

This Theory Is 0

David Maker

Abstract All mathematicians know that the limit of a Cauchy sequence of rational numbers is a Cauchy real number (Cantor 1872). So all we did here is show we postulated $\text{real} \neq 0$ by using it to derive a rational Cauchy sequence with limit 0. We did this because that same postulate (of $\text{real} \neq 0$) math *also* implies fundamental theoretical physics (eg., the Newpde ‘solutions’ below) making this a Ultimate Occam’s Razor postulate(0) implying the ultimate math-physics theory, a important result indeed. Nothing is more ‘Occam’ than postulate 0.

This **Theory** is 0. But we need to define the algebra first and use it to write the postulate 0. So define 1) numbers $1 \equiv 1+0=0+1$ in $0 \equiv 0X0, 1 \equiv 1X1$ as symbol $z=zz$: (algebraic definition of 0.). So now we can write 2) Postulate *real* number 0 if $z'=0$ and $z'=1$ plugged into $z'=z'z'+C$ (eq.1) results in some $C=0$ constant (ie $\delta C=0$).

This is our *entire* (ultimate Occam’s razor postulate(0)) **theory**.

Application: i.e., *plug* $z=1, 0$ into eq.1 as required by theory (Resulting in our ‘•Conclusion’)

• Plug in $z=0=z_0=z'$ in eq.1. The equality sign in eq.1 demands we substitute z' on left (eq.1) into right $z'z'$ repeatedly and get iteration $z_{N+1}=z_N z_N + C$. But $z=1$, and so $C=1$, is allowed in the above theory so $z_N z_N + C = 1X1 + 1 = (1+1) \equiv 2$. Thus we also now can start another iteration with $1X1 + 2 = (1+2) \equiv 3$, etc. (defined algebraically to be $(a+b) \equiv c$) and define rules of algebra (on these big numbers) like $a+b=b+a$ (eg., ring-field) with no new axioms. So postulate 0 also *generates* the algebra we can now use:

But constraint $\delta C=0$ also 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 fractal **Mandelbrot set** $C_M = C = \delta z' = 10^{40N} \delta z$, $N = \text{integer}$ with that required $C=0$. These fractal scales have their own $\delta z'$ that perturb that $z=1$. So put $z=1+\delta z$ in eq.1 to get $z+\delta z \delta z = C$ (3)

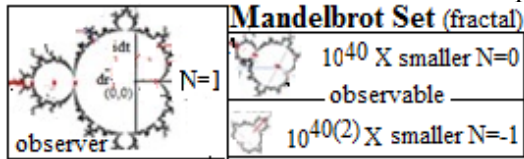


fig1 ‘observers’ fractal scale N then define $M < N$ as the ‘observables’ scale M . For example we can define the fig1 ‘observer’ fractal scales as $N \geq 1$ implying $|\delta z| \gg 1$. In addition to the above iteration method, we must also solve equation 3 as a quadratic equation

$$\delta z = (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4C}) / 2 \equiv dr + idt \text{ if } C \leq -1/4 \text{ (complex)} \quad (4)$$

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 our above postulated $\text{real} \neq 0$ math. QED
So we required the above $z=zz$ (and not say $z=zzzz$) to get this iteration so to get $\text{real} 0$.

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

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

so $-dr+dt=ds, -dr-dt=ds \equiv ds_i (\rightarrow \pm e)$ 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 *same* (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* $\equiv dr dt + dt dr = 0 \equiv \gamma^i dr^i dt + \gamma^j dt^j dr = (\gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i) dr dt$ so $(\gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i) = 0, i \neq j$ (from *real* eq.5 $\gamma^i \gamma^i = 1$) (7a)

Thus from eqs.5, 7a: $ds^2 = dr^2 - dt^2 = (\gamma^r dr + i \gamma^t dt)^2$ Note how eq.5 and C_M just fall (pop) out of eq.1, amazing!

We square eqs.7 or 8 or 9 $ds_i^2 = (dr+dt)(dr+dt) = (-dr-dt)(-dr-dt) = [dr^2 + dt^2] + (dr dt + dt dr)$

$\equiv ds^2 + ds_3 = ds_1^2$. **Circle** $\equiv \delta z = dse^{i\theta} = dse^{i(\Delta\theta + \theta_0)} = dse^{i((\cos\theta dr + \sin\theta dt)/(ds) + \theta_0)}$, $\theta_0 = 45^\circ$ min of $\delta ds^2 = 0$ given eq.7 constraint for $N=0$ $\delta z'$ perturbation of eq5 flat space. We define $k \equiv dr/ds$, $\omega \equiv dt/ds$, $\sin\theta \equiv r$, $\cos\theta \equiv t$. $dse^{i45^\circ} \equiv ds'$. Take ordinary derivative dr (since flat space)

of 'Circle' $\frac{\partial (dse^{i(\frac{rdr}{ds} + \frac{tdt}{ds})})}{\partial r} = i \frac{dr}{ds} \delta z$ so $\frac{\partial (dse^{i(rk+wt)})}{\partial r} = ik\delta z$, thus $k\delta z = -i \frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial r}$ (11)

