

FAUCEIR THEORY

Nagel Mato¹

¹*Center for Nephrology and Metabolic Disorders, Molecular Genetic Laboratory, Weisswasser, Germany*

mato.nagel@gmx.net

The main idea behind the Fauceir Theory (FT) is dividing a complex process like evolution into subunits that are easier to manage. This concept is not new in evolutionary theory, though. We encounter this approach in modern synthesis, when explaining co-evolution, mass extinction, and altruism, for instance. But FT goes far beyond this point by constructing an abstract subunit that is applicable to all processes in the living world. The fauceirs, these abstract subunits, have characteristics in common no matter where they occur. Simulating the wide range of distinct processes is achieved by varying its composition i.e. number, hierarchy, and relationship. FT allows to subtly analyse, to mathematically model, and to reproducibly scale the process of increasing complexity. From its specific vantage point, clear distinction can be made between evolution and mere adaptation. Both processes result in some benefit, the latter without and the former with increasing internal complexity. A fauceir grows more complex by incorporation other fauceirs, either by evolving them or by mere acquisition. FT defines information as an immanent fauceir property and each bit of information being a fauceir itself. In doing so, FT has no problem in explaining the creation, improvement and inheritance of information that underlies each evolutionary process. Also, FT eases modelling transitions from (bio)chemical to biological (origin of life) and from biological to social forms (anthropogenesis).