Since childhood we are thought to busy our selves with problems of negligible significance, of problems with conventional paths to solutions, problems that create inconspicuous tension on ones mind, problems that deceive us from the lust of thinking and creating ideas on the edge. I would like to change this. I do not think that I am incapable of challenging myself to great intellectual battles since there is nothing to lose rather than to lose the notion that there is indeed, nothing there to lose...

There are general solutions to certain problems such as the solution for polynomials with degrees less than 5. I believe that general solutions are worthy of attention and so thinks the man who deals with any field of mathematics. Nobody would be excited and interested in knowing that a certain triangle -among many others- has an area of 1! Rather, we would like to see the formula of areas for any triangle with given height and base. It is very interesting that we put a threshold to the affection that we feed for general solutions, which is finding a general solution for only a single problem, thinking that every mathematical problem is separate of one another and everyone of them has a solution of its own. Why limit this affection when you can let it grow to be a passionate love affair? So thats what I would like to struggle to find:

A single, general function that gives a solution to every conceivable problem which enters the domain of mathematics.

<<An interesting question that occupies space in mind is that “is there a general solution to the problem of solving every single problem with a single, general solution.” But since I do not want to drown in loops of my invention (which is actually the definition of mathematics) I should cut the level of abstraction at the state of my desire. To free your mind of constant thought to create space for mathematics we should always set a level of complexity, a level of generalization>>. At this moment of time I would like to introduce a concept of “generalization spaces”. To elaborate further, a problem of generalization space 0 can be the problem of a certain triangle, which has a “numeric” solution. A problem of generalization space 1 can be the calculation of areas of any! Triangle of various height and base length. Correspondingly our problem of interest would be of generalization space 2 since we are trying to find not just the solution to the problem of any triangles area but the general solution for every problem, which is a function of the problem which is a function of certain variables which are yet unknown to me and should be demystified.

The meaning of the phrase “domain of mathematics” is left to the readers intuition and it is treated as an axiom. Readily it is obvious that not all problems have a general solution. As demonstrated by Evaristé Galois at some point in history, polynomial equations with degrees higher than 5 do not have a general solution, a radical solution. Our function must also be able to identify problems with no analytical solutions.

Even though our main aim is to find a single general solution to every solvable problem, we must shift our attention to a subset of this problem, and there will be a lot. *We will divide this feast of discovery into smaller and humane chunks only to reassemble them at the grand finale.*

The first subset deals with the fact that the two human inventions, mathematics and language are incompatible. A chunk of linguistic information does not directly map to a chunk of mathematical thought and this mapping is carried out by a curious process of mind and turning our attention to that issue would only serve to deflect us from our own intentions, disregarding how intriguing this mysterious process might be. I advise that to get a better grasp at solving our primary problem, we should devise a new language, a language able to convey mathematical ideas, including problems in forms of “sentences” which can be manipulated by the operations of this language. This is crucial to our solution since we need to know how to write a general problem to be able to bring a general solution to it. This will be further clarified in the following paragraph.

Before I continue talking about subset two I should clarify that I have agreed upon conventions of my invention. For all of this to work we should be able to write every problem in our new language of mathematics, a so called “ideal” problem, a general function for every single problem which breed all others by tweaking certain variables. It is safe to say that I believe that there can be a way to indicate every problem by a single “function” written in our new mathematical language. If it turns out to be contrary, than there is really nothing we can do. The world will go on as it was going before our invention of this problem. In all honestly, what is the problem of matter of this writing if it is not the problem of meaning in ones life?