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The Discussion about Truth Viewpoint and its Significance on the View of Broad-Spectrum Philosophy

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Abstract: In this study, we have a discussion about truth viewpoint and its significance on the view of Broad-spectrum Philosophy, which inherit and develop the truth of Marxist philosophy Broad-spectrum. Philosophy provides a unique perspective; it introduces the concept of observocontrol mode, which regards the truth as an image in the equivalence class. By changing the observocontrol mode, it reveals “Multi-lobe” of the truth of the same objective. To answer the question on "how to test the truth", it constructs the procedures and criteria to knowledge the truth. These researches have an important revelation on the enrichment and development of the study of Marxism truth theory.

Keywords: Broad-spectrum philosophy, significance, truth

INTRODUCTION

In Marxist philosophy, truth is subjective understanding of objective reality; this is the correct definition of the concept of truth. Broad-spectrum Philosophy wants to get further question what conditions need to meet when subjective (knowledge) conforming to objective reality? When finding these conditions, Broad-spectrum Philosophy would also ask when these conditions have changed if truth will change or not?

Marxist philosophy thinks that the practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. But Broad-spectrum Philosophy wants to know how to test? Whether it has a kind of no loss of generality and operational procedure or not? Yu-xiang (2001) have a research of the the theorem of multivalent objectivity. Yu-xiang (1998) make an exploration on broad-spectrum philosophy. Xin-lin (2005) study the broad-spectrum philosophy and thinking of innovation. Brooks (1986) A robust layered control system for a mobile robot.

In this study, we have a discussion about truth viewpoint and its significance on the view of Broad-spectrum Philosophy, which inherit and develop the truth of Marxist philosophy Broad-spectrum. Philosophy provides a unique perspective; it introduces the concept of observocontrol mode, which regards the truth as an image in the equivalence class. By changing the observocontrol mode, it reveals “Multi-lobe” of the truth of the same objective. To answer the question on "how to test the truth", it constructs the procedures and criteria to knowledge the truth. These researches have an important revelation on the enrichment and development of the study of Marxism truth theory.

The research of things objectivity of broad-spectrum philosophy: In order to facilitate the analysis of truth difference at traditional philosophy and Broad-spectrum Philosophy, first we should introduce the theorem of objectivity and multivalent objectivity which is used to replace the traditional philosophical concept of objectivity.

Broad-spectrum Philosophy thinks that when people select a certain observocontrol mode, for one thing, results are consistent which are observocontroled by n individuals n times (n in theory can be infinite), we called the thing exists objectively and the nature is the objectivity. Thus, under some certain observocontrol mode we will gain certain specified result, we call the principle of the image. It reflects that the objective things can be observed and controlled, thereby absolutely excluding God, supernatural and spiritual objects. The results observocontroled by n individuals or n times are consistent, we called the equivalence principle. Here, equivalence is a mathematical concept, referring to the same, similar and meeting recurrent (A has a certain relationship with himself), symmetry (A and B have a certain relationship, B and A also have this relationship), transmission (A and B have a certain relationship, B and C have this kind of relationship, then A and C also have this kind of relationship). For example, "roommates" is an equivalence relation which meets the self-recurrent (A and A are roommates), symmetry (A and B are roommates, B and A are also roommates), transmission (A and B are roommates, B

and C are roommates, then A and C must be are roommates). The role of equivalence relation is a collection of classification; each class is called the equivalence class. We can divide the students into many categories by using of "the relationship of roommates", namely, putting the student who living together into a class (equivalence class). When we say, the results observocontroled by n individuals or n times are consistent, the "consistency" is an equivalence relation, all the results together as a class (equivalence class). Equivalence principle reflects testable and repetitive in the scientific research.

After establishing the concept of objectivity, Broad-spectrum Philosophy proposes the theorem of multivalent objectivity and its basic content is: since any objectivity is the objectivity of designated observocontrol mode, then, when the observocontrol mode is changed, a kind of objectivity will be transformed into another kind of objectivity. Every kind of objectivity is equivalent to a leaf (equivalence class), (the same thing) a variety of objectivity constitutes of multileaf objectivity and this is the content of the theorem of multivalent objectivity.

