BOOK II

Nature is the principle (origin) of motion and rest in that to which it belongs primarily and essentially.

Nature is according to one account form, according to another sense matter.

Really, nature is form--that is, what is specified in the account (definition).

The objects of mathematics are separable in thought--the forms of nature less so.

The example of the definition of snub vs. the definition of concave. Snubness is concavity in a NOSE. What's the point? To understand snubness you must investigate the development of the nose, not just its mathematical nature as concavity.

Moral: the science of nature must study form as it exists in matter.

The causes--matter, form, agent, end.

Distinctions in cause and in effect:
generic / particular
essential / accidental
simple / compound (applies only to accidental)
potential / actual

the six are:
generic essential
particular essential
generic accidental simple
particular accidental simple
generic accidental compound
particular accidental compound

and these either potential or actual

Summary of discussion of chance and spontaneity:
They are accidental, and thus secondary, since everything which comes about or becomes has an essential cause, which is primary.

Chance is that which is the sort of thing that can be for an end and is brought about accidentally by a human agent.

Spontaneity is that which is the sort of thing that can be for an end and is brought about accidentally by a non-human natural agent.

We know that nature acts for an end, because it acts not haphazardly but always or for the most part.

(It does not necessarily belong to acting for an end to deliberate. Art does not deliberate.)

The only necessity to which nature, properly speaking, is subject is conditional necessity--if this is to be achieved, then that must.

Matter, however, is subject to non-conditional necessity.

BOOK III

There is no such thing as motion over and above the *PRAG-MA-TA*
All change is with respect to substance, quality, quantity, or place.

Motion is the fulfilment of what is potential as potential.

Motion is not difference, inequality, or non-being.

Every mover which is capable of motion is moved.

Moving and being moved are numerically the same but different in definition.

They are the same in the way that the road from Thebes to Athens is the road from Athens to Thebes.

THE INFINITE

The infinite cannot be a substance, for then it could not be in itself divisible.

Can there be a body infinite in extent?
No.

Dialectically:

Body is what is bounded by a surface.

Number is what can be enumerated.

Physically:

The infinite body can be compound or simple:

If compound:

If compounded of finitely many parts:

If one part infinite and the others finite, the infinite will overcome and annihilate the finite.
If more than one infinite part, then they must have a boundary or boundaries, and there they will be finite. (?)

If simple:

It would annihilate all other bodies.

....outline incomplete at this point...

How the infinite exists:

One thing after another, always different, without end.

Potentially: unending possibility of taking a new thing. Actually: in the way day or the games exist.