

## 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 (eg.,the Newpde in ‘results’)

List  $1 \equiv 1+0$  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 real $1$ ) 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  $C$ s for which  $-\delta C = \delta(z_{N+1} - z_N z_N) = \delta(\infty - \infty) \neq 0$ . The  $C$ s 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  $\delta z$  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  $\delta z = (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4C})/2 \equiv dr + idt$  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  $\delta C=0$  (eq1 implies eq3)  $= \delta(\delta z + \delta z \delta z) = \delta \delta z (1 + \delta z) + (\delta z) \delta \delta z =$  (observer  $|\delta z| \gg 1$ )  $\approx \delta(\delta z \delta z) = 0 =$  (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)  $2^{nd}, 3^{rd}$  quadrants (7)

&  $dr + dt = ds, dr - dt = ds, dr \pm dt = 0$ , light cone ( $\rightarrow v, \bar{v}$ ) in **same** (dr, dt) plane  $1^{st}, 4^{th}$  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  $e, v$  quadrants merely *illustrate* the 4 Boson SM 4 rotation extreme of  $N=0$  perturbed eq.7, so eq.12)

- **Both  $z=0, z=1$  together (in **eq1**.** Use orthogonality to get (2D+2D curved space)). Thus  $(z=1) + (z=0) = (dx_1 + idx_2) + (dx_3 + idx_4) \equiv dr + idt$  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  $\gamma^i dr^i \equiv \gamma^x dx + \gamma^y dy + \gamma^z dz, \gamma^i \gamma^i + \gamma^j \gamma^j = 0, i \neq j, (\gamma^i)^2 = 1$ , rewritten ( $N=-1$  eq.12 implies the covariant  $\kappa_{ij}$  of eq.13,15) 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  $\gamma^\mu (\sqrt{\kappa_{\mu\mu}}) \partial \psi / \partial x_\mu = (\omega/c) \psi \equiv$  **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 **Postulate 1**  $\rightarrow$  **Newpde**

**Results:** of (merely **plugging  $z'=0, z'=1$  into **eq.1****) **postulate 1:** (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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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  $1=1+0=1 \cup \text{real}\#0$ .)  
 The algebraic *definition of 1 (and 0)* is  $z=zz$  (note  $z=0,1$ ) if  $C=0$  in the below definition: so there must be a small C limit *at the end* since here C is defined to be constant *only* at  $C=0$ . This small C limit  $C=C_M/\gamma=C_M/\text{mass}=\Gamma_H$  frame of reference ( $\gamma$  from eq.5) makes us define both mass and charge  $C_M=e^2$ .

Summary: This

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

Theory	Real#1 definition
<p><b>Postulate 1</b> is defined algebraically if <math>z=1</math> and <math>z=0</math> (plugged) into <math>z=zz+C</math> eq1            gives some <math>\dot{C}=0</math> constant (ie <math>\delta C=0</math>)</p>	<p>So</p> <p>plug (<math>\delta C=0</math>) <math>z=0</math> into <u>eq1</u> iteration (to get <i>all</i>C) get 2D (complex) Mandelbrot set <math>C_M=C</math> (fractal scale N)            (This iteration also results in a rational Cauchy sequence confirming 0,1 is a real# comes from above 0,1' definition)</p> <p>plug (<math>\delta C=0</math>) <math>z=1</math> into <u>eq1</u> get 2D Dirac equation (<math>N=1</math>) <math>\equiv</math> 'observer' perturbing <math>N=0</math> "observables")</p> <p>combine <b>both</b> 2D+2D=4D Newpde using <math>(dx_1+idx_2)_{z=0}+(dx_3+idx_4)_{z=1}=dr+idt</math> &amp; dr 3D orthogonalization</p> <p>therefore (So we get all of physics and <i>list-defines</i> algebra and Real#math(1 such <math>C_M</math> iteration is rational Cauchy)</p> <p><b>postulate 1</b> <math>\rightarrow</math> Newpde <b>everything</b> that is physical, no more, no less. See backups at <a href="http://daviomaker.com">daviomaker.com</a> eg., in "introduction"</p> <p>Ultimate Occam's razor postulate 1 so ultimate physics theory, we completely understand the universe.</p>