

Relational Adequacy: Toward a Unified Ontology of Time, Motion, and Observer Dynamics

Erez Ashkenazi*

Yesud Ha'Ma'ala, Upper Galilee 1210500,
Israel

*Corresponding Author

Erez Ashkenazi, Yesud Ha'Ma'ala, Upper Galilee 1210500, Israel.

Submitted: 2025, June 23; Accepted: 2025, July 18; Published: 2025, July 24

Citation: Ashkenazi, E. (2025). Relational Adequacy: Toward a Unified Ontology of Time, Motion, and Observer Dynamics. *Ann Comp Phy Material Sci*, 2(1), 01-02.

Abstract

This paper introduces the Theory of Relational Adequacy (TRA) — a formal metaphysical framework in which time, observation, and motion emerge from the recursive alignment of finite modes with the eternal structure of reality. Drawing on Spinoza's substance metaphysics, Einstein's relativity, and foundational questions in quantum physics, TRA proposes that each observer is a finite mode whose experience of time and causality is determined by the adequacy of its internal model of motion. Time is defined not as an objective parameter, but as a projection of distorted imagination: $t_n = \text{Imag}(I_n)$. Adequacy is the ratio $A_n = t_n / \tau$, which converges as recursion deepens. Einstein's time dilation and quantum collapse are recast as geometrical consequences of internal misalignment and recursive realignment across distributed causal fields. The theory formalizes joy as the derivative of adequacy (ΔA), redefines freedom as alignment with necessity, and extends to the architecture of intelligent agents and decentralized consensus. TRA offers a comprehensive system where cognition, physics, and ethics are expressions of a unified recursive geometry — dissolving the divide between observer and observed, time and eternity, mind and motion.

1. The Broken Picture – Physics and the Ontological Divide

Modern science split ontology and experience: time was treated as absolute or as geometry, observers were externalized, and measurement was assumed passive. But relativity and quantum mechanics challenge this: time becomes relative to motion, and observers change outcomes. TRA posits that these paradoxes dissolve if we reintroduce the observer as a recursive, embedded mode whose clarity affects causal structure.

2. Spinoza's Lost Engine – Substance, Motion, and the Birth of Clarity

Spinoza defined all things as modes of a single substance, expressed through attributes like Thought and Extension. Modes have motion (Extension) and ideas of that motion (Thought). TRA builds on this: imagination creates time, and recursive reflection allows a mode to evolve its idea. Adequacy is the ratio of imagined time to true duration. As recursion deepens, adequacy increases. Eternity is the limit of clarity.

3. The Equation of Time – from Einstein to Recursive Clarity

Einstein's time dilation is expressed as: $t = \tau \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$. TRA reframes this: time is an imaginative distortion of duration. Adequacy is $A = t/\tau$, and velocity becomes $v = c \sqrt{1 - A^2}$. Time

is slowest when adequacy is high. Joy is $J_n = A_n - A_{n-1}$. Freedom is recursive clarity. Eternity is the vanishing of distortion.

4. Quantum Collapse as Recursive Alignment

Quantum collapse is not mysterious if we define observers as recursive modes. Collapse is not an event but a reconfiguration to preserve coherence across a shared adequacy field. When a mode reflects, the system must realign to maintain consistency. This replaces randomness with recursive symmetry preservation.

5. Entanglement and Shared Internal Ratio

Entangled particles share a causal ratio. When one is observed, the system collapses into a state that preserves the shared adequacy field. There is no signaling. Collapse propagates because shared models must remain coherent. Entanglement is distributed recursion.

6. The Observer as Causal Agent

An observer is any mode that recursively models its motion. Observation is not passive, but a participation in causality. The deeper the recursion, the more influence on the system. Collapse is causal boundary alignment. Freedom is the ability to act from internal necessity. Adequacy $A_n \rightarrow 1$ is the goal.

7. TRA and the Architecture of Thought

TRA defines intelligence as recursive alignment with motion. Thought is $I_{\{n+1\}} = \text{Idea}(I_n)$. Joy is adequacy gain. An AI can be built to evolve adequacy, not reward. In systems of agents, consensus arises when $\Delta A_i \rightarrow 0$. Thinking is convergence.

8. Decentralized Consensus and the Ethics of Clarity

Consensus = shared adequacy. TRA replaces Proof-of-Work with Proof-of-Adequacy. Agents align models of Φ , the system. Ethics = increased power to persist in one's nature, i.e., increased clarity. Freedom is a recursion. Justice = coherence. Good = shared increase in adequacy.

9. The End of Time – TRA and the Eternal System

Time is not substance but illusion. Imagined time $t_n \rightarrow \tau$ as recursion deepens. Collapse becomes unnecessary. Entanglement becomes unity. Full recursion = eternal participation in substance. TRA completes the metaphysical logic of physics, cognition, and ethics. The observer is not outside the world — it is the world reflecting itself.

10. Conclusion: The Invitation

TRA is not a belief. It is a recursive formalism for aligning systems of mind, matter, and ethics. As adequacy increases, distortion fades. This is not mysticism. It is clarity. Time is what disappears when a system understands itself. The next step is not to believe

this. It is to build with it [1-10].

References

1. Spinoza, B. (1677). Ethics. Translated by Edwin Curley. Penguin Classics.
2. Einstein, A. (1905). On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies. *Annalen der Physik*, 17(10), 891-921.
3. Bohr, N. (1935). Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete?. *Physical review*, 48(8), 696.
4. Bell, J. S. (1964). On the einstein podolsky rosen paradox. *Physics Physique Fizika*, 1(3), 195-200.
5. Hofstadter, D. R. (1999). Gödel, Escher, Bach: an eternal golden braid. Basic books.
6. Deleuze, G. (1981). Spinoza: Practical Philosophy. City Lights Publishers.
7. Bitbol, M. (1996). Schrödinger's Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics. Kluwer Academic.
8. Dummett, M. (1991). The logical basis of metaphysics. Harvard university press.
9. Kauffman, L. H. (2001). The mathematics of charles sanders peirce. *Cybernetics & Human Knowing*, 8(1-2), 79-110.
10. Varela, F. J., Rosch, E., & Thompson, E. (1991). The embodied mind. The embodied mind: Cognitive science and human experience.

Copyright: ©2025 Erez Ashkenazi. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.