

Cauchy completeness and physics

David Maker

Abstract It is well known to all mathematicians that the real numbers (ie .rationals & irrationals) can be constructed from Cauchy completeness i.e. real# sets as rational Cauchy sequence limits. So all we did here is show we postulated real#0 by using it to derive a associated rational Cauchy sequence. We did this because that same postulate (of real#0) math *also* implies fundamental theoretical physics. See “Results”.

But $0 \equiv 0X0, 1 \equiv 1X1; \mathbf{1} \equiv 1+0$. So with the simplest algebraic definition of $\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{1}$ being $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}$ we hypothesize

Postulate real number $\mathbf{0}$ (so real $\mathbf{1}$) if $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{0}$ are substituted (plugged) into $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{z}'\mathbf{z}' + \mathbf{C}$ eq1 results in *some* $\mathbf{C} = 0$ constant (ie $\delta\mathbf{C} = 0$). Thus

• **Plug in $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{z}_0 = \mathbf{z}'$ in eq1.** To find *all* \mathbf{C} substitute \mathbf{z}' on left (eq1) into right $\mathbf{z}'\mathbf{z}'$ repeatedly and get iteration $\mathbf{z}_{N+1} = \mathbf{z}_N \mathbf{z}_N - \mathbf{C}$. Constraint $\delta\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$ requires we reject the \mathbf{C} s for which $-\delta\mathbf{C} = \delta(\mathbf{z}_{N+1} - \mathbf{z}_N \mathbf{z}_N) = \delta(\infty - \infty) \neq 0$. The \mathbf{C} s that are left over define the **Mandelbrot set** $\mathbf{C}_M = \mathbf{C}$ with a subset $\mathbf{C} = 0$, fractal scales $\delta\mathbf{z}' = 10^{40N} \delta\mathbf{z}$, $N = \text{integer}$. These fractal scales having their own $\delta\mathbf{z}$ then perturb that $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{1}$ so put $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{1} + \delta\mathbf{z}$ in eq.1 to get $\delta\mathbf{z} + \delta\mathbf{z}\delta\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{C}$ (3) Define $N \leq 0$ as ‘observable’ fractal scales. Thus define the ‘observer’ fractal scales as $N \geq 1$ implying $|\delta\mathbf{z}| \gg 1$. Then solve equation 3 as a quadratic equation so $\delta\mathbf{z} = (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\mathbf{C}}) / 2 = \mathbf{dr} + i\mathbf{dt}$ if $\mathbf{C} \leq -1/4$ (complex) (4)

Mandelbrot set iteration (ie., $\mathbf{z}_{N+1} = \mathbf{z}_N \mathbf{z}_N - \mathbf{C}$) for this $\delta\mathbf{C} = 0$ extremum $\mathbf{C} = -1/4$ is a rational number Cauchy sequence $-1/4, -3/16, -55/256, \dots, \mathbf{0}$ thereby proving the hypothesis of our above postulated real#0 math **postulating** literally nothing(0) (except **real $\mathbf{1}$** since real# $\mathbf{1} = 1 + 0 \equiv 1 \cup 0$.)

• **Plug in $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{1}$ in $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{1} + \delta\mathbf{z}$ in eq1,** So $\delta\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0} = (\text{eq1 implies eq3}) = \delta(\delta\mathbf{z} + \delta\mathbf{z}\delta\mathbf{z}) = \delta\delta\mathbf{z}(1) + \delta\delta\mathbf{z}(\delta\mathbf{z}) + (\delta\mathbf{z})\delta\delta\mathbf{z} = (\text{observer } |\delta\mathbf{z}| \gg 1) \approx \delta(\delta\mathbf{z}\delta\mathbf{z}) = 0 = (\text{plug in eq.4}) = \delta[(\mathbf{dr} + i\mathbf{dt})(\mathbf{dr} + i\mathbf{dt})] = \delta[(\mathbf{dr}^2 - \mathbf{dt}^2) + i(\mathbf{drdt} + \mathbf{dtdr})] = 0$ (5)

