Philosophy of Life

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Abstract

A *propositional* goal of life and a general way of reaching this goal is presented by using calculus, set theory and logic.

Goal of life

Let s be the function representing the momental satisfaction at time t, let b and d be the time of birth respectively death and let λ be the *value of life* defined by

$$\lambda = \int_b^d s(t)\,dt.$$

The goal of life is to achieve the highest possible value of λ.

Reaching for the goal

As easily seen from the integral, immortality is required for $\lambda = \infty$, but a general applicable method for increasing λ is introduced below.

Let U be the set of *all* potential actions, let $K : K \subseteq U$ be the set of all potential actions *known to mind* and let w be the function representing satisfaction gained by executing any action $a : a \in U$. Since of the relation[1]

$$\forall a \in U : w(a) \rightsquigarrow \lambda,$$

we may let r be the function representing *the best action at any situation*, defined by $r(U) = a_1 : [w(a_1) \geq w(a_2) : \exists a_1 \in U \wedge \forall a_2 \in U]$ and let p be the function representing what is *believed by mind* to be r. To reach for the goal of life, try to fulfill the predicate

$$(r(U) \in K) \wedge (p = r)$$

and simply *do* what $p(K)$ is telling you to.

[1] In this text, $\rightsquigarrow$ is a non-bijective variant of $\cong$ and may be read as "affects".