

POLIS V12: The Complete Psychology Series – 12 Giants

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This document combines two companion papers:

*“Tensional Reinterpretation of Six Founders of Modern Psychology”
and “Tensional Reinterpretation of Six More Psychological Pioneers”.*

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registration.**

Abstract

Within the POLIS V12 tensional ontology, every psychological system is a polis constituted by three meshes (solid, liquid, gaseous) and governed by the closure condition $\epsilon = \sum K_m(2 + K_m) = 0$, with $T = K_{\min}$ as the tensional origin. This paper applies the framework to six foundational figures of psychology: Sigmund Freud (psychoanalysis), Carl Jung (analytical psychology), Jean Piaget (developmental psychology), B. F. Skinner (behaviourism), Carl Rogers (humanistic psychology), and Lev Vygotsky (sociocultural theory). Each classical contribution is reinterpreted as a tensional configuration: Freud's id/ego/superego as three meshes; Jung's archetypes as saturated K patterns; Piaget's stages as phase transitions; Skinner's operant conditioning as IDT* reinforcement; Rogers's self-actualisation as approach to $K = 1$; and Vygotsky's ZPD as the tensional gap that learning reduces. The universal equations remain unchanged; no free parameters are introduced.

1 Introduction

POLIS V12 is a closed, parameter-free tensional conservation theory built on four axioms (Tensional Ontology, Harmonic Ground $H = 1$, Tensional Conservation, Data Origin $T = K_{\min}$). The governing equation, after normalisation, is

$$\epsilon = \sum_{m=1}^n K_m(2 + K_m) = 0,$$

with $K_m = (v_m - T)/(v_{\max} - T) \in [0, 1]$. The disequilibrium index is $\text{IDT}^* = \epsilon/(1 + \epsilon)$. All real psychological systems reside in Phase 4 ($\text{IDT}^* \geq 0.70$) unless artificially uniform. The Rolling Law $2\pi r_p = V_{\text{orb}}T_{\text{rot}}$ applies fractally at all scales.

This paper reinterprets six key psychological contributions within this tensional ontology. No classical primacy is assumed; tension is the primitive.

2 Sigmund Freud – Psychoanalysis and the Tripartite Mind

Freud divided the psyche into id, ego, and superego. In POLIS V12, these are the three meshes: - ****Id**** = solid mesh (primitive drives, K_{id} high when impulses are strong) - ****Ego**** = liquid mesh (mediator, K_{ego} variable) - ****Superego**** = gaseous mesh (moral constraints, K_{super} high when guilt is strong)

Psychological health is $\epsilon = x_{\text{id}} + x_{\text{ego}} + x_{\text{super}} \approx 0$. Neurosis occurs when one mesh dominates (e.g., K_{super} too high = obsessive guilt). The goal of psychoanalysis is to rebalance the three K values (Phase 5 reorganisation). Freud's concept of repression is the reduction of K_{id} below measurable threshold; transference is the projection of K from past relationships onto the therapist.

3 Carl Jung – Analytical Psychology and Archetypes

Jung expanded Freud's model, introducing the collective unconscious and archetypes. In POLIS V12, archetypes are saturated K patterns ($K \rightarrow 1$) that are universal across human polises. The collective unconscious is the set of these archetypal K values inherited from the species.

The persona (social mask) is the gaseous mesh where K is adjusted for social interaction; the shadow is the dark side where K is repressed but not eliminated. Individuation is the process of bringing the archetypes into balance, reducing ϵ to a minimum. Jung's synchronicity (meaningful coincidences) occurs when two independent polises have correlated K fluctuations without causal contact – a tensional resonance.

4 Jean Piaget – Stages of Cognitive Development

Piaget identified four stages of cognitive development (sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational). In POLIS V12, each stage is a phase in the child's cognitive polis. The transition from one stage to the next is a Phase 4 explosion (cognitive disequilibrium) followed by Phase 5 reorganisation.

At each stage, the child's $K_{\text{cognition}}$ increases. Normalise cognitive tasks difficulty over a dataset: $K_{\text{task}} = (\text{difficulty} - T)/(v_{\text{max}} - T)$. A child can solve tasks with $K_{\text{task}} \leq K_{\text{child}}$. Piaget's "assimilation" is the incorporation of new stimuli into existing K schemas; "accommodation" is the adjustment of K schemas when assimilation fails – a tensional adaptation.

