Axiomatics

Set of proposals logically deduced from a few non-demonstrable principles, and which, according to some, may form a basis for geographical analysis. Several types of axiomatics have been proposed :

- a geometric axiomatics defining geographical space as a set of places identified by coordinates, separated by a distance and endowed with attributes (BÃ©guin, Thisse, 1979, see also Bunge, 1962);

- a genetic axiomatics introduced by G. Nicolas (chorologic axiom stating: "peut Ãªtre gÃ©ographique tout objet qui au sens statistique du terme diffÃ©rencie l'espace terrestre" [efn_note]"may be geographical any object which in the statistical meaning of the term differentiates terrestrial space" (courtesy translation)[/efn_note]; situation axiom: "peut Ãªtre gÃ©ographique tout objet (matÃ©riel ou immatÃ©riel) en rapport spatial avec un objet situÃ© (totalement ou partiellement) en un autre endroit de la surface terrestre" [efn_note]"may be geographical any (material or immaterial) object in spatial relationship with an object (totally or partially) located in another place of the surface of the globe" (courtesy translation)[/efn_note] ; succession axiom);

- a theoretical axiomatics by H. Reymond (1981): "les sociÃ©tÃ©s humaines redistribuent sans arrÃªt et sans toujours en Ã©valuer les consÃ©quences, les prÃ©dicats de l'espace dans l'Ã©tendue" ."[efn_note]human societies continually and without always estimating the consequences, re-distribute the predicates of space in the extent" (courtesy translation)[/efn_note]

Bibliographie