The basic meaning of this theorem is that people can get multiple objective attribute of things by changing the observocontrol mode. For example, we can change the angle of observation, adjust the level of observation to obtain things of different shapes, different levels of state; obtain different properties of things(such as the property of volatility and particles of microscopic particles) by changing the experimental methods, simulation methods and so on. It is that absoluteness of objectivity and the relativity of “Matter of substance, the entity” is fully manifested in this theorem which was emphasized when Lenin criticized Machism.

THE STUDY FROM OBJECTIVITY TO THE VIEW OF TRUTH

In Broad-spectrum Philosophy, when talking about objective existence or objectivity, it means that when the appointed object is observocontroled by n individuals or n times, if the results are consistent (within falling into the same equivalence class), it is said that the object is an objective reality. This criterion is pointing to an objective reality, which judges the presence or absence of the object through the equivalence of the observocontrol results. But the truth of episteme is to point to the understanding itself, is to judge whether some certain epistemic results are the same with the reflected facts or not, if consistent, then said the epistemic results (which reflects the content) are the truth. Therefore, if we say the objectivity is the equivalence which is observocontroled by n individuals or n times and then truth is the equivalent image (Fig. 1).

Simply speaking, this criterion is the consistency between "theatrical facts" and "empirical facts". “Theatrical facts” is the main statement or inferential facts, but "empirical fact" is the people's actual observocontrol result. "Consistency" is equivalence.

Obviously, accordance to the definition of truth above, when the observocontrol mode determined, the truth of the same thing is only one; but according to the theorem of multivalent objectivity, the observocontrol mode can be changed, at this time the truth can have more than one. In other words, for the same objectivity, when n individuals or n times using the same kind of observation, observation point, or experimental means, the result should be consistent, that truth is only one, which is the absolute nature of truth and meaning. But when observocontrol mode changing, due to each observocontrol mode corresponds to a kind of objectivity (truth), so a variety of observocontrol modes correspond to more than one truth, that truth is a collection, this is the relativity of truth(Fig. 2).

We can see that, the truth is one or more, relative to the same observocontrol mode or in relation to different observocontrol modes, which reflects the absolute nature and relativity of truth.

For example, in Euclidean geometry, beginning with the premises (axioms): “there is the point A beyond the line L which we just can draw only one line to parallel the given line L.” We can get the conclusion that “angles of a triangle are equal to 180º.” In the Roche geometry, beginning with the premises (axioms): “there is the point A beyond the line L which we just can draw not only one line to disjoint the given line L.” We can get the conclusion that “angles of a triangle are less than 180º.” In Li's geometry, beginning with the premises (axioms): “there is the point A beyond the line L which we just can draw no line to parallel the given line L.” We can get the conclusion that “angles of a triangle are more than 180°.”

So, different premises would make different conclusions. When premise decided, the conclusion is only. The premise is a perspective angle of observation, since the condition changes, the understanding of truth (theorems) will accordingly take changes.

In another example, Newtonian mechanics based on the classical relativity principle: in one frame of reference the characteristics of objects for mechanical movement will keep up a relatively uniform linear motion with the ground, it will not be motionless just because of reference is still relative to the ground, there is no difference. Description of classical relativity principle of coordinate transformation is the Galilean transformation: in this transformation, time interval,

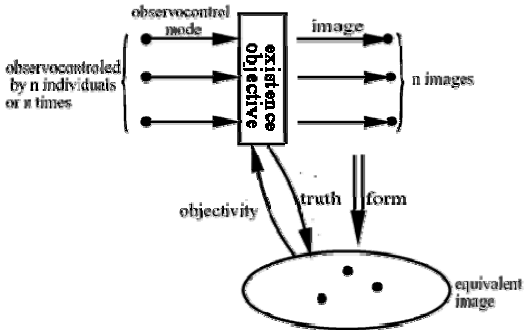

Fig. 1: Truth is the equivalent image

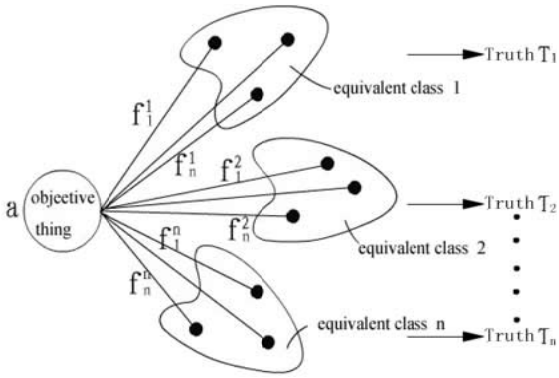

Fig. 2: A variety of observocontrol modes correspond to more than one truth

$$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Fig. 3: The lorenz transform

space, quality and acceleration, which will not vary due to different frames of reference.

