

Ontological Calculus: The descriptive and relational calculus of human meta-psychology

Our manifest world comes into being and gains its tangible existence by way of paradoxical unconscious processes and relations. Please enjoy this schematic beginning toward a symbolic/mathematical depth psychology.

1. The unconscious is all that we hold away from our conscious self-identification, all which is not our ego, not our conscious "I." Therefore the symbol for conscious personality is: "I" and the symbol for the unconscious is: "-I"
2. The goal of the process of psychoanalysis is: "All repressions are to be undone," so the equation which represents the goal of psychoanalysis is: $-I = I$
3. $-I=I$ is only one symbol distant from the equation for hallucinatory psychosis/neurosis. In hallucinatory psychosis/neurosis the perceptual flow of the sensory process is reversed, it flows "regressively" from the memory and unconscious outward to create sensory impressions and hallucinatory states (or in the case of introversion hallucination the element of regression is found in the regressive direction of ego perception itself). So if Rg =regression, the equation for hallucinatory psychosis/neurosis is:
 $Rg(-I=I)$
4. Where R = return to consciousness, and S = self and ∞ = the full length of normal mental life:
 $-I \cdot \infty + I = S$ This is the equation for a successful repression.
5. $-I \cdot R + I = S$ This is the equation for neurosis.
6. $-I = \infty$ This is the equation for time in the unconscious which preserves its contents irrespective of the passage of time. "What is unconscious becomes eternal."
7. Unconscious processes are active contributors to life events, and although most visible as symptom creators in neurosis, unconscious content effects in some measure all mental functioning. We are therefore all, to some degree, effected by:
 $I = (-I \cdot \infty)$ This is the paradox of the unconscious, "That which we deny (keep unconscious) defines us eternally."
8. This simple equation describes the negative defensive factor which in some large part determines many of the topics we choose to focus attention on:
Where T = a topic for conscious attention:
 $T = -(-I)$
9. Here is the equation for the unconscious conditions in neurotic symptom formation, or, the return of the repressed. Where R = return to consciousness and Sy = a symptom:
 $-I \cdot R = Sy$
10. This is an equation describing the conscious and unconscious relations in symptom formation in neurosis. Where Δ = change.
 $-I \cdot R = \Delta I$

11. This is an equation describing the meta-psychological proposition that artistic sublimation is a substitute symptom formation. Where A = art and Su = sublimation:

$$-I \cdot R \cdot Su = A$$

12. So where N = neurosis we may conclude that either:

$(-I \cdot R = Su) = A$ or $(-I \cdot R = Sy) = N$ Which is to mean that the return of the repressed makes either art or neurosis.

13. Where $(\Delta?)$ = instability of personality and L = libido

$-I \cdot R = (+\Delta L) = +(\Delta?)$ This equation indicates that return of the repressed increases the quantitative factor of libido and hence increases instability of personality.

14. $-I \cdot R = (+\Delta L) = (+\Delta N)$ or $-I \cdot R = (+\Delta L) = (+\Delta Su)$ This pair of equations indicates: Return of the repressed increases the likelihood of neurosis or the effectiveness of sublimation by increasing the available quantity of libido.

15. $(-I \cdot R = I) = (+\Delta Su) + (-(\Delta?))$ This equation states that when the repressed returns and is integrated into the conscious ego, all sublimation, such as creativity, is increased as well as stability of personality. This is the equation for mental health via our substitute symptom, the equation for "creative psychology."

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