Abstract **Postulate I**

According to the mainstream the more we discover the more complicated the universe appears to be. I could site many well known examples. In contrast I am finding that the more we discover the simpler it is! I.e.,.1. But we need mathematical rigor (2) so we:

>>

Postulate 1

algebraically as *min(z-zz)* (≡C with *small C*)

We merely **define** "***min*** & ***z-zz***", "***small C***" and **summarize**,

>>

That is the whole shebang (The small C part implies Cauchy sequences making "1" a `real#`.)

Definition (of **min** & **z-zz)**

Imply the two most profound axioms in mathematics: "completeness" (∃**min**sup) and "choice" (choice function f(z)=**z-zz**) are mere definitions(2) (of "min" and "z-zz") since z=zz implies only one z (see summary).

Definition (of **small C**)

Can rewrite min(z-zz) as z-zz=C (1.1), δC=0 (1.2). Define z≡1+δz here so get δ(*δz+δzδz*)=0 (1.6). **SmallC** defined as |δz|<<1 (given *δz+δzδz*=C, eq.1.14); rewritten as a successive approximation sequence of lemniscates with limit Mandelbrot set `real#`Fiegenbaum pt.C_M≡ξC (fractal, sect.II) So eqs.1.1, 1.2 become merely z-zz =C_M/ξ. Large ξ implies z≈zz and 1≈1X1 defining postulate 1

Summary

Given the fractalness astronomers are observing from the inside what particle physicists(1) are studying from the outside, that 1 object(2) we postulated at the beginning, the new pde electron. Contemplate that as you look up at the starry night sky. (see http//davidmaker.com for backups)

(1) δ(*δz+δzδz*)=0 (eq.1.6) is amazing. Why? Because it's real part is *special relativity*, imaginary part *Clifford algebra* and both imply the *operator formalism* & *4D*; **all** *in one step* (sect.I)

So neutrino ***ν*** Dirac equation

So stable electron **e** Dirac equation: C_M implies GR, forces, fractal cosmology (sect.II), with composite **e**,***ν*** the Standard electroweak Model(SM), the mother of all reality checks. Composite 3**e** solves particle physics (PartII). It doesn't get any better than that.

That's why.

(2) Yes, ONE indeed is the simplest idea imaginable.

But unfortunately we had to complicate matters by (correctly) algebraically defining it as min(z-zz) (=C, small C) to connect it to "choice" and "completeness"(1st definition). We did this because that list-define math (appendix C PartI) *replaces the rest* (i.e., the order axioms, mathematical induction axiom (giving **N**) and the rest of the field axioms); so we finally prove then that the postulate of 1 really is the only postulate needed for *both* mathematics and physics(1). So the whole universe really is infinitely simple: 1 (as in the above summary)