The classical principle of relativity of Einstein extended to any physical laws (not limited to the laws of Mechanics): the laws of physics in all inertial frames are the same. Thus, electromagnetic, optical laws are the same in all inertial frames. Also, it requires that the speed of light in all inertial frames are the same. The coordinate transformation of relativity principle of description of the special theory of relativity of is the Lorenz transform (Fig. 3):

In this transformation, time interval, space length, quality as reference frame motion and change. This example also shows that, due to the different prerequisites (principle of relativity) or because of observocontrol mode (coordinates) changing, people gain awareness (temporal, quality) quite different.

Since even truth in different observocontrol modes are relative and can be developed, then, the general scientific hypothesis, the unknown field, crossing between different disciplines, fringe field, will be more room for innovation. The theorem of multivalent objectivity in Broad-spectrum is a basic conclusion and its basic idea is: all of incontestable conclusions (so-called truth) have the appointed conditions, without exception. For example: angles of a triangle is equal to 180°, the truth was only established in a condition that is the point beyond the line which we just can draw only one line to parallel the given line. When the condition changes, the truth of the above (angles of a triangle is equal to 180°) does not hold. For example, the angles of a triangle can be less than 180° (Roche geometry), can also be more than 180° (Li's geometry). The key is what the premise (condition) is. These two examples (you can also have an infinite number of examples) show that, when the observocontrol mode is specified, things displayed objective attribute is certain (equivalent to" there is only one truth"); but when observocontrol mode changes, things displayed objective attributes change accordingly (i.e.," truth can have more than one."), putting the idea modeling and mathematical in this way we call it the theorem of multivalent objectivity, each " leaf" is an equivalence class, it corresponds to the equivalence which observocontroled by n individuals n times under the specified observocontrol mode. The different "leaves" correspond to different equivalence classes, which mean there are a variety of n-invariance changes under the changed observocontrol mode.

The theorem of multivalent objectivity reveals that things have multiple objectives attributes (why is that? This involves interactions between things generally), the objective attributes are mutually not equivalent and they belong to different nature of the class. These are not equivalent properties or attributes, through different observocontrol mode can be revealed. As apple's color, aroma, taste can be perceived through men's different senses.

It was no wonder, for objective things' interactions will make every things show their characteristics of resplendent with variegated coloration. But it's very difficult to establish such dignitaries based on the understanding. For example, people can accept the " there is only one truth" point of view, but then don't know this is only right when observocontrol mode is specified, people can't accept " the truth can have multiple" point of view for the same thing and this will be right under the different observocontrol modes. Thus, we see that, when the non-Euclidean geometry just proposed, mathematicians fierce to criticize, because they believed that space form of the nature is only one, they don't know it can exist different geometry when observocontrol mode (the axiom) changed. We also see that when the special theory of relativity put forward recently, many physicists are not only confused, annoying, or even to suspect the science, because they firmly believe that Newton's time and space are

absolutely right, they do not know this is just right under the low-speed conditions and when the movement of material close to the speed of light, the situation is completely changed. We also see that as quantum mechanics just formed, physics community debate intensely, Einstein said: "God does not play dice" and Niles Bohr is diametrically opposed to counter-attack, said: "God is not only roll the dice, but also throw the dice to the place who cannot find! " Because Einstein insisted the decision theory of causation (this is ideal) and he didn't recognize another causal links that statistical causality is the essential attribute of the microscopic world.

Broad-plectrum Philosophy not only reveals the truth concept structure characteristics by revealing the objectivity of the concept of structural characteristics through the multivalent objectivity theorem and the presence of multivalent truth, but also further explores the truth procedures and criteria. In real life, we do not know how the reflecting process (observocontrol process) is to be carried out (such as your subordinates report to you or describe a certain events or occurrence), or, although we know the process, but there are not enough reflecting results which are available for comparison (to judge these results whether are equivalent or not); or although the reflecting results are equivalent, but was colluded (against independent observocontrol principle). These situations make us use of this criterion simply to backward reasoning the epistemic truth difficult, it also requires additional criterion.

