A "PRIMER" on "The Principle of Mathematical Context"
by
Mr. J.V. Presogna

I still sell my book "The Principle of Mathematical Context" on my web site, something I developed in 1985 when examining statistical configurations. It is 41 pages long, and I explain the principle in several chapters and what it means. I even have a chapter in how you can get the wrong answer by pre-conceived notions, because mathematics is in and of itself consistent. If it weren't, we wouldn't get any right answers at all. Nevertheless, you won't find a record of this going back to Euclid, because it really is an original principle which I can demonstrate quite well.

The principle can be explained here in parts

1. Statistics or field results are meaningless in themselves. Only relationships between sets of statistics or field results have any meaning. A batting average, for example, is a simple statistic of hits and at bats, but it shows no relationship at all. It is simply a field result, like on-base percentage. Slugging percentage is better, but lacks the negatives which are important to relationships. Statistics are mainly piles of bricks, but the things that lead to success are the relationships between these piles of bricks. Nobody cares how many piles you have, and it doesn't have anything to do with sports. The principle can be applied anywhere. Sports is used as only one example.

2. Your solution is governed by your context. In my book I demonstrate the Pythagorean Theorem in several ways by way of context, and then I show how changing the context changes everything. Likewise, using this principle, you can state that there is no true value to anything, because your solution is based on the context of the examination.

For example, what is the true boiling point of water? It is different at different altitudes, and it is different under pressure. What is the true color of grass? It depends on the amount of light available. What is the true value of cheese? Is it by ounces, by amount of saturated fat, or by price? What is the true velocity of sound? It is different at sea level than at Denver.

There is no true value or worth, for it depends on the examination. True worth is not an idea. If someone claims that it is, it can be proven to be a worthless idea, for it cannot explain nature in any real way or true way. There is a chapter in my book about ***True Worth Studies***, since the studies were born of this principle, but that is a catchy little phrase to name my business, not an idea.

3. Finally, then, we can understand that the only way to examine something is by finding provable relationships, and this is explained in its own chapter in my book. If there are no provable relationships, there is nothing. The numbers would be meaningless. In other words, to examine anything at all, you must investigate the relationships, if there are any, and attempt to prove them.

I have said from the very beginning in 1985 that there is no single number that can define a team or a player. At least 3 numbers are needed for a team, but in reality more than that.