THE SMARANDACHE CLASS OF PARADOXES

edited by Charles T. Le

Let <A> be an attribute, and <Non-A> its negation. Then:

Paradox 1. ALL IS <A>, THE <Non-A> TOO.
Examples:
E11: All is possible, the impossible too.
E12: All are present, the absents too.
E13: All is finite, the infinite too.

Paradox 2. ALL IS <Non-A>, THE <A> TOO.
Examples:
E21: All is impossible, the possible too.
E22: All are absent, the presents too.
E23: All is infinite, the finite too.

Paradox 3. NOTHING IS <A>, NOT EVEN <A>.
Examples:
E31: Nothing is perfect, not even the perfect.
E32: Nothing is absolute, not even the absolute.
E33: Nothing is finite, not even the finite.

Remark: The three kinds of paradoxes are equivalent. They are called: *The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes*.

More generally:

Paradox: ALL (Verb) <A>, THE <Non-A> TOO

(<The Generalized Smarandache Class of Paradoxes>)

Replacing <A> by an attribute, we find a paradox.

Let's analyse the first one (E11):

<All is possible, the impossible too.>

If this sentence is true, then we get that <the impossible is possible too>, which is a contradiction; therefore the sentence is false. (Object Language).

But the sentence may be true, because <All is possible> involves that

But the sentence may be true, because <All is possible> involves that <the impossible is possib
<the impossible is possible>, i.e.< it's possible to have impossible things>, which is correct. (M

Of course, from these ones, there are unsuccessful paradoxes, but the proposed method obtain

All is relative, the (theory of) relativity too!

So:

1. The shortest way between two points is the meandering way!
2. The unexplainable is, however, explained by the word: "unexplainable"!

Other Smarandache Paradoxes, Vol. II

Smarandache Sorites Paradoxes

References

[1] Ashbacher, Charles, "'The Most Paradoxist Mathematician of the World', by Charles T. Le", r

[2] Begay, Anthony, "The Smarandache Semantic Paradox", Humanistic Mathematics Network J

[3] Le, Charles T., "The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes", Bulletin of the Transylvania Universi

[4] Le, Charles T., "The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes", Bulletin of Pure and Applied Science

[5] Le, Charles T., "The Most Paradoxist Mathematician of the World: Florentin Smarandache", I

[6] Le, Charles T., "The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes", Journal of Indian Academy of Mather

[7] Le, Charles T., "The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes / (mathematical poem)", Henry C. Bun

[8] Mitroiescu, I., "The Smarandache Class of Paradoxes Applied in Computer Sciences", Abstrac

[9] Mudge, Michael R., "A Paradoxist Mathematician: His Function, Paradoxist Geometry, and C

[10] Popescu, Marian, "A Model of the Smarandache Paradoxist Geometry", Abstracts of Papers

[11] Popescu, Titu, "Estetica paradoxismului", Editura Tempus, Bucarest, 26, 27-28, 1995.

[12] Rotaru, Ion, "Din nou despre Florentin Smarandache", Vatra, Tg. Mures, Romania, Nr. 2 (29
[13] Seagull, Larry, "Clasa de Paradoxuri Semantice Smarandache" (translation), Abracadabra, S

[14] Smarandache, Florentin, "Mathematical Fancies & Paradoxes", The Eugene Strens Memoria

[15] Vasiliu, Florin, "Paradoxism's main roots", Translated from Romanian by Stefan Benea, Xiq

[16] Tilton, Homer B., "Smarandache's Paradoxes", Math Power, Tucson, AZ, USA, Vol. 2, No. 9,

[17] Weisstein, Eric W., "Smarandache Paradox", CRC Concise Enciclopedia of Mathematics, CR(

[18] Zitarelli, David E., "Le, Charles T. / The Most Paradoxist Mathematician of the World", Hist

[19] Zitarelli, David E., "Mudge, Michael R. / A Paradoxist Mathematician: His Function, Parado