$= 2D \delta[(\text{Minkowski metric, } \mathbf{c} = 1) + i(\text{Clifford algebra} \rightarrow \text{eq.7a})]$ (\equiv Dirac eq)

Factor real eq.5 $\delta(\mathbf{dr}^2 - \mathbf{dt}^2) = \delta[(\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt})(\mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt})] = 0 = [[\delta(\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt})](\mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt})] + [(\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt})\delta(\mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt})] = 0$ (6)

so $-\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt} = \mathbf{ds}, -\mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt} = \mathbf{ds} \equiv \mathbf{ds}_1 (\rightarrow \pm \mathbf{e})$ Squaring & eq.5 gives circle in \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v} (\mathbf{dr}, \mathbf{dt}) $2^{\text{nd}}, 3^{\text{rd}}$ quadrants (7)

& $\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt} = \mathbf{ds}, \mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt} = \mathbf{ds}, \mathbf{dr} \pm \mathbf{dt} = 0$, light cone ($\rightarrow \mathbf{v}, \bar{\mathbf{v}}$) in same (\mathbf{dr}, \mathbf{dt}) plane $1^{\text{st}}, 4^{\text{th}}$ quadrants (8)

& $\mathbf{dr} + \mathbf{dt} = 0, \mathbf{dr} - \mathbf{dt} = 0$ so $\mathbf{dr} = \mathbf{dt} = 0$ defines vacuum (while eq.4 derives space-time) (9)

Those quadrants give *positive* scalar \mathbf{drdt} in eq.7 (if *not* vacuum) so imply the eq.5 *non* infinite extremum **imaginary** $\equiv \mathbf{drdt} + \mathbf{dtdr} = 0 \equiv \gamma^i \mathbf{dr}^i \mathbf{dt} + \gamma^j \mathbf{dt}^j \mathbf{dr} = (\gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i) \mathbf{drdt}$ so $(\gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i) = 0, i \neq j$ (from real eq5 $\gamma^i \gamma^i = 1$) (7a)

Thus from eqs5,7a: $\mathbf{ds}^2 = \mathbf{dr}^2 - \mathbf{dt}^2 = (\gamma^r \mathbf{dr} + i\gamma^t \mathbf{dt})^2$ Note how eq5 and \mathbf{C}_M just fall (pop) out of eq.1, amazing! (These quadrants in \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v} plane *illustrate* the 4 Boson SM 4 rotation extreme math of ref.1, eq.12)

• **Both $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{1}$ together (in eq1.** Use orthogonality to get $(2D + 2D \text{ curved space})$). Thus $(\mathbf{z} = 1) + (\mathbf{z} = 0) = (\mathbf{dx}_1 + i\mathbf{dx}_2) + (\mathbf{dx}_3 + i\mathbf{dx}_4) \equiv \mathbf{dr} + i\mathbf{dt}$ given $\mathbf{dr}^2 - \mathbf{dt}^2 = (\gamma^r \mathbf{dr} + i\gamma^t \mathbf{dt})^2$ if $\mathbf{dr}^2 \equiv \mathbf{dx}^2 + \mathbf{dy}^2 + \mathbf{dz}^2$ (3D orthogonality) so that $\gamma^r \mathbf{dr} \equiv \gamma^x \mathbf{dx} + \gamma^y \mathbf{dy} + \gamma^z \mathbf{dz}, \gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i = 0, i \neq j, (\gamma^i)^2 = 1$, rewritten (κ_{ii} from $N = 0$ \mathbf{C}_M perturbation of $N = 1$, eqs 7,13) as $(\gamma^x \sqrt{\kappa_{xx}} \mathbf{dx} + \gamma^y \sqrt{\kappa_{yy}} \mathbf{dy} + \gamma^z \sqrt{\kappa_{zz}} \mathbf{dz} + \gamma^t \sqrt{\kappa_{tt}} i\mathbf{dt})^2 = \kappa_{xx} \mathbf{dx}^2 + \kappa_{yy} \mathbf{dy}^2 + \kappa_{zz} \mathbf{dz}^2 - \kappa_{tt} \mathbf{dt}^2 = \mathbf{ds}^2$. Multiply both sides by $1/\mathbf{ds}^2$ and $\delta\mathbf{z}^2 \equiv \psi^2$ use circle $-i\partial\delta\mathbf{z}/\partial\mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{dr}/\mathbf{ds})\delta\mathbf{z}$ inside brackets () get 4D QM $\gamma^\mu (\sqrt{\kappa_{\mu\mu}}) \partial\psi/\partial x_\mu = (\omega/c) \psi \equiv \text{Newpde}$ for $\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v}, \kappa_{00} = 1 - \mathbf{r}_H/\mathbf{r} = 1/\kappa_{rr}, \mathbf{r}_H = e^2 X 10^{40N}/m$ ($N = -1, 0, 1, \dots$). So $\kappa_{\mu\nu}$ carries the covariance & **Postulate 1** \rightarrow **Newpde**