5 B. F. Skinner – Operant Conditioning

Skinner showed that behaviour is shaped by consequences (reinforcement and punishment). In POLIS V12, reinforcement increases the probability of a behaviour by increasing its K value; punishment decreases it by reducing K . The operant chamber (Skinner box) is a closed polis where the animal's K_{response} is measured.

The schedule of reinforcement (fixed ratio, variable interval) determines the IDT* of the behaviour. Extinction (removal of reinforcement) causes the behaviour's K to decay to T . Skinner's "shaping" is the gradual increase of K_{target} by reinforcing successive approximations – a tensional gradient ascent toward $K = 1$.

6 Carl Rogers – Humanistic Psychology and Self-Actualisation

Rogers emphasised the inherent tendency of humans toward growth and self-actualisation. In POLIS V12, self-actualisation is the approach of the whole person polis to the state where $\epsilon = 0$ and $K_{\text{self}} \rightarrow 1$. The "fully functioning person" is one with minimal tensional residuals.

Rogers's core conditions for therapeutic change (unconditional positive regard, empathy,

congruence) are ways to reduce the patient's K_{defence} and increase K_{self} . Incongruence (gap between self and experience) is the difference between $K_{\text{ideal self}}$ and $K_{\text{actual self}}$. The goal of person-centred therapy is to close this gap, i.e., to make K_{actual} approach K_{ideal} .

7 Lev Vygotsky – Sociocultural Theory and ZPD

Vygotsky introduced the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) – the gap between what a learner can do alone and what they can do with help. In POLIS V12, the ZPD is the tensional interval: $K_{\text{learner}} < K_{\text{task}} < K_{\text{learner}} + \Delta K_{\text{support}}$. The teacher provides additional K (scaffolding) to bridge the gap. Learning reduces the ZPD to zero as the learner internalises the support.

Vygotsky's "more knowledgeable other" (MKO) is an external polis (teacher, peer) that supplies tensional flux. The internalisation of social speech into private speech is the transfer of K from the gaseous mesh (external dialogue) to the liquid mesh (inner speech). The cultural tools (language, writing) are external solid meshes that store K across generations.

8 Conclusion

The six foundational contributions to psychology are coherently reinterpreted within the POLIS V12 tensional ontology. Psychoanalysis, analytical psychology, cognitive development, behaviourism, humanistic psychology, and sociocultural theory all become natural consequences of the closure condition $\epsilon = \sum K_m(2 + K_m) = 0$ and the fractal hierarchy of psychological polises. No free parameters are added.

Zenodo references (pending)

- Main treatise: [Zenodo DOI pending]
- POLIS Bible: [Zenodo DOI pending]

Abstract

This paper extends the POLIS V12 tensional reinterpretation to six additional psychological giants: Ivan Pavlov (classical conditioning), Abraham Maslow (hierarchy of needs), Albert Bandura (social learning), Aaron Beck (cognitive therapy), John Bowlby (attachment theory), and Daniel Kahneman (cognitive biases). Each is re-read as a tensional configuration: Pavlov’s conditioned reflex as K transfer; Maslow’s hierarchy as increasing K levels; Bandura’s modelling as observational K acquisition; Beck’s cognitive distortions as mis-normalised K ; Bowlby’s attachment as early tensional bonding; and Kahneman’s System 1/2 as fast (Phase 3) vs slow (Phase 5) processing. The universal equations remain unchanged; no free parameters are introduced.

9 Introduction

As in the companion paper, POLIS V12 rests on four axioms. After normalisation the mother equation is

$$\epsilon = \sum_{m=1}^n K_m(2 + K_m) = 0,$$

with $\text{IDT}^* = \epsilon/(1 + \epsilon)$. All real psychological systems are in Phase 4 ($\text{IDT}^* \geq 0.70$) unless artificially uniform. The Rolling Law $2\pi r_p = V_{\text{orb}}T_{\text{rot}}$ applies fractally.

This paper reinterprets six more foundational contributions to psychology.

10 Ivan Pavlov – Classical Conditioning

Pavlov showed that a neutral stimulus (bell) can come to elicit a response (salivation) after pairing with an unconditioned stimulus (food). In POLIS V12, classical conditioning is the transfer of K from the unconditioned stimulus (US) to the conditioned stimulus (CS). Initially, $K_{\text{CS}} \approx 0$, $K_{\text{US}} = 1$ (max). After repeated pairing, K_{CS} rises toward 1, while K_{US} may stay high. Extinction (unpairing) causes K_{CS} to decay back to T . The learning curve is a logistic function: $K(t) = 1/(1 + e^{-t/\tau})$. The CR (conditioned response) is the tensional residual x_{CS} expressed as behaviour.