Simply speaking, this criterion is the consistency between "theatrical facts" and "empirical facts". "Theatrical facts" is the main statement or inferential facts, but "empirical fact" is the people's actual observocontrol result. "Consistency" is equivalence.

The specific implementation of this equivalence is various. For example, we put the fact comparison with empirical facts and find that they are equal, similar and isomorphic; it confirms the theory is correct. In another example, if a mathematical model cannot directly test, we can compare with the conclusion which is reasoned form the mathematical model, such as a specific prediction, if it is consistent and then the model is correct, etc. Thus, we can lead to a variety of specific criteria, such as the structure simulation criterion, mechanism simulation criterion.

Einstein's general theory of relativity is extremely elusive, how to judge whether it is right or not? Einstein launched several observable results (theoretical facts) according to the theory bending of light, the gravitational red shift, precession of the perihelion of mercury, which have been observed to confirm. This is a specific example which takes use of mechanism simulation criterion.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VIEW OF TRUTH OF BROAD-SPECTRUM PHILOSOPHY

The view of truth of Broad-spectrum contains the concept of truth, multivalent truth, the criteria and procedure how to test truth, which has significant meaning in epistemology:

- First, it clearly puts forward two conditions to determine truth. According to its point, truth is equivalent to the image, such as under the designated control mode, for the same objective things, which is observocontroled by n individuals or n times, if the result falls into the same equivalence class and then the observocontrol result (generalized image) is the truth. First of all, the concept clearly puts forward a prerequisite for obtaining the truth, namely" in the specified observocontrol mode". For example, under the same experimental conditions, the same multiples of the telescope conditions, etc. Out of this condition, the truth has become uncertain things. For example, in different experimental conditions, the experimental results are surely different. Telescopes at different multiples, the observed results are different, etc. Secondly, the standpoint of this concept is that the results observocontroled by n individuals or n times must be consistent, namely falls into the same equivalence class. If the results are not consistent under the specified observocontrol mode, the truth can not be determined. For example, under the same experimental condition, the results observocontroled by n individuals or n times are quite different, then, which is correct? Therefore, to determine the truth of Broad-spectrum contains two conditions: "the designated observocontrol mode" and" falling into the same equivalence class" which is the basic condition of determining truth and the guarantee condition of "there is only one truth".
- Second, the multivalent view of truth provides a theoretical basis for the innovative thinking. According to Broad-spectrum philosophy point, since" there is only one truth" requires two conditions, then, when these two conditions change, the truth can be more than one. The fundamental is observocontrol mode change. For example, in diffraction experiment (a kind of observocontrol mode), the result (diffraction pattern) observocontroled by n individuals or n times is consistent, we get the truth: light is wave. In the experiment of photoelectric effect (another observocontrol mode), the result (irradiated metal plate to emit electrons) observocontroled by n individuals or n times is consistent, we get the truth:

light is particle. This is the light of the "wave-particle duality."

If view of "there is only one truth" reveals the absolute nature of truth, then the view of "the truth can have multiple" reveals the relativity of truth, i.e., when observocontrol mode changes, the understanding of truth can also change, while the latter is the theatrical basis of creative thinking, divergent thinking.

- Third, it promotes the maneuverability of truth standard. Another important task at the issue of truth of Broad-spectrum is to test the truth of episteme; it puts forward the test procedure and criteria. The significance of this study is not just only generally announce that "practice is the sole criterion of truth" but also further answer the question "how to test." That is both without loss of generality and operational testing procedure to test the truth of episteme, which is undoubtedly an important advance for the "truth standard".

CONCLUSION

This study has a discussion about truth viewpoint and its significance on the view of Broad-spectrum provides Philosophy, which inherit and develop the truth of Marxist philosophy Broad-spectrum. Philosophy a unique perspective; it introduces the concept of observocontrol mode, which regards the truth as an image in the equivalence class. By changing the observocontrol mode, it reveals “Multi-lobe” of the truth of the same objective. To answer the question on "how to test the truth", it constructs the procedures and criteria to knowledge the truth. These researches have an important revelation on the enrichment and development of the study of Marxism truth theory.

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