附录 A｜现实差异与灰区缓冲
Appendix A | Reality Gaps and Grey-Zone Buffers

本附录用于说明：
为何在现实系统中，
停止公理往往无法被直接实施。

This appendix clarifies
why the stop axioms
are often not directly implementable
in real-world systems.

现实系统与理论结构之间
必然存在不可消除的差异。

There exists an irreducible gap
between theoretical structures
and real systems.

本书提出的停止公理
描述的是合法停止的结构条件，
而非现实系统的默认运行方式。

The stop axioms presented in this book
define the structural conditions
for legitimate stopping,
not the default operating mode
of real systems.

在现实中，
多数系统受制于政治、组织、时间或路径依赖，
无法在不引发二次失稳的情况下
直接满足这些条件。

In practice,
most systems are constrained
by political, organizational, temporal,
or path-dependent factors,
and cannot satisfy these conditions
without triggering secondary instability.

因此，灰区机制
在现实系统中不可避免地出现，
作为结构性不足
与不可停机状态之间的缓冲层。

Grey-zone mechanisms therefore arise unavoidably
as buffer layers
between structural insufficiency
and non-stoppable system states.

本书不将灰区视为解决方案，
亦不赋予其合法性。

This book does not treat grey zones

as solutions,
nor does it grant them legitimacy.

灰区的功能被严格限定为：
在停止条件尚不可实现的前提下，
暂时延缓系统进入失稳区间，
而不改变其失效条件。

Their function is strictly limited to one role:
to temporarily defer instability
without altering underlying failure conditions
when legitimate stopping is not yet achievable.

一旦灰区被用于
替代停止、
掩盖失效条件、
或转移不可承载的责任，
系统即已丧失
合法停止能力。

Once grey zones are used
to replace stopping,
mask failure conditions,
or displace unmanageable responsibility,
the system has already lost
the capacity for legitimate stopping.

灰区不是停机机制，
而是停机缺失的信号。

Grey zones are not stopping mechanisms;
they are signals
that stopping is absent.