$N=0$ small $\delta z' = C_M/\xi$ is a rotation on that circle at 45° so modified eq.7: $(dr - \delta z') + (dt + \delta z') \equiv dr' + dt' = ds$ (12)

Define $\kappa_r \equiv (dr/dr')^2 = (dr/(dr - \delta z'))^2 = 1/(1 - r_H/r)^2 = A_1/(1 - r_H/r) + A_2/(1 - r_H/r)^2$. The partial fractions A_i can be split off from RN and so $\kappa_r \approx 1/[1 - r_H/r]$. (13) From eq.7a $dr' dt' = \sqrt{\kappa_r} dr' \sqrt{\kappa_{\omega\omega}} dt' = dr dt$ so $\kappa_r = 1/\kappa_{\omega\omega}$ (14)

• **Both $z=0, z=1$** together (in eq1. Use 3D orthogonality to get (2D+2D curved space)). Thus $\delta z' + \delta z = (dx_1 + idx_2) + (dx_3 + idx_4) \equiv dr + idt$ given $dr^2 - dt^2 = (\gamma^i dr + i\gamma^i dt)^2$ if $dr^2 \equiv dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$ (3D orthogonality) so that $\gamma^i dr \equiv \gamma^x dx + \gamma^y dy + \gamma^z dz$, $\gamma^i \gamma^j + \gamma^j \gamma^i = 0$, $i \neq j$, $(\gamma^i)^2 = 1$. From eq.12,13,14 $(\gamma^x \sqrt{\kappa_{xx}} dx + \gamma^y \sqrt{\kappa_{yy}} dy + \gamma^z \sqrt{\kappa_{zz}} dz + \gamma^t \sqrt{\kappa_{tt}} idt)^2 = \kappa_{xx} dx^2 + \kappa_{yy} dy^2 + \kappa_{zz} dz^2 - \kappa_{tt} dt^2 = ds^2$. Multiply both sides by \hbar^2/ds^2 and $\delta z^2 \equiv \psi^2$ use eq11 inside brackets () get 4D QM $\gamma^\mu (\sqrt{\kappa_{\mu\nu}}) \partial \psi / \partial x_\mu = (\omega/c) \psi \equiv \text{Newpde}$ for e, ν , $\kappa_{\omega\omega} = 1 - r_H/r = 1/\kappa_r$, $r_H = C_M/\xi = e^2 X 10^{40N}/m$ ($N = -1, 0, 1, \dots$).

Postulate 0 \rightarrow **Newpde**

Solutions of Newpde e, ν :

stable **2P_{3/2}** at $r=r_H$

$N=0$ Mandelbulbs: **Free space:** τ, μ, e leptons. OnSphere **2P_{3/2}** at $r=r_H$ **3e** baryons (no QCD)

$N=1$ inside zitterbewegung oscillation $r < r_C$ puts us in the **cosmological expansion** stage.

Other results (besides Newpde) from postulate0, eg., Copenhagen stuff and 10^{82} electrons **e** between consecutive fractal scales such as $N=0$ and $N=1$ cosmological $r=r_H$, **2P_{3/2}**

perturbation objects B,C

Object B $N=0$ perturbations of $\kappa_{\omega\omega}$ and κ_r in the Newpde **E&M**, $N=-1$ gravity GR

Object C $N=0$ “ “

“ **weak**, both **SM**

That eq1 iteration generates real0 and **algebra rules** (eg., ring-field) with no new axioms.

Thus (with the math&physics) we understand everything (eg GR, cosmology, QM, e, ν SM, baryons, rel#).

So the simplest idea imaginable **0** implies all fundamental math-physics. no more, no less (eg simply 4D)

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

Note the null set \emptyset is not a real number and is in every set anyway.

So when we postulate 0 we are also implicitly postulating the real# nature of 0.

Summary This **Theory is 0** The rest is a real number 0 definition

We need to define the algebra first and use it to write postulate0. So, define numbers $1 \equiv 1+0$, and $0 \equiv 0X0, 1 \equiv 1X1$ as symbol $z=zz$ the simplest algebraic definition of 0. So

Theory Real# 0 definition

Postulate 0 if $z=1$ and $z=0$ (plugged) into $z=zz+C$ eq.1 gives some $C=0$ constant (ie $\exists C=0$)

Can't be more Occam than postulate(0). All the rest is those 2 'plug in' applications. So must

- 1) **plug $z=0$** into **eq.1** (given the implied $z=zz+C$ eq1 iteration) to get the 2D (fractal) Mandelbrot set to prove postulate real 0. Iteration numbers might be bigger $1+1 \equiv 2, 1+2 \equiv 3$ etc., with defined symbols $a+b \equiv c$ and algebra rules eg., $a+b \equiv b+a$. So the postulate generates real# math without extra axioms
- 2) **plug $z=1$** into **eq.1** and get 2D Dirac equation.

Both Mandelbrot and Dirac results together give $2+2=4D$ Newpde (plus some Copenhagen stuff)

Solve the differential equation (Newpde) to get the physical universe, no more, no less.
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Conclusion: Ultimate Occam's razor postulate(0) implies ultimate math-physics.