

Cauchy completeness and physics

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Abstract All mathematicians know 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” & Summary.

Recall $1 \equiv 1+0$ and (list) $0 \equiv 0X0, 1 \equiv 1X1$ defined as $z=zz$: the simplest algebraic definition of 0 and 1 So

Postulate real number 0 (so real1) if $z'=0$ and $z'=1$ is substituted (plugged) into $z'=z'z'+C$ eq1 results in some $C=0$ constant (ie $\delta C=0$). Thus

• Plug in $z=0=z_0=z'$ in eq1. To find all C substitute z' on left (eq1) into right z'z' repeatedly and get iteration $z_{N+1}=z_N z_N - C$. Constraint $\delta C=0$ requires we reject the Cs for which $-\delta C = \delta(z_{N+1} - z_N z_N) = \delta(\infty - \infty) \neq 0$. The Cs that are left over define the **Mandelbrot set** $C_M = C$ with a subset $C=0$, fractal scales $\delta z' = 10^{40N} \delta z$, $N = \text{integer}$. These fractal scales having their own δz then perturb that $z=1$ so put $z=1+\delta z$ in eq.1 to get $\delta z + \delta z \delta z = C$ (3) Define $N \leq 0$ as ‘observable’ fractal scales. Thus define the ‘observer’ fractal scales as $N \geq 1$ implying $|\delta z| \gg 1$. Then solve equation 3 as a quadratic equation so $\delta z = (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4C})/2 = dr + idt$ if $C \leq -1/4$ (complex) (4) Note the Mandelbrot set iteration (ie., $z_{N+1} = z_N z_N - C$) for this $\delta C=0$ extremum $C = -1/4$ is a rational number Cauchy sequence $-1/4, -3/16, -55/256, \dots, 0$ thereby proving the hypothesis of our above postulated real#0 math and so also **real1** since $1 = 1+0 \equiv 1 \cup \text{real}\#0$.

• Plug in $z=1$ in $z'=1+\delta z$ in eq1, So $\delta C=0 = (\text{eq1 implies eq3}) = \delta(\delta z + \delta z \delta z) = \delta \delta z (1) + \delta \delta z (\delta z) + (\delta z) \delta \delta z = (\text{observer } |\delta z| \gg 1) \approx \delta(\delta z \delta z) = 0 = (\text{plug in eq.4}) = \delta[(dr + idt)(dr + idt)] = \delta[(dr^2 - dt^2) + i(dr dt + dt dr)] = 0$ (5)
 $= 2D \delta[(\text{Minkowski metric, } c=1) + i(\text{Clifford algebra} \rightarrow \text{eq.7a})]$ (\equiv Dirac eq)

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

so $-dr + dt = ds, -dr - dt = ds \equiv ds_1 (\rightarrow \pm e)$ Squaring & eq.5 gives circle in e, v (dr, dt) 2nd, 3rd quadrants (7)

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

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

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

Thus from eqs 5, 7a: $ds^2 = dr^2 - dt^2 = (\gamma^r dr + i \gamma^t dt)^2$ Note how eq5 and C_M just fall (pop) out of eq.1, amazing! (These quadrants in e, v plane illustrate the 4 Boson SM 4 rotation extreme math of ref.1, perturbed eq.7)

• Both $z=0, z=1$ together (in eq1. Use orthogonality to get (2D+2D curved space)). Thus $(z=1) + (z=0) = (dx_1 + i dx_2) + (dx_3 + i dx_4) \equiv dr + idt$ given $dr^2 - dt^2 = (\gamma^r dr + i \gamma^t dt)^2$ if $dr^2 \equiv dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$ (3D orthogonality) so that $\gamma^r dr \equiv \gamma^x dx + \gamma^y dy + \gamma^z dz, \gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i = 0, i \neq j, (\gamma^i)^2 = 1$, rewritten (κ_{ii} from $N=0$ C_M perturbation of $N=1$, eqs 7, 13) as $(\gamma^x \sqrt{\kappa_{xx}} dx + \gamma^y \sqrt{\kappa_{yy}} dy + \gamma^z \sqrt{\kappa_{zz}} dz + \gamma^t \sqrt{\kappa_{tt}} idt)^2 = \kappa_{xx} dx^2 + \kappa_{yy} dy^2 + \kappa_{zz} dz^2 - \kappa_{tt} dt^2 = ds^2$. 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 QM $\gamma^\mu (\sqrt{\kappa_{\mu\mu}}) \partial \psi / \partial x_\mu = (\omega/c) \psi \equiv \text{Newpde}$ for $e, v, \kappa_{00} = 1 - r_H/r = 1/\kappa_{rr}, r_H = e^2 X 10^{40N}/m$ ($N = -1, 0, 1, \dots$). So $\kappa_{\mu\nu}$ carries the covariance & **Postulate 1** \rightarrow **Newpde**

Results: of (merely plugging $z'=0, z'=1$ into eq.1) **postulate1:** (1) backups: davidmaker.com

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

Math: We use that $1+c \equiv 1 \cup c$ 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, e, 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: *Real#0* math postulates literally nothing(0) (except **real1** since $1=1+0 \equiv 1 \cup \text{real}\#0$.)
 The algebraic definition of **1** (and 0) 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 $\delta C=0$)
<u>plug</u> ($\delta C=0$ & $z=0$) into <u>eq1</u>	iteration (to get <i>all</i> C) get 2D (complex) Mandelbrot set $C_M=C$ (fractal scale N) (This iteration also results in a rational Cauchy sequence confirming 0,1 is a real# comes from above 0,1' definition)
<u>plug</u> ($\delta C=0$ & $z=1$) into <u>eq1</u>	get 2D Dirac equation ($(N=1) \equiv$ 'observer' perturbing $N=0$ "observables")
combine both	2D+2D=4D Newpde using $(dx_1+idx_2)_{z=0}+(dx_3+idx_4)_{z=1}=dr+idt$ & dr 3D orthogonalization
therefore	(So we get all of physics and list-define algebra and Real#math(1 such C_M iteration is rational Cauchy)
postulate 1 \rightarrow Newpde	everything that is physical, no more, no less. See backups at davidmaker.com eg., in 'introduction' Ultimate Occam's razor postulate 1 so ultimate physics theory, we completely understand the universe.