

# Understanding the Dynamics of Human Questioning and Perception Over Time

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## 1 Introduction

In this document, we present a model to investigate the dynamics of human questioning behavior and the development of understanding over a lifetime. Everything is interconnected through time and space, and human perception further adds independent variables to this complex reality. Our approach to examining this complexity is through the lens of categories of perception and understanding.

## 2 Perception, Understanding, and Their Dynamics

Humans perceive reality through various categories of perception. Over time, these perceptions evolve and form clusters of understanding. To truly assess the consistency of these perceptions, one would have to conduct a longitudinal study spanning a human's lifetime. Through such an investigation, we would be able to measure the perception room by means of multidimensional scaling, observing the rate of change in the aspects significant to the individual. This concept aligns with the ideas of Paul Watzlawick, who stressed the importance of understanding one's own perceptions in the process of communication.

However, it is essential to recognize that it is impossible to identify unknown schemes or mechanisms. This highlights the need to understand one's own cognitive structures. By identifying the boundaries of our mindset, we can challenge and transcend them. As stated by Einstein, our theories often determine our observations, and we tend to observe what confirms our theories, thereby reinforcing our beliefs.

## 3 Questioning and Understanding: A Model

The described dynamics are based on two key assumptions:

1. We can understand the dynamics and mechanisms of the human mind's data processing to a certain extent when we compare it against reality.
2. There is a limited amount of time (e.g., a lifetime) for identifying these mechanisms.

Questioning is a constant process. The reality aligns with it to a certain degree. Thus, our reality is shaped substantially by the way we ask questions, leading to the conclusion that questioning would be the independent variable and reality the dependent one. Consequently, the categories of our prognosis are progressively fine-tuned, not to reality but to the underlying patterns of how we question reality.

However, we are limited by time, meaning that we have only a finite number of moments to align our abstractions against reality and discover the fundamental patterns of our questioning. Therefore, moments not spent questioning, not formulating prognoses, or not pushing the boundaries of our sense perceptions can be considered 'wasted' from the perspective of understanding development.

## 4 Implementation and Further Discussion

We propose a Python class `Person`, which allows us to simulate these complex processes over time under various initial conditions and rates of change. While this model may be a simplification of reality, it provides a robust framework for examining the intricate dynamics of human questioning and understanding development.

## 5 Mathematical Model

The frequency  $F_t$  of questioning at time  $t$  is modeled as an exponential decay process with an initial frequency  $F_0$  and a rate of change  $r_F$ :

$$F_t = F_0 \exp(-r_F t)$$

The level of understanding  $U_t$  at time  $t$  is modeled as a linear growth process with an initial understanding  $U_0$  and a rate of increase  $r_U$ :

$$U_t = U_0 + r_U t$$

## 6 Implementation

The `Person` class in Python is implemented with these models. Each instance of the class represents an individual with a specific initial frequency of questioning, initial understanding, and rates of change. The class also includes methods for simulating the processes over time and for visualizing the results.

## 7 Discussion

The model provides a simplified representation of the complex processes of human questioning and understanding development. Although it does not capture all the nuances of these processes, it offers a starting point for understanding their dynamics and how they might change under different conditions.

## 8 Perception, Time, and the Pursuit of Eternity

In the pursuit of understanding, there comes a time when the average used categories of perception align perfectly with the perception-patterns of reality. This is the moment when our known categories are sufficient to comprehend the moment entirely. Mathematically, this can be represented as the limit of a function approaching infinity as the denominator approaches zero. This concept resonates with Gerhard Vollmer's Evolutionary Epistemology, suggesting that our cognitive structures evolve to understand our environment better.

There is a possibility of stagnation if the answer fits the question perfectly. However, this is only applicable for those who do not question what they observe.

## 9 Conclusion

The key to achieving eternity lies in identifying and overcoming our greatest weakness. In a life where an individual fails to recognize patterns and dynamics (single-case-life), each day unfolds as a new exciting adventure, and time becomes a precious commodity. Conversely, in a life where past experiences are recognized in latent mechanisms and dynamics (abstract-case-life), time loses importance as one can anticipate what has happened and what will happen - time becomes eternal.

We constantly maneuver between these two poles. Every thinking being understands and recognizes reality on some level of abstraction. The question answered here is that to understand why reality is perceived the way it is, one has to trace back the underlying patterns of daily life to the determining factor. Once this is done, all other actions taken in an unconscious state become unimportant, fall away, and what remains is more time or even eternity.