

THE HUMAN-INTUITIVE METHOD

“What is this system trying to do, and what gets in the way?”

That’s it.

That’s the doorway.

Every primitive and invariant becomes visible through those two questions.

Let me show you how each one emerges **naturally**, without theory, without abstraction, without universality tests.

1. THRESHOLD

Ask:

“What has to happen before anything changes?”

People can answer that instantly in any domain.

Threshold appears as:

- the moment something “clicks”
- the point where effort finally works
- the minimum push
- the tipping point

They don’t need math.

They just need to notice **when nothing happens → when something happens**.

2. STABILIZER

Ask:

“What pulls this system back when it drifts?”

People see this as:

- habits
- gravity

- norms
- homeostasis
- routines
- equilibrium

They already know stabilizers exist.
They just don't call them that.

3. SLACK

Ask:

“How much room does this system have before it breaks?”

People see slack as:

- free time
- spare energy
- buffer
- margin
- breathing room

Slack is intuitive because humans *feel* it.

4. DISTINCTION

Ask:

“What differences actually matter here?”

People naturally notice:

- categories
- boundaries
- roles
- types

- signals vs noise

Distinction is just “what’s the difference that makes a difference.”

5. COST

Ask:

“What does it take to make this change happen?”

People see cost as:

- effort
- money
- time
- attention
- risk

Cost is the easiest invariant for humans to grasp.

6. COUPLING

Ask:

“What else does this system depend on?”

People see coupling as:

- relationships
- dependencies
- feedback
- influence
- context

They already understand coupling because life forces them to.

7. DUALITY

Ask:

“What’s the opposite process that defines this one?”

People see duality as:

- inhale/exhale
- give/take
- build/break
- rise/fall
- stress/recovery

Duality is intuitive because humans think in contrasts.

 **8. CONSERVATION**

Ask:

“What stays the same even when everything else changes?”

People see conservation as:

- identity
- mass
- energy
- character
- pattern
- values

They already track invariants — they just don’t call them that.