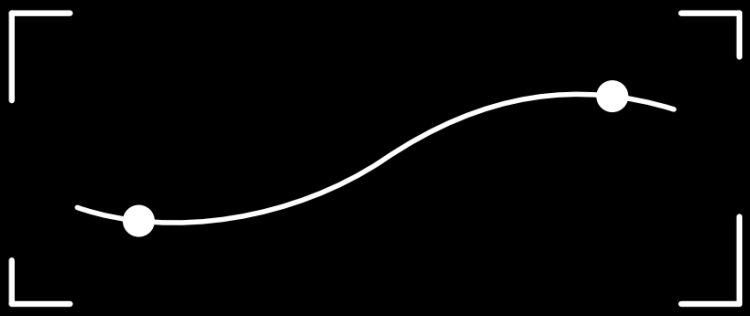
INTEGRAL COHERENCE

General Relational System



Renato Ballerini

INTEGRAL COHERENCE

General Relation System

Renato Ballerini

Translated from the original Brazilian Portuguese

São Paulo, Brazil

April 17, 2026

Publication Details

Author: Renato Ballerini de Souza Pinto

Independently published

www.coerenciaintegral.com.br

São Paulo, Brazil

April 17, 2026

Keywords: formal system; integral coherence; observation of relations; interoperability; traceability

Introduction

This system takes as its minimal unit the observation of a relation. Because it does not begin from the prior isolation of components, it enables the analysis, connection, and tracking of inferences between domains, scales, and systems.

Identification

I1 A relation is what is observed between referentials.

I2 A referential is that which frames an observed relation.

Delimitation

D1 Domain is that within which a relation may be observed.

D2 Interval is that along which an observation may be followed.

D3 Criterion is that by which an observation may be taken as sufficient.

Qualification

Q1 Inapplicable is when domain or interval do not bear on an observation.

Q2 Indeterminate is when domain and interval bear on an observation that does not meet a criterion.

Q3 Determinate is when domain and interval bear on an observation that meets a criterion.

Consideration

C1 Registration is the inscription of an observation.

C2 Analysis is the appraisal of an observation.

C3 Vinculation is the connection of an observation to an action or to another observation.

C4 Effectuation is the production of effects from an observation.

Modulation

M1 Divergence is when an observed difference unfolds into another observation.

M2 Convergence is when an observed common unfolds into another observation.

M3 Distribution is when an observation unfolds into another of lesser aggregation.

M4 Concentration is when an observation unfolds into another of greater aggregation.

Propositions

P1 An observation of a relation occurs between specific referentials, directed toward a domain and toward an interval.

P2 Between inapplicable, indeterminate, and determinate, there is no necessary sequence.

P3 Inapplicable is not equivalent to the nullity of the observation nor of the relation.

P4 Indeterminate does not imply failure of the observation nor of the relation.

P5 Determinate is not necessary to every observation.

P6 Qualification and consideration of an observation do not necessarily imply one another.

P7 Between registration, analysis, vinculation, and effectuation, there is neither a necessary sequence nor any impossibility of simultaneous occurrence.

P8 A referential is identifiable only between relations.

P9 What is taken as a relation or a referential is relative to the observation.

P10 A relation already observed may function as a referential for another observation.