This Theory is 0

Abstract: All QM physicists know about *real* eigenvalue (Dirac eq), observables. All mathematicians know that the limit of a Cauchy sequence of rational numbers is a Cauchy *real* number. So all we did here is show we **postulated** *real*#0 by using it to derive a rational Cauchy sequence with limit 0. We did this because that same postulate (of *real*#0) math *also* implies the *real* eigenvalues we get from a generally covariant generalization of the Dirac equation that does not require gauges (Newpde), clearly an advance over previous such physics pdes eg the Newpde eigenfunction is for e and v with half integer spherical harmonics (at $r=r_H$)1 $S_{\frac{1}{2}}=\mu$, $2S_{\frac{1}{2}}=\tau$ (Kiode) $2P_{\frac{3}{2}}$ baryons (No QCD required, see fig2). r_H is fractal(fig1) so a coupling implying cosmology.

David Maker

Summary

But we can't **define 0** without z=zz in: (eg plugging 1=1+0 into 1=1X1 also gets 1X0=0, 0=0X0) z=zz+C **eq1** (C constant) implies real $(=z_0)$ [postulate0]

Set $z=1+\delta z$ in eq1 resulting in $\delta z+\delta z\delta z=C$ (3) $\frac{(-1\pm\sqrt{1^2+4C})}{2}=\delta z=dr\pm idt$ (4) C<-1/4 complex C.

C constant so $\delta C=0$ so we must automatically **plug eq1** into $\delta C=0$ (Gets Dirac equation.). But the definition of real0 also requires **plug**ging the **eq1** iteration (z_{N+1} - $z_Nz_N=C$) into $\delta C=0$ given real0 implies* that Cauchy sequence "iteration" (1=1+0 then creates these other rational number of eq4 Real₁ and Real₂ (timesi) components of C that each requires an iteration thereby implying the Mandelbrot set). So these two algebra plug ins are *not* optional making this a very powerful postulate since together the Dirac eq & Mandelbrot set imply Newpde real eigenvalues (fig2).

I Plug iteration of eq1 into δC =0 (recall z_o =0) implies δC = $\delta(z_{N+1}$ - $z_Nz_N)$ = $\delta(\infty-\infty)\neq 0$ for some Real₁,Real₂.The C s that result in these finite complex z_∞ s(so δC =0)define the Mandelbrot set (fig1) fractal scale jumps $C_M X 10^{40N}$ because the extreme are at $-\frac{1}{4}$ >C> C_M since the C= C_M associated im δz in eq.4 is maximum. But for the observer huge N scale $|\delta z|$ >>1/4. So our iteration z_{N+1} - z_Nz_N =C is also the rational Cauchy sequence=-1/4, -3/16,-55/256, ..0. So 0 is a real#

II Plug eq1 into δC=0 using eqs3,4: $\delta C = \delta(\delta z + \delta z \delta z) = \delta \delta z(1) + 2(\delta \delta z) \delta z \approx \delta(\delta z \delta z) = \delta((dr+idt)^2)$ = $\delta[(dr^2-dt^2)+i(drdt+dtdr)] = 0$ = Minkowski metric+Clifford algebra \equiv Dirac eq. (See γ^μs in eq7a) 2D Mandelbrot+2D Dirac=4D Dirac Newpde \equiv γ^μ($\sqrt{\kappa_{μμ}}$) $\partial \psi/\partial x_μ = (\omega/c) \psi$ for v, $\Delta \varepsilon \equiv e(eqs20,24,B2)$ $\kappa_{00} = e^{i(2\Delta \varepsilon/(1-2\varepsilon))} - r_H/r$, $\kappa_{rr} = 1/(1+2\Delta \varepsilon - r_H/r)$; $r_H = C_M/\xi = e^2 X 10^{40N}/m$ (fractal jumps N=. -1,0,1...)

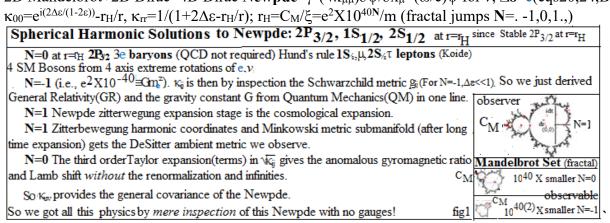


Fig2 Conclusion: So by merely *postulating* 0, out pops the whole universe, no more, no less, BOOM! easily the most important discovery ever made or that will ever be made again.