

Figure 4.1 The Yin-Yang Circle

Figure 4.2 The Liar Paradox

Consider this pair of sentences, S1 and S2:

(S1) The following sentence is true.

(S2) The preceding sentence is false.

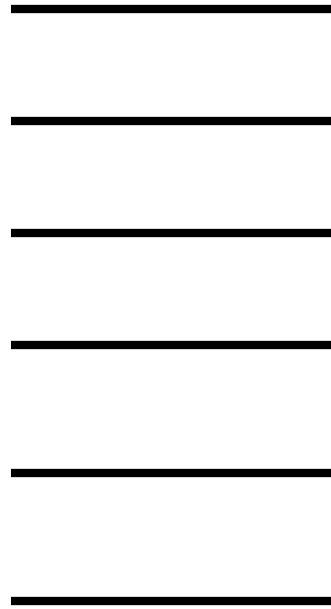
Suppose S1 is true. That means S2 must also be true. But if S2 is true, then S1 is necessarily false. But if S1 is false, then S2 must also be false. But if S2 is false, then S1 must be true. This is an infinite regress.

The liar paradox is a similar problem, but it combines S1 and S2 into one sentence.

The point is: if we assume that every sentence is either true or false, then we immediately encounter paradoxes.



Figure 4.3 Sir Niels Bohr's Coat of Arms



The Creative (Heaven)

The Receptive (Earth)

Figure 4.4 The Two “Pure” Hexagrams