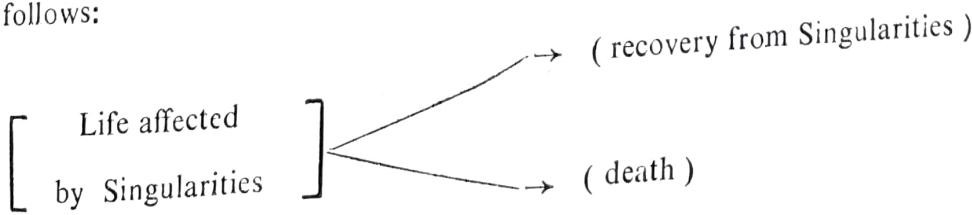


SINGULARITIES OF LIFE

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Life is a function of environment and incidents rather than a positive and independent existence. Although V.A. Kostitzin [1] pointed out the stabilizing effect of living matter with respect to sudden variations in the composition of the atmosphere, yet we like to point out that there are certain states of environment and incidents which retard the smoothness of life, rather the growth (dm/dt) of life, and these we term as singularities of life and so we may observe that life function $f(z)$ is not analytic (cf. Life is not a bed of roses) and this has resulted for it in a very special form of the struggle for existence. Each living organism is usually represented by a point in a multidimensional space which symbolically represents many vital factors and here we are considering only singularities of life and for this reason we like to represent life simply as $f(z)$, which is not a Taylor-expansible function. Indeed, singularities z_i are essential in life for combustion process. Like the flame life tries to consume singularities and then it may grow or may not grow. So, although singularities prevent the growth of life and the smooth movement of life for the time being, yet they help life in the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest, just like the fire which sends out sparks, of which a few die, but many, falling upon favourable situation, flare up as a second generation. The singularities which life consumes and then grows, may be termed as polar, whereas the singularities which life fails to consume wholly and then does not grow, may be termed as essential. So an essential singularity of life causes death. Symbolically we may write as follows:



Now death has also a great significance in life function—it teaches us how to control these types of essential singularities in future through new discoveries. So death can be

compared with the policy of resignation or sacrifice. From historical precedent we observe that Geometers have had to resign themselves to the fact that Euclid's parallel axiom cannot be proved and as a reward of this sacrifice came the new geometries of Bolyai, Lobatchewski and Riemann.

A model in this connection will be considered in a forthcoming publication.

REFERENCE

[1] Lecture Notes in Biomathematics 22—Springer-Verlag (1978), pp. 443-484

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