

## **TAYLOR SERIES THINKING FUNCTIONS**

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In his Copernican revolution, Kant made the revolutionary discovery that a person in phenomenological research studies not an object, but a method of comprehending it. No experience is possible in its pure form. The very concept of experience already introduces into it the idea of the subject. To study an object, a scientist uses a set of symbolic forms, as a master uses a tool in his professional activity. Symbolic forms, like some spiritual functions, display the immanent in the semantic space and are explicated in the form of verbal constructions [1]. You can try to decompose spiritual functions into a Taylor series. To do this, you need to enter a metric in the semantic space. The geometry of knowledge is described by epistemology, dynamic characteristics are set by epistemology. In the Taylor series of thinking functions, the first terms have basic meanings, they are conjectured by secondary forms, tertiary, etc., as in the usual Taylor series, where the first term of the series is a constant, the second term is linear, determined by the first derivative of the function, the third is quadratic, otherwise acceleration. All of the above we can find in the paradigms of thinking called Foucault epistemes. The world in ancient philosophy seemed unchangeable or cyclical, which refers us to the concept of a constant or the first term of the Taylor series of the function of thinking. With the advent of Christianity, the circle of time turned into a straight line, the concept of evolution appeared. This stage was completed by Galileo, who introduced the idea of speed into the paradigm of thinking, which completed the formation of the second, linear term of the Taylor series of the thinking function. The third term of the series appeared in Newton's theory and entered the next episteme with the idea of acceleration. Deductively, one can continue the decomposition of the thinking function into a Taylor series and imagine the appearance of a member of the series responsible for the third derivative.

### **Literature**

1. Kassirer E. Philosophy of symbolic forms. Volume 1. Language. - M.; St. Petersburg: Center for Humanitarian Initiatives, 2017. - 272 p.