

Levi-Straus's Formula

Two terms are given, as well as two functions of these terms
 a relation of equivalence still exists between the
 two situations when terms and relations are inverted,
 under two conditions

- 1) that one term be replaced by its contrary
- 2) that an inversion be made between the function
 and term value of the two elements (1955:443)

$$f x(a) \overset{is\ to}{:} f y(b) \overset{as\ equivalent}{::} f x(b) \overset{is\ to}{:} f a^{-1}(y)$$

an equation
 (in equilibrium)

x - y predicates
 a - b subjects

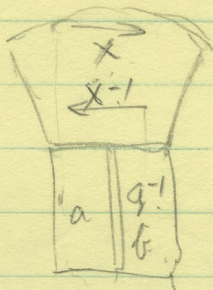
If b is opposite of a

2 kinds of likeness ::
 2 kinds of difference
 a a⁻¹
 position & direction

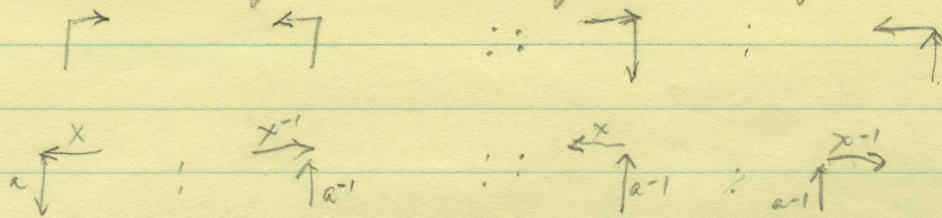
$$f x(a) : f y(a^{-1}) :: f x(b) : f b(y)$$

$$f x(a) : f y(a^{-1}) :: f x(a^{-1}) : f a^{-1}(y)$$

If x is opposite of y (y is x⁻¹)



$$f x(a) : f x^{-1}(a^{-1}) :: f x(a^{-1}) : f a^{-1}(x^{-1})$$



x = me y = you a = life a⁻¹ = death