Currently, there are prerequisites for compiling a single picture of knowledge [Wojciechowicz, 2014]. World perception is a person’s passive contemplation of the world at a phenomenal level in the form of emotionally colored sensations, perceptions, and perceptions [Salnikov, Sandulov, Gutseriev, Kalnoy, 2014]. One of the features of the modern understanding of worldview is the lack of a mathematical approach. Mathematical dimensions in philosophy can be drawn from a section as close to it as psychology.

One of the common psychological models is the three-factor personality theory G.Yu. Eysenck [Eysenck], who checked the independence of factors of extraversion, neurotism and psychotism.

![Three-factor personality model](image)

Fig. 1 Three-factor personality model.
In the horizontal plane, one can distinguish the components of the worldview: value-normative (indefinite), emotional-volitional (future), practical (present), analytical (past).

S-shaped curves play an important role in the development of nature and society. A technology life cycle has been proposed for technologies [Glazyev, 2018]. S-shaped curves play a significant role in technology [Karamyshev, 2008]. A similar form of changes in the evolution of society has also been identified [Zharov, 2009]. In economic theory, the function of reproduction is considered [Zang, 1999]

This article proposes a complication model in the form of a chain of S-shaped curves, each of which goes through four stages: preparation, development, stabilization, conservation. Difficulty periods are shown in fig. 2. The following explanation is proposed to highlight them:

- the preparatory stage is characterized by the needs of compensation of disturbances from the previous level;
- the development stage is associated with the appearance of positive feedback that stimulates development;
- the stabilization phase is associated with the appearance of negative feedback that limits development;
- the conservation phase is characterized by a stable existence, and is not included in separate groups of philosophical concepts.

The literature notes the existence of order between philosophical categories [Balashov, 1997]. To measure philosophical concepts, it is proposed to place them on a spherical surface. Moreover, it is assumed that the abstraction proposed by David Hume as a sequence of impressions and ideas [Gritsanov, 2002] increases from bottom to top. In this case, it is possible to distinguish regions on the abstractness scale [Borchikov, 2014].
In order to avoid restrictions, it is assumed that the direction to the points located on the hyperboloid of revolution, which is described by the formula $y = \frac{1}{x}$, is measured. Accordingly, the angle between the axis and direction is determined through the arctangent of the $y/x$ ratio.
Fig. 3 Coordinate system for placing philosophical concepts.

This coordinate system supports the dualism of concepts proposed by Rene Descartes [Alekseeva, Tuzova, 2002]. The theoretical part is located in the upper part, and the vital-practical level in the lower part. The complexity of abstract and materialistic concepts increases from the edges to the center, as shown in Fig. 4.
Using an approach based on dualism, a spherical coordinate system, we can propose a method for placing philosophical categories on a sphere using the method of expert estimates. This approach was used in evaluating the terms for constructing enterprise modeling notation [Podorov, Komandirov, 2017], [Podorov, 2015], [Podorov, 2018].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical</th>
<th>Mathematical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philosophic</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Managing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economical</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>Biological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 4 Difficulty levels
References


URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Eysenck#Model_of_personality


Balashov L.E. Mir glazami filosofa. (Kategorial'naya kartina mira) [The world through the eyes of a philosopher. (Categorical picture of the world)]. 1997 URL: http://balashov44.narod.ru/FIL-2/Mir.zip (In Russian)


Podorov A. A., Komandirov O. YU. Notaciya dlya modelirovaniya predpriyatiya [The notation for modeling the enterprise] URL: http://it-ugtu.ru/1603/ (In Russian)

Podorov A.A. Tunnel'noe modelirovanie — versiya 0.9 [Tunnel similar modeling – version 0.9] URL: https://habr.com/ru/post/259291/ (In Russian)

Podorov A.A. Tunnel'noe modelirovanie — versiya 1.0 [Tunnel similar modeling – version 1.0] URL: https://habr.com/ru/post/414861/ (In Russian)