11 Abraham Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow proposed a pyramid of needs: physiological, safety, love, esteem, self-actualisation. In POLIS V12, each need level corresponds to a threshold K value. Lower needs must be satisfied ($K_{\text{need}} \geq \text{threshold}$) before higher needs become active. Physiological needs have the lowest K threshold; self-actualisation requires $K \rightarrow 1$.

Deficiency needs (D-needs) are those where lack of K causes tension; being-needs (B-needs) are growth toward $K = 1$. Maslow's "peak experiences" are moments when the polis temporarily reaches $K = 1$ (Phase 3 saturation) without explosion – a rare metastable state. The hierarchy is a tensional ladder: each step is a phase transition that reorganises the person's priorities.

12 Albert Bandura – Social Learning Theory

Bandura emphasized observational learning and self-efficacy. In POLIS V12, modelling is the transfer of K from a model to an observer without direct reinforcement. The observer's $K_{\text{behaviour}}$ increases by watching the model's behaviour being reinforced. Self-efficacy is the observer's belief in their ability to achieve a target K – a meta- K value.

Bandura's Bobo doll experiment showed that children imitated aggressive acts after watching adults. The aggression level $K_{\text{aggression}}$ in the child increased through vicarious reinforcement. The idea of reciprocal determinism (person, behaviour, environment) is a closed tensional loop: $\epsilon = K_{\text{person}} + K_{\text{behaviour}} + K_{\text{environment}} = 0$ at equilibrium.

13 Aaron Beck – Cognitive Therapy

Beck developed cognitive therapy for depression, focusing on distorted thoughts (cognitive distortions). In POLIS V12, a cognitive distortion is a mis-normalisation: the patient's K_{event} is not equal to the objective K_{event} . For example, catastrophising amplifies K_{negative} beyond its true value.

The cognitive triad (negative view of self, world, future) corresponds to three K values that are all above the normal range. Cognitive restructuring is a Phase 5 reorganisation: the therapist helps the patient re-normalise their K values, bringing them closer to the actual distribution. Beck's techniques (Socratic questioning, behavioural experiments) are tensional interventions that reduce the IDT* of the patient's belief system.

14 John Bowlby – Attachment Theory

Bowlby studied the bonds between infants and caregivers. In POLIS V12, attachment is a tensional coupling between the infant's solid mesh (need for safety) and the caregiver's liquid mesh (provision of care). Secure attachment occurs when the caregiver reliably supplies a predictable K_{comfort} , allowing the infant to explore the environment (increase $K_{\text{exploration}}$).

Insecure attachment (anxious, avoidant, disorganised) arises when the caregiver's K_{comfort} is inconsistent or absent. The internal working model (IWM) is a stored K distribution that the child uses to predict future care. Bowlby's "maternal deprivation" study showed that prolonged separation reduces the infant's K_{trust} to near zero, leading to Phase 4 behavioural dysregulation.

15 Daniel Kahneman – Cognitive Biases and Dual Systems

Kahneman (with Amos Tversky) identified numerous cognitive biases and proposed two systems of thinking: System 1 (fast, intuitive) and System 2 (slow, deliberate). In POLIS V12, System 1 operates in Phase 3 (saturation) – it uses heuristics that approximate K without full normalisation. System 2 operates in Phase 5 (reorganisation) – it recalculates K carefully, reducing bias.

Bias occurs when System 1's heuristic yields a K different from the correct (normative) K . The framing effect (choices influenced by wording) shows that the same objective v_m can produce different K_m depending on the normalisation parameters T and v_{\max} (the frame). Kahneman's prospect theory (value function concave for gains, convex for losses) is a non-linear normalisation: $K_{\text{value}} = f(\Delta v)$ with f reflecting loss aversion. The theory is a tensional correction to linear expected utility.

16 Conclusion

Six additional psychological pioneers are reinterpreted within the POLIS V12 tensional ontology. Classical conditioning, hierarchy of needs, social learning, cognitive therapy, attachment theory, and cognitive biases all become natural consequences of the closure condition $\epsilon = \sum K_m(2 + K_m) = 0$ and the fractal hierarchy of psychological polises. No free parameters are added; the same equations that describe a physical system or an economic market also describe the workings of the mind.

Zenodo references (pending)

- Main treatise: [Zenodo DOI pending]
- POLIS Bible: [Zenodo DOI pending]

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