Postulate 1 and ***define* limit1** (≡1±error)

abstract Let Occam be your guide to get physics top down, So startout simplest with **Postulate**1
The simplest algebraic definition of 1 is z=zz so **limit1** is ***defined*** as *z*=zz+C for small constant C
'small' defined as ||C||<<1,
Solution of z=zz is **z=1,0**) 'constant' defined as δC=0
Postulate 1 (i.e., **z=zz**) requires *some* C=0 (so **z=1,0** =z') in the solution set of z'=z'z'+C **(eq1)**

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z=0=z_o =z' To find ***all*** **C** substitute z' on left (**eq.1**) into right z'z' repeatedly and get iteration $z_{N+1}=z_Nz_N$-C. Constraint **δC=0** requires we reject the Cs for -δC=δ(z_{N+1}-z_Nz_N)=δ(∞-∞)≠0.The Cs that are left over define the **Mandelbrot set** C_M. eg., δz'=10^{40N}δz, N=1 fractal scale(≡observer).
z=1 in z'=**1**+δz in **eq.1** get δz+δzδz=C (3) so δz=(-1±$\sqrt{1+4C}$)/2=dr+idt if C< -¼(**complex**) (4)

z=1 in z'=1+δz in **eq1** gives for *required* N=1 (so |δz|>>1) *and* **δC=0**=δ(δz+δzδz)=δδz(1) +δδz(δz)+(δz)δδz≈δ(δzδz)=0=(plug in eq.4)=δ[(dr+idt)(dr+idt)]=δ[(dr^2-dt^2)+i(drdt+dtdr)]=0 (5)
=2D (Minkowski metric, c=1)+i(Clifford algebra→eq.7a) (≡Dirac eq)
Factor eq.5 real δ(dr^2-dt^2)=δ[(dr+dt)(dr-dt)] =0=[[δ(dr+dt)](dr-dt)]+[(dr+dt)[δ(dr-dt)]] =0 (6)
so -dr+dt=ds,-dr-dt=ds≡ds_1(→±**e**) Squaring&eq.5 gives circle.in e,v (dr,dt) 2^{nd},3^{rd}quadrants (7)
& dr+dt=ds, dr-dt=ds, dr±dt=0, light cone (→ν,ν) in same e,v (dr,dt) plane 1^{st},4^{th}quadrants (8)
& dr+dt=0,dr-dt=0 so dr=dt=0 defines vacuum (9)
Quadrants give *positive* scalar drdt of eq.7 (if *not* vacuum) imply the eq.5 *non* infinite extremum imaginary≡drdt+dtdr=0≡$\gamma^i dr\gamma^j dt+\gamma^j dt\gamma^i dr=(\gamma^i\gamma^j+\gamma^j\gamma^i)drdt$ so $(\gamma^i\gamma^j+\gamma^j\gamma^i)=0$, i≠j(from releq4 $\gamma^i\gamma^i=1$)(7a
Thus from eqs5,7a: $dr^2-dt^2=(\gamma^r dr+i\gamma^t dt)^2$

Both z=0,z=1 together using orthogonality to get (2D+2Dcurved space). Thus (z=1)+(z=0)= (dx_1+idx_2)+(dx_3+idx_4)≡dr+idt given $dr^2-dt^2=(\gamma^r dr+i\gamma^t dt)^2$ *if* $dr^2\equiv dx^2+dy^2+dz^2$ (orthogonality)so that $\gamma^r dr\equiv\gamma^x dx+\gamma^y dy+\gamma^z dz$, $\gamma^j\gamma^i+\gamma^j\gamma^i=0$, i≠j,$(\gamma^i)^2=1$, rewritten (with curved space $\kappa_{\mu\nu}$from eq7a $\kappa_{oo}=1/\kappa_{rr}$) $(\gamma^x\sqrt{\kappa_{xx}}dx+\gamma^y\sqrt{\kappa_{yy}}dy+\gamma^z\sqrt{\kappa_{zz}}dz+\gamma^t\sqrt{\kappa_{tt}}idt)^2=\kappa_{xx}dx^2+\kappa_{yy}dy^2+\kappa_{zz}dz^2-\kappa_{tt}dt^2=ds^2$. Multiply both sides by $1/ds^2$ and $\delta z^2\equiv\psi^2$ use circle $-i\partial\delta z/\partial r=(dr/ds)\delta z$ inside brackets( ) get 4D $\gamma^\mu(\sqrt{\kappa_{\mu\mu}})\partial\psi/\partial x_\mu=(\omega/c)\psi$ ≡Newpde for e,*ν*,$\kappa_{oo}=1-r_H/r=1/\kappa_{rr}$, $r_H=e^2X10^{40N}/m$ (**N**=. -1,0,1.,).Also $C_M/\xi=r_H$=smallC sobigξ=γ boost so z=zz so **postulate 1**. So we really did just postulate 1. So **Postulate** 1→**Newpde**

Applications of **N=0** r=r_H**:** Newpde composite 3e $2P_{3/2}$ state = baryons and the 4 Newpde e,*ν* (quadrant)rotations are the 4 W^+,γ,W^-,Z_o, SM Bosons. Also **N=-1** is GR & big γ=ξ=τ+μ from C_M
So "postulate 1" gives **eq1** (i.e., all of physics) and real#math, everything. See davidmaker.com

postulate 1 and **define limit1** (≡1±error)
Algebraic definition of 1 is z=zz so limit 1 is **defined** as z=zz+C for small constant C
'small' defined as ||C||<<1
'constant' defined as δC=0
solution to z=zz: z=1,0
Postulate 1 (z=zz) requires some C=0 so z=1,0 equals some z' in z'=z'z'+C **(eq1)** (use δC=0)
So plug z=1,0 into eq1
so **z=0** into **eq1** iteration(to get all C) get 2D **Mandelbrot** (fractal scale N)
z=1 into **eq1** get 2D **Dirac** ((N=1)≡ observer)
both 4D **Newpde** using orthogonalization (with small C implied)

Summary **eq1 so**
z=0
z=1
both (so it is just eq1)therefore **postulate 1→ Newpde** (So we get all of physics (davidmaker.com) and 1U algebra and Real#math (1 iteration is Cauchy) **everything**) that is physical and nothing else.