INevolution — Irradication

INevolution [Lat. in reverse, to rotate; Ger. Inkreitung; Fr. involution; Ita. Involsione;
Nouns: number Logic, borrowed from algebra, in which it becomes the raising of a base
(a) to a power. In logic it has two different senses. (1) Relative inevolution: Let \( A \)
denote any lover of a well-wisher of a man. That is, any individual \( A \) is denoted
by its provision that there are in existence individuals \( B \) and \( C \) (who may be identical
with each other or with \( A \)) such that \( A \) loves \( B \), while \( B \) wishes well to \( C \), and \( C \) is a man.
Furthermore, let \( F \) denote any individual \( A \), if, and only if, there is in existence an individual\( C \),
who is a man, and who is such that taking any individual \( E \) whatever, if \( B \) is a well-
wishe of \( A \), then \( A \) is a lover of \( B \). The operation
of combining \( F \) and \( F \) in this statement is termed "progressive in-evolution.
Again, let \( F \) denote any individual \( A \), if, and only if, there is in existence an individual \( B \),
who is loved by \( A \), and who is such that taking any individual \( C \) whatever, if \( C \) is wished
well by \( B \), then \( C \) is a man. The operation
of combining \( C \) and \( C \) in this statement is termed "regressive in-evolution.
The designations
these were adopted because of the analogy of
the general formulas to those of in-evolution
in the algebra of quantity.
These two
kinds of in-evolution are not, at present, in use in symmetrical logic; but they are,
nevertheless, useful, especially in developing the concept of continuity. These two
kinds of in-evolution constitute relative in-evolution.
(2) Non-relative in-evolution: consisting in
the repeated introduction of the same premise
in a reasoning as, for example, the half-
dozen simple premises upon which the Theory
of Numbers is based, or the numerous premises
upon which the Theory of Mathematics is based.
In exact logic the regular process of deduction begins by
non-relatively multiplying together all the
premises, to make a conjunctive premise, from
which whatever can be deduced by using
those premises as often as they are introduced
as factors, can be deduced by processes of
"immediate inference" from that single conjunctive premise. But the general character
of the conclusion is found to depend greatly
upon the number of times the same factor is
multiplied in. From this circumstance the
importance and the name of non-relative in-evolution arise.
(C.S.P.)

IONIC: see Pre-Socratic Philosophy
IONICA: see Onoeiis.
IONAUS. Born probably in the first
quarter of the 2nd century A.D. One of the
most important of the early church fathers.
Educated under Polycarp among others, he
became a presbyter at Lyons. In 177, upon
the martyrdom of Polycarp, he became bishop
of Lyons. He championed orthodoxy against
Gnosticism. The place and manner of his
death are uncertain; possibly he suffered
martyrdom in 172 or 173 A.D.
IRON AGE: see Socialization.
IRONIC [Ger. ironik, a disturber]; Ger.
Ironiek; Fr. ironie; Ita. ironia. Assumed
ignorance with an implied consciousness superiorly. (1) Socratic irony: see Socratic
Irony. (2) Romantic irony: used by a set
of writers (Schlegel, Tieck, Solger) to characterize
an aesthetic standpoint which emphasizes the
artist's or critic's self-consciousness as the only
reality and standard, and from this position of
superiority regards the world of extraneous
reality, with its laws, morality, etc., as futile,
false, and illusionary. This conception grew
out of Fichte's emphasis upon the ego as the
central principle of philosophy. The "genius",
a critic showed this irony by his exposition
of the futility of the works criticized; as artist
he should be at heart the creator of situations which
bring out the futility of life and its supposed
principles.

LITERATURE: Lotze, Gesch. d. Aesthetik
in Deutschland (1866), 330 ff.; Nietzsche,
Gesch. d. Aesthetik (1872), 777 ff.; Hazlitt,
Plays, of Fine Art (trans. by Bosanquet),
121 ff.; J.H. Schlegel, Die neuee Romantic
(1861).

IRRADIATION [Lat. irradiare, to radiate;]
Ger. Irradiation, Ausstrahlung; Fr. irradiation; Ita. irradiazione. The lateral diffusion
of nervous stimuli out of the path of normal
discharge, as a result of which the excitation
of one peripheral end-organ may excite other
central organs than those directly correlated
with it or anatomically related to it by direct
nervous connection.

Where it takes place is not certainly known.
Daget shows that in some areas subject to
irritation (genital organs) the end-organ's
order are connected by connec-
ting filaments, suggesting peripheral
irradiation. There are also indications of irradiation
of excessive stimuli in the spinal cord.
The stimulus may not be excessive, but in