions concern enumerable, identifiable, constructible entities.

相态型命题，关注的是整体行为、覆盖性质、或稳定区间。

Phase-type propositions concern global behaviour, coverage properties, or stability regimes.

在这一步，不判断命题是否正确，只判断它被写成了哪一种类型。

At this stage, correctness is irrelevant; only the **assumed type** matters.

一个关键判据是：

A key diagnostic question is:

若该命题失败，失败应体现为“一个具体反例”，还是“一种机制无法成立”？

If the proposition fails, should failure appear as a **specific counterexample**, or as a **mechanism breakdown**?

若失败态本身不是一个对象，而是一个需要系统性维持的状态，则该命题已显现相态特征。

If failure itself is not an object but a system-level state requiring maintenance, the proposition exhibits phase-like characteristics.

### Y.3 失败态承载性检验

#### Y. 3 Failure-State Load Test

任何命题，若其反例存在，都必须能够被“承载”。

If a counterexample exists, it must be *supportable*.

本节不寻找反例，只检验反例是否具备可承载性。

This section does not search for counterexamples; it tests whether counterexamples are *structurally sustainable*.

需要考察三个方面：

Three aspects are examined:

第一，失败态是否需要跨尺度协同。

First, does the failure state require cross-scale coordination?

如果一个失败态只能在多个尺度同时精确对齐时出现，则其承载成本极高。

If a failure state requires precise alignment across multiple scales, its maintenance cost is high.

第二，失败态是否具有可冻结结构。

Second, does the failure state admit a freezable structure?

若失败态只能通过不断调整才能维持，则它更像一个不稳定过程，而非一个对象。

If failure can only be sustained through continuous adjustment, it resembles an unstable process rather than an object.

第三，失败态的维持成本如何随规模变化。

Third, how does the maintenance cost scale with system size?

若失败态的维持成本随规模增长而非线性上升，则该失败态在大尺度下趋于不可维持。

If maintenance cost grows superlinearly with scale, failure becomes unsustainable at large sizes.

### Y.4 顺序与尺度扰动测试

#### Y. 4 Order and Scale Perturbation Tests

本节引入扰动。

This section introduces perturbations.

不是对命题本身，而是对理解命题的方式。

Not to the proposition itself, but to the way it is interpreted.

首先考察顺序扰动。

First, order perturbation.

改变枚举顺序、构造顺序或推演顺序，观察命题直觉是否发生变化。

Change enumeration, construction, or reasoning order and observe whether intuitive validity shifts.

若顺序改变即可显著影响命题直觉，则该命题对顺序敏感。

If altering order significantly affects intuition, the proposition is order-sensitive.

其次考察尺度扰动。

Second, scale perturbation.

将命题放入更大或更小的尺度背景中，检验反例构造是否仍然成立。

Embed the proposition in larger or smaller scales and test whether counterexample construction remains viable.

若尺度扩展破坏了反例的可构造性，则命题更接近相态描述。

If scale expansion destroys counterexample viability, the proposition behaves more like a phase description.

## Y.5 不变量识别

### Y. 5 Invariant Detection

在多重扰动之下，若仍有性质保持不变，则需识别这些不变量。

If certain properties persist under multiple perturbations, they must be identified as invariants.

此处的不变量，未必是数值常数。

Invariants here need not be numerical constants.

它们可能表现为：

They may appear as:

覆盖不可避免

Inevitable coverage

稳定区间存在

Existence of stable regimes

失败态密度趋零

Vanishing density of failure states

尤其需要关注：

Particular attention is paid to:

当自由度逐步耗尽后，系统是否仍然保留某种残余性质。

Whether residual properties remain after degrees of freedom are exhausted.

若存有此类残余，则命题更可能指向不变量，而非对象。

If such residues exist, the proposition likely targets invariants rather than objects.

## Y.6 语法错位判定

### Y. 6 Syntactic Misplacement Diagnosis

在前述分析基础上，进行语法—本体对齐检查。

Based on prior analysis, syntactic–ontological alignment is examined.

三个常见错位类型包括：

Three common misplacements are identified:

存在式误表述不变量。

Existential syntax misrepresents an invariant.

等式误表述稳定区间。

Equational syntax misrepresents a stability regime.

极限式误表述相态边界。

Limit syntax misrepresents a phase boundary.

若命题的语法形式指向对象，但其结构行为指向相态或不变量，则判定为语法错位。

If syntax targets objects while structure points to phases or invariants, misplacement is diagnosed.

## Y.7 命题类型重分类

### Y. 7 Proposition Re-Typing

在错位被识别后，命题可被重新放置于更合适的类型中：

Once misplacement is identified, the proposition may be repositioned:

Existence-type (存在型)

Construction-type (构造型)

Invariant-type (不变量型)

Stability-type (稳定性型)

重分类不改变命题真假，只改变其应被如何对待。

Re-typing does not alter truth value; it alters interpretive handling.

## Y.8 案例速览 (不展开)

### Y. 8 Case Glance (No Expansion)

以下命题均可作为本判据的应用对象，但本附录不展开分析：

The following may serve as applications, but are not analysed here:

- 哥德巴赫猜想
- Goldbach's Conjecture
- 黎曼猜想
- Riemann Hypothesis
- 李生素数猜想
- Twin Prime Conjecture
- Collatz 猜想
- Collatz Conjecture
- P vs NP

- P vs NP

#### Y.9 使用警告

##### Y. 9 Usage Warning

本判据不替代证明。

This criterion does not replace proof.

本判据不生成结论。

This criterion does not generate conclusions.

本判据仅改变问题被放置的位置。

This criterion only repositions the problem.