Results: of (merely plugging $\mathbf{z}' = 0, \mathbf{z}' = 1$ into eq.1) **postulate 1:** (1) backups: davidmaker.com

Newpde: $N = 0$, stable $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_H$ composite (part II) $3e 2P_{3/2}$ is baryons (QCD not required), SM is the extreme of 4 \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v} quadrant rotations. $N = -1$ is GR. Expansion stage of $N = 1$ scale $\delta\mathbf{z}' = \delta\mathbf{z} e^{i\omega t}$ Dirac eq zitterbewegung oscillation is the cosmological expansion, $N = 0$ the 3rd order Taylor expansion component(1) of $\sqrt{\kappa_{00}}$ gets the anomalous gyromagnetic ratio so don't need the renormalization infinities. So we get the physics here

Math: We use that $\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{c} \equiv 1 \cup \mathbf{c}$ to define above *list-define* (ring-field) algebra and note again that iteration gives a Cauchy sequence limit of real# eigenvalues, so we get the rel# math as well with no new axioms.

Thus (with the math & physics) we understand *everything* (eg GR, cosmology, QM, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v} SM, baryons, rel#).

• So the *simplest idea imaginable 1* implies all *fundamental math-physics*. no more, no less (eg simply 4D)

Conclusion: So by merely (plugging 0, 1 into eq.1) **postulating 1**, out pops the universe, BOOM! easily the most important discovery ever made or that will ever be made again. We finally figured it out.

Reminder: The algebraic *definition of 1* is $z=zz$ (note $z=0,1$) if $C=0$ in the below definition:

Summary: This

Theory is **1** The rest is a (rel#1) definition.

Theory

Real#1 definition

Postulate 1 is defined algebraically if $z=1$ and $z=0$ (plugged) into $z=zz+C$ eq1 gives some $C=0$ constant (ie $\delta C=0$)

So

can plug ($\delta C=0$ & $z=0$) into eq1 iteration (to get *all* C) get 2D (complex) Mandelbrot set $C_M=C$ (fractal scale N) (this iteration also results in a Cauchy sequence confirming **1** is a real# comes from our above '1' definition.)

plug ($\delta C=0$ & $z=1$) into eq1 get 2D Dirac equation ($(N=1) \equiv$ 'observer' perturbing $N=0$ ($z=1$) "observables")

combine **both** 2D+2D=4D Newpde using $(dx_1+idx_2)_{z=0}+(dx_3+idx_4)_{z=1}=\delta r+idt$ & δr 3D orthogonalization therefore

postulate 1 \rightarrow Newpde

(So we get all of physics and $1+C \rightarrow 1 \cup$ algebra and Real#math(1 such C_M iteration is Cauchy) **everything** that is physical, no more, no less. See backups at davidmaker.com eg., in "introduction" Ultimate Occam's razor postulate: so ultimate physics theory, So understand universe completely