# Review of: "Information Is Immanent Incongruence"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The research paper presents a well drafted exploration of combinatorial functions, similarity, and diversity within the context of human neurology and the perception of objects.

The author suggest that the slight deviations between two combinatorial functions in the region 1..n..140 form the basis of a duality model that assumes the world operates on a fundamental duality principle. Author further discusses the observation that humans' neurology categorizes neuronal impulses based on the background's similarity or diversity, leading to the perception of ranks, sequences, and groups of objects.

The author introduce the concept of diversity/similarity as a measurement dimension and present numeric evidence supporting the idea that an assembly of 6 * 11 sequenced objects has significantly more possible spatial variants than an assembly of 66 objects. This observation highlights the potential for condensing information based on the varying degrees of diversity and similarity within a given assembly.

Additionally, the research mentions the presence of cycles that connect the two differing viewpoints, indicating a process of reordering. The authors introduce elementary reorders and their constituent cycles, drawing geometric representations that seemingly resemble concepts from genetics and theoretical physics.

Overall, the abstract introduces intriguing concepts and connections between combinatorial functions, similarity, and diversity. The presented ideas demonstrate a thought-provoking exploration of fundamental principles and their potential applications in various scientific domains.